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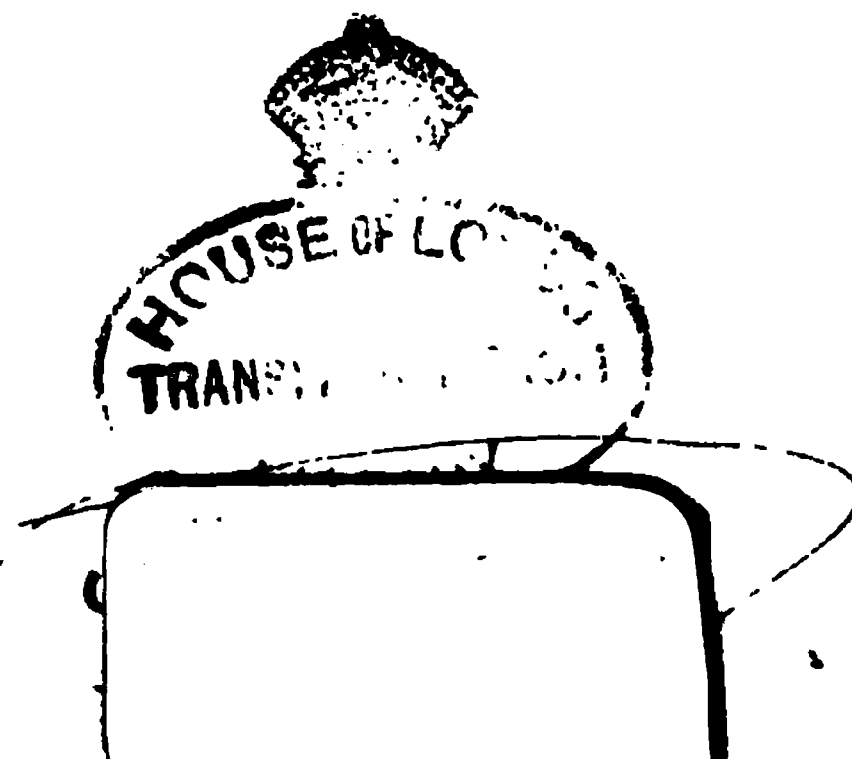
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D.R. 126



S T A T E M E N T

OF THE

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

FOR THE

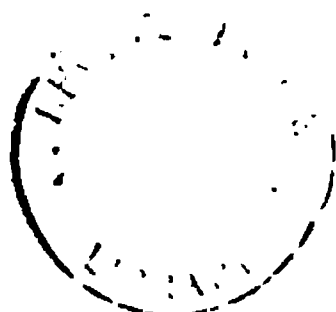
FISCAL YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE

1873

Printed by Order of the Legislature

QUEBEC:
PRINTED BY AUGUSTIN COTÉ

1873



To the Honorable RENÉ EDOUARD CARON, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Undersigned has the honor to present to Your Excellency the Public Accounts of the Province of Quebec, for the financial year ended 30th June, 1873.

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. ROBERTSON,
Treasurer.

Quebec, 13th November, 1873.

BOARD OF AUDIT,

12th November, 1873.

Sir,

I have the honor, on behalf of the Board of Audit, to submit to you the yearly Statement of Public Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1873.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

GASPARD DROLET,

Chairman.

The Honorable J. G. ROBERTSON,

Treasurer of Province.

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STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
1873

No. 1.

The Honorable Treasurer, in account with the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873.

	Dr.	\$ cts.	—	Cr.	\$ cts.
1872.			1873.		
June 30.....	To balances in Banks		June 30.....	By total expenditure as per Statement No 2, in- cluding \$28,821.96 for warrants outstanding 30th June, 1872.....	1,760,659 97
/ 1873.					
June 30.....	To total receipts as per Statement No. 2.....	679,809 64		LESS.	28,909 19
		1,999,942 57		Warrants outstanding 30th June, 1873.....	1,731,750 78
					948,001 43
				By balance carried down	\$2,679,752 21
June 30.....	To balance brought down.....	\$2,679,752 21			
		\$948,001 43			
	Special deposits bearing interest :				
	In Bank of Montreal	\$550,000 00			
	Union Bank	100,000 00			
	Metropolitan Bank	125,000 00			
	Ordinary deposits :				
	In Bank of Montreal	\$127,063 69			
	Union Bank	29,000 00			
	Metropolitan Bank	3,415 06			
	La Banque Nationale.....	13,393 31			
	do	129 37			
		\$948,001 43			

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 30th June, 1873.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,
Assistant-Treasurer, P. Q.

GASPARD DROLET,
Auditor, P. Q.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Payments of the Pro

RECEIPTS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Balance in Banks on 30th June, 1872 :				
Special deposit bearing 5 per cent interest in Union Bank...	200,000	00		
do do Montreal Bank	200,000	00		
do 4 do do	100,000	00		
Ordinary deposit in Banks	179,809	64		
Dominion of Canada, on account			800,000	00
Reformatory Prison Buildings St. Vincent de Paul sold Do-			110,000	00
minion			13,700	00
Immigration, special grant from Dominion				
Crown Lands Department :				
General Receipts	55,111	90		
Woods and Forests	518,682	63		
Crown Domain	4,749	41		
Seigniorv of Lauzon	7,072	82		
Surveys		3 00		
Clergy Lands (Municipalities Fund) Principal.	\$ 4,247	02		
Interest...	1,361	88		
		5,608		
Superior Education Fund	2,797	73		
do Income Fund	10,395	60		
		13,193		
Deposits		7,389		
		611,811		
LESS : Amount of Bills receivable not yet matured or				
paid		37,957		
		573,854		
ADD : Amount of Bills receivable deducted 30th June,				
1872, since matured and paid		4,148		
			578,002	60
Law Stamps			106,540	25
Registration Stamps			9,560	69
Law Fees, exclusive of stamps			7,269	91
Inland Revenue Collectors, Licenses	127,017	95		
Deduct difference on balances due by Collectors on				
30th June, 1873, and 30th June, 1872		4,530		
Education Receipts :			122,487	83
McGill Normal School	2,342	07		
Jacques Cartier Normal School	2,425	00		
Laval Normal School	4,011	56		
Teachers premiums	274	32		
Journals of Education	294	19		
Maps sold	186	01		
			9,533	15
School of Arts and Sciences (amount deposited by Depart-				
ment)	12,546	41		
Interest allowed by Bank	431	00		
			12,977	41
Special Protestant Superior Education Fund			129	37
Public Works ; rents of houses in Montreal			520	00
Provincial Police ; from City of Quebec Corporation for two				
years			69,072	27
Reformatory St. Vincent de Paul, maintenance			1,417	97
St. Johns Lunatic Asylum			838	50
Building and Jury Fund, exclusive of stamps :				
Collections by Sheriffs	5,440	73		
Sundry Court Houses and Gaols	8,329	73		
			13,770	46
Insurance on Quebec Court House			40,000	00
Quebec Court House debris sold			80	00
Montreal Court House, exclusive of stamps			1,503	53
Municipal Loan Fund, on account of interest from sundry				
municipalities			13,465	56
Carried over			1,910,869	50
			679,809	

67 ^{al} . Received and Deposited in Bank.	
ts.	\$ cts.
29	325 00
20	153 05
95	1,856 77
96	2,641 63
55	436 16
60	101 15
98	211 83
17	3,821 97
45	2,564 62
10	135 35
62	175 67
98	615 98
93	60,922 50
19	2,812 47
38	808 00
16	16,847 00
97	2,053 81
03	269 21
93	43 60
92	2,863 00
98	2,696 41
79	797 11
01	2,676 41
99	1,518 81
13	107,377 81

ELLIOTT
Assi

nl.	CASH.		Balances outstanding at 30th June, 1873.	
	Received and Deposited in Bank.	Received by Municipal- ities from Collectors.	Due by Collectors.	Due to Collectors.
ts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
29	325 00	228 60	134 69	.....
20	153 05	18 00	115 15	.....
95	1,856 77	144 00	780 18	.....
96	2,641 63	1,123 20	86 13	.....
55	436 16	.....	164 39	.....
60	101 15	.....	76 45	.....
98	211 83	45 00	221 15	.....
17	3,821 97	54 00	114 20	.....
45	2,564 62	144 00	300 83	.....
10	135 35	.....	145 75	.....
62	175 67	.....	.....	1 05
98	615 98	.....	.....	.....
93	60,922 50	36 00	2,524 43	.....
19	2,812 47	.....	752 72	.....
38	808 00	414 00	156 38	.....
16	16,847 06	.....	2,890 10	.....
97	2,083 80	.....	211 17	.....
03	269 25	.....	678 78	.....
93	43 64	.....	19 29	.....
92	2,863 09	.....	251 83	.....
98	2,696 44	18 00	869 54	.....
79	797 12	.....	535 67	.....
01	2,676 46	54 00	163 55	.....
99	1,518 90	.....	751 09	.....
13	107,377 91	2,278 80	11,943 47	1 05

\$121,599 13

ELLIOTT,
Assistant-Treasurer P. Q.

2.

Quebec, from all sources, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873.

PAYMENTS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Legislation					163,591	10
Civil Government :						
Departmental Salaries.....			102,736	21		
do Contingencies.....			32,370	53		
					135,106	74
Administration of Justice :						
Law Fee Fund	117,438	54				
Building and Jury Fund	1,960	60				
General Expenditure.....	192,484	93				
			311,884	07		
Police :						
Generally	8,144	83				
Provincial Police under 33 Vic., cap. 24.....	39,401	29				
			47,546	12		
Reformatory St. Vincent de Paul, maintenance	25,010	33				
do Montreal (Frères de la Charité)	11,846	00				
do Sherbrooke	1,143	67				
			38,000	00		
Prison Inspection.....			3,298	68		
					400,728	87
Total Justice, Police, Reformatories & Prison Inspection.....						
Education			308,447	19		
Literary and Scientific Institutions.....			3,800	00		
Arts and Manufactures.....			3,000	00		
					315,247	19
Total Education, &c.....						
Agriculture.....			53,248	00		
Immigration.....			40,681	25		
Colonization :						
Societies.....	8,851	94				
Roads.....	116,439	37				
Ste. Anne des Monts (Gulf Coast) Road.....	4,000	00				
			129,291	31		
					223,220	56
Total Agriculture, Immigration and Colonization.....						
Public Works and Buildings :						
Rents, Insurances, Repairs, &c., of Public Buildings.....	36,475	49				
Inspections and Surveys.	3,324	78				
			39,800	27		
Rents of Court Houses and Gaols.....	1,110	03				
Insurances do	2,995	51				
Repairs do	8,841	68				
Gaol for females, Montreal.....	523	04				
Montreal Gaol.....	1,332	96				
Court House and Gaol, Bonaventure.....	1,193	08				
do Gaspé.....	2,284	18				
Quebec Court House, (before its destruction by fire).....	6,752	99				
Quebec Temporary Court House.....	14,988	27				
Sherbrooke Court House.....	1,200	00				
Three Rivers do	1,700	00				
Court Houses and Gaols, new Districts.....	9,882	04				
			52,803	78		
Total Public Works and Buildings					92,604	05
Charities :						
Beauport Lunatic Asylum.....			118,329	54		
St. John's do			20,545	29		
Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec.....			4,000	00		
Belmont Retreat Inebriate Asylum.....			400	00		
Miscellaneous.....			40,710	00		
Reformatory Schools.....			4,015	02		
Industrial do			5,300	00		
					193,299	85
Total Charities.....						
Carried over.....					1,523,798	36

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Payments of the Province of

RECEIPTS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Brought forward.....			1,910,869	50	679,809	64
Quebec Fire Loan			3,470	82		
Sale of Statutes.....			97	40		
Printing private bills.....			326	51		
Quebec Official Gazette.....			14,959	43		
Fees on private bills.....			1,745	35		
Administration of Justice :						
Sheriff of Montreal from city of Montreal Corporation for gaol guard and from House of correction.....			4,936	65		
Casual Revenue as per statement.....			3,030	68		
Marriage Licenses.....			4,932	00		
Interest :						
On bank deposits.....	41,339	10				
On bills receivable.....	61	11				
Refunds :			41,400	21		
Immigration, from E. Moreau Secretary of Department. 2 00 Rev. A. Verbist..... 150 00 C. J. Boulay..... 10 00 R. Berns..... 29 42			191	42		
Legislative Assembly, from Clerk.....			4,698	55		
Legislative Council, do 1,472 23 do 607 91			2,080	14		
Administration of Justice :						
from late Sheriff T. Bouthillier..... 1,343 07 Gaspard Drolet, auditor, on travelling expenses 56 85 Judicial deposits for salaries, prin- ting, &c..... 2,278 03			3,677	95		
Contingencies of Departments :						
from O. F. Campeau, accountant..... 572 28 Rev. W. Anderson 0 25 Judicial deposits for postages..... 750 00			1,322	53		
Superior Education.....			115	35		
Schools in Poor Municipalities.....			11	00		
McGill Normal School.....			48	33		
Superannuated Teachers.....			57	00		
Common Schools.....			1,971	75		
Total Receipts for year.....			14,174	02	1,999,942	57
					\$2,679,752	21
To balance on hand.....					\$ 948,001	43
Bank of Montreal	} Special deposits bearing Union Bank of Lower Canada.. 6 per cent. interest. Metropolitan Bank.....	550,000	00			
		100,000	00			
		125,000	00	775,000	00	
Bank of Montreal.....	} Ordinary deposit. Union Bank of Lower Canada.. Metropolitan Bank..... La Banque Nationale..... do	127,063	69			
		29,000	00			
		3,415	06			
		13,393	31			
		129	37	173,001	43	
				\$ 948,001	43	

Continued.

Quebec, from all sources, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873.

PAYMENTS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Brought forward.....					1,523,798	36
Quebec Official Gazette.....					8,395	70
Arbitration under Constitutional Act.....					2,893	01
Aid to distressed people Saguenay.....					790	55
Saguenay Roads and Bridges in aid of distressed settlers.....					2,819	33
Miscellaneous					12,331	66
Registration service, through Crown Lands Dept.			18,202	00		
Surveys, do			24,000	00		
Special Exploratory Survey for Gosford Road, do			6,633	48		
Boundary Line Quebec and Ontario, do			8,000	00		
Purchase of Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company's Lands, do			35,566	67		
Miscellaneous, do			50,100	00		
					142,502	15
Municipalities Fund C. S. L. C. cap. 110, sect. 7.....					72	00
Licenses, stamps, &c.....					1,916	96
Marriage Licenses					4,932	00
Total Expenditure by Warrants, see end of Statement 6...					1,700,451	72
Payments by Revenue Officers out of collections made by them :						
Building and Jury Fund, disbursements by Sheriffs.....			5,440	73		
Expenses of collections connected with Licenses.....	12,831	12				
Tavern Licenses paid to Municipalities	2,278	80				
			15,109	92		
					20,550	65
Total Expenditure, see end of Statement 6.....					1,721,002	37
Dominion of Canada, amount credited Municipal Loan Fund....					10,835	64
					1,731,838	01
ADD : Warrants outstanding 30th June, 1872.....					28,821	96
					1,760,659	97
LESS : Warrants outstanding 30th June, 1873.....					28,909	19
					1,731,750	78
Balance.....					948,001	43
					\$2,679,752	21

No. 4.

STATEMENT of the total receipts through the Crown Lands Department, on account of Territorial Revenue, Special Funds and Suspense Accounts, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
General Receipts.							
Amount of Crown Instalments.....		53,123	61				
do Surveyors Fee Fund		183	96				
do Casual Fees.....		39	29				
do Patent Fees.....		65	50				
do Registration Fees.....		389	00				
do		84	00				
do		61	50				
do Settlement Fees.....		988	16				
do Location Fees.....		122	00				
do Investigation Fees		2	00				
do Sugar Licenses.....		18	30				
do Gold Mines.....		7	00				
do Timber Commission.....		1	08				
do Special Service.....		26	50			55,111	90
Woods and Forests.							
Amount of Upper Ottawa Territory Division collections by A. J. Russell		\$220,353	32				
do		61,779	96				
do		1,202	19			286,335	47
do							
do Lower Ottawa Territory Division		76,340	23				
do		41	03			75,381	26
do							
do St. Maurice						68,687	79
do Arthabaska		4,695	41				
do		516	38			5,211	79
do							
do Magog						26	80
do St. Francis						4,026	89
do Chaudière						7,101	99
do Montmagny						11,146	80
do Grandville						5,682	09
do Rimouski						2,692	16
do Bonaventure		395	44				
do		9,400	00			9,795	44
do							
Carried over.....				476,686	46		
						55,111	90

No. 5.

STATEMENT of the Casual Revenue of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	DETAILS.			
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Most Revd. C. F. Caseau.....				52 00
C. F. Langlois.....				61 34
G. M. Muir.....				126 83
Dessaulles & Schiller.....				74 65
Félix Fortier.....				9 75
G. F. Bowen.....				
D. Murray.....				1,394 00
L. U. A. Genest.....				15 45
J. Lord.....				23 00
M. Brochu.....				2 00
C. McCarron.....				4 00
J. F. D. Black.....				40 00
				16 66
				1,495 11
P. E. Panneton.....				2 00
DeLorme & de la Bruère.....				2 00
Hubert, Papineau & Honey.....				4 00
A. Driacoll.....				4 00
P. Guévremont.....				2 00
C. A. Richardson.....				2 00
E. S. Daroche.....				2 00
L. H. Masson.....				2 00
J. Heath.....				2 00
C. W. Deegan.....				2 00
A. M. Gagnier.....				2 00
A. Dubord.....				2 00
				28 00
Provincial Secretary.....				
				63 00
				175 00
				238 00
				1,847 68

No. 5.—Continued.

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	DETAILS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....			238 00		1,847 68	
	Fees received in his office for :						
	4 Letters Patent, at \$30 00.....					120 00	
	4 do.....					160 00	
	3 do.....					150 00	
	3 do.....					180 00	
	20 commissions, 5 00.....					100 00	
	5 do.....					75 00	
	2 passes, in conformity with section 98 of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act.....					10 00	
				.....		1,033 00	
Deputy Provincial Registrar.....	Fees received in his office for :						
	20 copies of Patents for Grants of Land.....					52 50	
	17 Registrations of Notaries' Commissions.....					85 00	
	2 Surveyors' do.....					6 00	
	7 Certificates of Patents.....					6 50	
						150 00	
						3,030 68	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 30th June, 1873.

GASPARD DROLET,
Auditor, P. Q.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,
Assistant-Treasurer, P. Q.

No. 3.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the Expenditure made by the Provincial Treasurer, on account of the Province of Quebec, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
LEGISLATION.							
EXPENSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.							
Legislative Council.							
G. D. de Boucherville	Clerk of the House, Salary from 1st July, 1872 to 6th Nov., 1872, at \$1,300 per annum		629	35			
Do	do do 7th Nov., 1872 to 30th June, 1873, at \$2,000 per annum		1,300	55			
Pierre Légaré	1st Asst. do and French Translator, Salary from 1st July, 1872 to 6th Nov., 1872, at \$1,400 per annum		489	97			
Do	do do do 7th Nov., 1872 to 30th June, 1873, at \$1,400 per annum		1,040	10			
Thos. W. Lloyd	2nd do do do 1st July, 1872 to 6th Nov., 1872, at \$1,400 per annum		489	97			
Do	do do do 7th Nov., 1872 to 30th June, 1873, at \$1,400 per annum		1,040	10			
Isale A. Jodoin	Clerk of offices, do., 1st July, 1872 to 6th Nov., 1872, at \$1,600 per annum		349	96			
Do	do do 7th Nov., 1872 to 30th June, 1873, at \$1,600 per annum		780	09			
B. Glabenski	Clerk of Journals, do., 1st July, 1872 to 6th Nov., 1872, at \$1,000		349	98			
Do	do do 7th Nov., 1872 to 30th June, 1873, at \$1,200		780	09			
N. Faucher	Clerk of Special Committee, 1st July, 1872 to 6th Nov., 1872, at \$1,000		349	98			
Do	do do 7th Nov., 1872 to 30th June, 1873, at \$1,200		780	09			
S. S. Hall	Gentleman Under of the Black Rod, 1st July, 1872 to 6th Nov., 1872, at \$1,000		349	98			
Carried over.....			6,730	40			

Legislation.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....			8,739	48		
	EXPENSES OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Continued.						
	Legislative Council.—Continued.						
S. S. Hall.....	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Salary from 7th Nov., 1872 to 30th June, 1873, at \$1,200 per annum			780	00		
A. A. Labelle.....	do 1st July, 1872 to 6th Nov., 1872, at \$600 per annum			210	00		
Do.....	do 1872 to 30th June, 1873, at \$800 per annum			520	13		
Thos. H. Roy.....	do 1872 to 6th Nov., 1873, at \$600 per annum			210	00		
Do.....	do 1872 to 30th June, 1873, at \$700 per annum			455	08		
P. X. Brault.....	do 1872 to 6th Nov., 1873, at \$600 per annum			210	00		
Do.....	do 1872 to 30th Nov., 1873, at \$800 per annum			520	13		
F. Blais.....	do 1st July, 1872 to 6th Nov., 1872, at \$400 per annum			140	00		
Do.....	do 7th Nov., 1872 to 30th June, 1873, at \$500 per annum			325	06		
R. Clancy.....	do 1872 to 6th Nov., 1873, at \$400 per annum			140	00		
Do.....	do 1872 to 30th June, 1873, at \$450 per annum			292	50		
				12,532	43		
G. B. de Boucherville.....	Amount disbursed for expenses of House to 30th June, 1873.....			27,166	57		
Do.....	do unexpended of warrants issued.....			39,700	80		
	Legislative Assembly.						
Hon. J. G. Blanchet.....	Speaker, Salary for twelve months to 30th June, 1873, at \$2,400 per annum			2,400	00		
G. M. Malr.....	Clerk of the House, do six do 31st Dec., 1872, at 1,800 do			900	00		
Do.....	do do do 30th June, 1873, at 2,000 do			1,000	00		
Etienne Simard.....	Asst. do do do 31st Dec., 1872, at 1,400 do			700	00		

Do	do	do	30th June, 1873, at 1,600	do	800 00
L. Simonsen	Accountant,	do	31st Dec., 1872, at 1,000	do	500 00
Do	do	do	30th June, 1873, at 1,400	do	700 00
C. F. Langlois	Chief Office Clerk,	do	31st Dec., 1872, at 1,000	do	500 00
Do	do	do	30th June, 1873, at 1,400	do	700 00
C. J. Ardonin	Writing Clerk,	do	31st Dec., 1872, at 500	do	250 00
Do	do	do	30th June, 1873, at 700	do	350 00
A. Boulanger	do	do	31st Dec., 1872, at 500	do	250 00
Do	do	do	31st Dec., 1873, at 700	do	291 65
Oyrille Pettigrew	do	do	31st May, 1873, at 700	do	250 00
Do	do	do	31st Dec., 1872, at 500	do	250 00
Thos. Prendergast	do	do	30th June, 1873, at 500	do	250 00
Do	do	do	31st Dec., 1872, at 700	do	350 00
Adjutor E. Demers	do	do	do	do	58 33
C. P. Lindsay	Clerk of Committees and Elections,	one	salary for six months to 31st Dec., 1872, at \$1,200 per annum	do	600 00
Do	do	do	do	do	700 00
Ed. Demers	do	do	do	do	350 00
Do	do	do	do	do	500 00
Ed. Lemoine	Clerk of Private Bills, salary for six months to 31st Dec., 1872, at \$1,200 per annum	do	do	do	600 00
Do	do	do	do	do	700 00
Ed. S. Belleau	Asst. do	do	30th June, 1873, at 1,400	do	400 00
Do	do	do	31st Dec., 1872, at 800	do	450 00
Wm. Cook	Chief English Translator, do	do	30th June, 1873, at 900	do	600 00
Do	do	do	31st Dec., 1872, at 1,200	do	700 00
John B. Duggan	Asst. do	do	30th June, 1873, at 1,400	do	400 00
Do	do	do	31st Dec., 1872, at 800	do	500 00
A. N. Montpetit	Chief French Translator, do	do	30th June, 1873, at 1,000	do	600 00
Do	do	do	31st Dec., 1872, at 1,200	do	700 00
Benoit Marquette	1st Asst. do	do	30th June, 1873, at 800	do	400 00
Do	do	do	31st Dec., 1872, at 1,000	do	500 00
Buteau Turcotte	2nd Asst. do	do	30th June, 1873, at 600	do	300 00
Do	do	do	31st Dec., 1872, at 900	do	450 00
O. C. de la Chevrotière	Clerk of French Journals, do	do	30th June, 1873, at 1,200	do	600 00
Do	do	do	31st Dec., 1872, at 1,400	do	700 00
Louis Fortier	Asst. do	do	30th June, 1873, at 600	do	300 00
Do	do	do	31st Dec., 1872, at 900	do	450 00
Paul E. Smith	Clerk of English Journals, do	do	30th June, 1873, at 1,200	do	600 00
Do	do	do	31st Dec., 1872, at 1,400	do	700 00
Joseph Whyddon	Asst. do	do	30th June, 1873, at 600	do	300 00
Do	do	do	31st Dec., 1872, at 900	do	450 00
L. P. Lemay	Librarian, do	do	30th June, 1873, at 1,000	do	500 00
Do	do	do	31st Dec., 1872, at 1,400	do	700 00
Carried over					25,349 98
					39,700 00

<i>Expenses of Attorneys.</i>					
L. G. Harper	For services as Returning Officer for County of Gaspé, in 1873.....		136 10	1,061 00	
Pierre Gosselin.....	do do Montmorency, in 1873.....		88 70		
Jos. Laurin	do do Quebec, 1873.....		87 60		
Hon. C. Alleyne	Quebec East, 1873.....		646 37		
A. Gauvreau	County of Rimouski, 1873.....		21 00		
J. A. Harvieux.....	do Terrebonne, 1873.....		82 83		
<i>Parliamentary Library.</i>					
G. M. Muir.....	Clerk L. Assembly, for purchase of books, &c.....			5,000 00	
<i>Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.</i>					
L. H. Huot.....	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, salary for four months to the 31st Oct., 1872, at \$600 per annum.....	200 00			
H. Cyras Pelletier	do salary and contingencies for eight months to 30th June, 1873, at \$800 per annum.....	533 34		733 34	
<i>Law Clerk.</i>					
Thos. McCord.....	Law Clerk, six months salary to 31st Dec., 1872, at \$1,800.....	\$ 900 00			
Do	do do to 30th June, 1873, at \$2,000.....	1,000 00			
C. A. Pariseau.....	Clerk, do to 31st Dec., 1872, at \$800.....	400 00	1,900 00		
Do	do do to 30th June, 1873, at \$1,000.....	500 00	900 00		
Thos. McCord.....	Law Clerk, to meet contingencies of office	2,800 00			
<i>Printing, binding and distributing the Laws.</i>		845 00		3,645 00	
C. F. Langlois.....	Queen's Printer, to pay A. Côté, for printing and binding the Laws.....	2,638 83			
Do	do do J. J. Foote, do	2,076 91			
Do	do do postages distributing the Statutes.....	630 76			
Do	do do sundry petty accounts.....	4 66			
<i>Total for Legislation.....</i>				5,351 16	163,591 10
<i>Carried over.....</i>					163,591 10

Civil Government.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	.....	163,591 10
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			
	DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES.			
	Lieutenant Governor's Office.			
J. B. Amyot.....	Aide-de-Camp, nine months salary to 31st March, 1873, at \$1,000 per annum.....	750 00		
Do	do and private Secretary, three months salary to 30th June, 1873, at \$1,200 per annum	300 00		
Jean Labrecque.....	Messenger, twelve months salary to 30th June, 1873.....	400 00		
George Workman	do three do to do at \$400 per annum.....	100 01	1,550 01	
	Executive Council Department.			
Félix Fortier.....	Clerk of Executive Council, six months salary to 31st Dec., 1872, at \$1,800 per annum.....	900 00		
Do	do do do to 30th June, 1873, at \$2,000 per annum.....	1,000 00		
Gustave Grénier.....	Clerk, do do to 31st Dec., 1872, at \$700 per annum.....	350 00		
Do	do do do to 30th June, 1873, at \$800 per annum.....	400 00		
Olivier Vallée	Messenger, do twelve do do 1873, at \$400 per annum.....	400 00		
Alex. Dubé.....	do and house keeper, three do do to 30th Sept., 1872, at \$1 per day	92 00		
Wilbrod Dubé	do do do to 30th June, 1873, at \$400 per annum.....	300 00		
Do	do do compensation for previous services.....	26 00	3,468 00	
	Provincial Secretary's Department.			
Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau	Provincial Secretary, eight months salary to 28th Feb., 1873, at \$3,750 per annum...	2,500 00		
Hon. G. Ouimet.....	do four do 30th June, 1873, at do do ...	1,250 00		
P. J. Jolicœur	Asst. do six do 31st Dec., 1872, at \$1,800 do ...	900 00		
Do	do do do 30th June, 1873, at \$2,000 do ...	1,000 00		

G. W. Oulfer	Clerk of English Correspondence, twelve months salary to 30th June, 1873.....	1,200 00			
Pierre Chauveau	do do do	1,200 00			
O. F. Campeau.....	Accountant of contingencies, do do	1,000 00			
J. B. Lenoir	Clerk, do do	800 00			
J. O. Laurin.....	do do do	800 00			
Z. Duhamel.....	do do do	600 00			
Pierre Prévost.....	Messenger, do do	400 00			
Paul Blouin.....	Office keeper, do do	100 00			
			11,750 00		
Provincial Registrar's Department.					
J. B. Meilleur	Deputy Provincial Registrar, six months salary to 31st Dec., 1872, at \$1,400 per annum.....	700 00			
Do	do do do to 30th June, 1873, at \$1,600 per annum.....	800 00			
Amable Bélanger.....	do twelve do do	1,100 00			
Etienne Poitras.....	do do do do	500 00			
			3,100 00		
Crown Law Department.					
Hon. G. Ouimet.....	Attorney General, eight months salary to 28th Feb., 1873, at \$3,750 per annum	2,500 00			
Hon. G. Irvine	do do 30th June, 1873, do do	1,250 00			
Do	Solicitor General, eight do 28th Feb., 1873, at \$2,800 do	1,866 66			
Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....	do do 30th June, 1873, at do do	933 34			
Jos. A. Defoy.....	Crown Law Officers Assistant, six do 31st Dec., 1872, at \$1,800 do	900 00			
Do	do do 30th June, 1873, at \$2,000 do	1,000 00			
A. T. Marsan.....	do do do at \$1,200 do	1,200 00			
Crawford Lindsay.....	do do do at \$ 800 do	600 00			
J. Elzéar Champoux.....	do do do at \$ 720 do	180 00			
Isaie Veronneau.....	Messenger, do do do at do do	400 00			
			10,830 00		
Provincial Treasurer's Department.					
Hon. J. G. Robertson	Treasurer, twelve months salary to 30th June, 1873	3,750 00			
Joseph Elliott.....	Asst. do do do	2,000 00			
Gaspard Drolet.....	Auditor, do do	2,000 00			
Henry Hemming	Book-Keeper, six do 31st Dec., 1872, at \$1,200 per annum	600 00			
Do	do do 30th June, 1873, at \$1,400 do	700 00			
Frank D. Tims.....	do do 31st Dec., 1872, at \$1,200 do	600 00			
Do	do do 30th June, 1873, at \$1,400 do	700 00			
N. Arthur Giarl	Clerk, do do 31st Dec., 1872, at \$1,000 do	500 00			
Do	do do 30th June, 1873, at \$1,200 do	600 00			
	Carried over.....	11,450 00	30,698 01	163,591 10	

Civil Government.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....			11,450 00		30,698 01	163,591 10
	DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES.—Continued.						
	Provincial Treasurer's Department.—Continued.						
A. H. Verret	Clerk, two months salary to 31st August, 1872, at \$1,000 per annum		166 66				
James T. Harrower	do salary from 14th Oct., 1872 to 30th June, 1873, at \$1,000 per annum		713 77				
S. Maughton Holt	do six months salary to 31st Dec., 1872, at \$800 per annum		400 00				
Do	do do 30th June, 1873, at \$900 do		450 00				
Jos. E. Marmette.....	do twelve do do at \$800 do		800 00				
Wm. A. Davies.....	do do do at \$800 do		800 00				
Arthur Evanturel	do salary from 7th Feb., to do at \$800 do		317 77				
Henry Hughes.....	do Messenger and office keeper, twelve months salary to do at \$500 do		500 00				
George Trudel.....	do do do at \$400 do		400 00				
					15,998 20		
	Crown Lands Department.						
Hon. J. O. Beaubien	Commissioner, eight months salary to 28th Feb., 1873, at \$3,750 per annum.....		2,500 00				
Hon. P. Fortin.....	do do 30th June, 1873, at \$3,750 per annum.....		1,250 00				
E. E. Taché.....	Asst. do do 31st Dec., 1872, at \$1,800 per annum.....		900 00				
Do	do do 30th June, 1873, at \$2,000 per annum						
Joseph Bouchette.....	Deputy Surveyor General, twelve do do		1,000 00				
E. T. Fletcher.....	Surveyor and draughtsman, do do do		2,400 00				
G. G. Dunlevie.....	do do do do		1,400 00				
F. Chapé.....	Clerk, do do do		1,400 00				
T. Merkill.....	do six 31st Dec., 1872, at \$1,100 do		1,100 00				
Do	do do 30th June, 1873, at \$1,240 do		550 00				
W. F. Collins.....	Land sales, W. Section, do do do		620 00				
F. D. Dugal.....	do do do do		1,800 00				
W. E. Collins.....	do do do do		1,100 00				
L. Berthelot	do do do do		1,060 00				
L. D. Lemoine.....	Land sales, E. Section, do 31st Dec., 1872, at \$1,240 do		1,060 00				
			620 00				

[illegible]

Civil Government.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....			93,076	31	163,691	16
	DEPARTMENTAL SALARIES.—Continued.						
	Department of Public Instruction.						
Hon. P. J. O. Chenevix	Minister of Public Instruction, eight months salary to 28th Feb., 1873, at \$1,000 per annum		666 66				
Hon. Gédéon Ouimet	do do 30th June, 1873, at \$1,000 do		333 34				
Louis Girard	do do 31st Dec., 1872, at \$2,000 do		1,000 00				
Do	do do 30th June, 1873, at \$2,200 do		1,100 00				
H. H. Miles	do do 31st Dec., 1872, at \$1,400 do		700 00				
Do	do do 30th June, 1873, at \$1,600 do		800 00				
P. Delany	English Corresponding Clerk and Assistant Editor English Journal, do do 31st Dec., 1872, at \$1,000 do		500 00				
Do	do do 30th June, 1873, at \$1,200 do		600 00				
N. Legendre	French Corresponding Clerk and Assistant Editor French Journal, do do 31st Dec., 1872, at \$1,000 do		500 00				
Do	do do 30th June, 1873, at \$1,200 do		600 00				
C. A. Thomas	Clerk of accounts and administration, twelve do do do do		1,600 00				
L. Dorisno	do do do do		800 00				
J. J. Lappare	do do do do		600 00				
Paul Biouin	Messenger, do do do do		400 00				
	Total Departmental Salaries.....			9,600	00		
				102,736	31		

DEPARTMENTAL CONTINGENCES.				
Lieutenant Governor's Office.				
For 3 copies Quebec & Lévis Directory for 1873-73.....				
postages.....		3 40		
carriage hire.....		26 47		
telegraphing.....		28 70		
subscription to and advertising in sundry Newspapers.....		1 69		
disbursements for office.....		104 48		
petty office expenses.....		2 10		
nd stationery.....		62 38		
.....		69 43		
.....		16 90		
.....		4 00		
.....		38 00		
.....		4 00		
.....		2 00		
.....		12 40		
.....		70 75		
.....		8 50		
.....		3 00		
.....		1 80		
.....		29 05		
.....		12 00		
.....		2 85		
.....		3 08		
.....		101 85		
.....		14 50		
.....		5 00		
.....		2 00		
.....		5 07		
.....		2 50		
.....		1 00		
.....		5 00		
.....		12 00		
.....		4 00		
.....		13 50		
.....		5 00		
Executive Council Department.			747 56	
Per office petty expenses.....		196 62		
services as Extra Clerk, 94 days at \$3 p. diem.....		19 00		
Carried over.....		215 62	747 56	102,736 21
				163,691 10

Civil Government.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....	215	62	747	56	102,736	21
	DEPARTMENTAL CONTINGENCIES — Continued.						
	Executive Council Department.—Continued.						
For Montreal Directory of 1872-73.....		2	50				
Mlle's History of Canada.....		2	00				
cleaning stove pipes, &c.....		11	00				
Gas.....		28	72				
subscription to sundry Newspapers		101	25				
stationery		11	75				
subscription to "Le Droit Civil Canadien" and postage.. ..		10	25				
services as Extra Clerk, 8 days, at \$2 p. diem.....		16	00				
copying		16	00				
stationery		12	50				
a Map of the Dominion and United States		2	50				
ice		5	00				
printing circulars.....		3	00				
paste board		14	40				
printing		6	63				
No. 1 to 4 of 2d Vol. of the "Bibliothèque du Code Civil," 2 copies		8	00				
2 copies of the "Canadian Parliamentary Companion" for 1872.		2	00				
subscription to "Canadian Illustrated News" and "L'Opinion Publique"		8	50				
				477	62		
	Provincial Secretary's Department.						
For printing and stationery		415	21				
Montreal Directory for 1872-73		2	50				
telegraphing		328	47				
stationery		7	10				
on acct. for the printing Report of the Provincial Police.....		9	09				
postages.....		700					
salary as extra messenger, 11 months at \$400 per annum, 1 month, at \$475		406	25				
extra salary allowed		33	33				
salary, as charwoman, &c.....		198	00				
Cherrier & Kirwin.....							
Dawson Brothers							
Léonard Lefebvre							
Quebec Gas Co.....							
Sundry persons							
A. Côté & Co.....							
Alphonse Doutre.....							
C. J. Réal Barthe							
M ^{rs} Et. Abraham Poitras.....							
M. L. Crémazie.....							
George Bacon.....							
Léon Arul.....							
John J. Foote.....							
Léger Brousseau.....							
L. H. Huot							
Duvernoy Frères & Dansereau.....							
Henry J. Morgan							
George E. Desbarats.....							
A. Côté & Co.....							
Cherrier & Kirwin.....							
Montreal Telegraph Co.....							
J. & W. Reid.....							
John J. Foote.....							
Quebec Post Office.....							
David Bitzner.....							
ditto							
Emérance Roy							

Pierre Prévost.....	contingent expenses of office	47 85		
Edouard Cl. Glackemeyer.....	services as extra clerk, 70½ days at \$2 per day.....	141 00		
James Carrel	printing forms.....	164 00		
Quebec Gas Co.....	gas.....	19 72		
Sundry persons	subscription to and advertising, in sundry Newspapers	105 57		
Lafrance & Lemieux.....	paste boards, seals, &c.....	30 51		
Félix Fortier.....	extra work while acting as asst. secretary during Mr. Jolicoeur's illness	200 00		
Pierce & Paterson.....	stationery	23 95		
Alphonse Lusignan.....	Index Analytique des Décisions Judiciaires	3 00		
C. J. Réal Barthe.....	services as extra clerk, 13 days, at \$2 per diem.....	26 00		
Dorionion Telegraph Co.....	telegraphing.	85 14		
M. Miller.....	stationery.....	9 00		
J. B. Sirois.....	6 bottles of ink.....	5 00		
George E. Desbarats	subscription to " L'Opinion Publique	4 50		
R. Carswell	Clarke's Criminal Law of Canada	6 00		
Charles Chartré.....	services as extra clerk, 2 days, at \$2 per day.....	4 00		
Ferdinand E. Roy.....	do do 7 do	14 00		
Edouard Roussel.....	a pigeon-hole case.....	11 50		
Quebec Volunteer Cavalry.....	escort to Lieutenant Governor Bulleau at closing of session 1872.	35 00		
Léger Brousseau.....	2 blank books.....	30 00		
Jules Piérard.....	stationery.....	2 78		
Legislative Assembly's Stationery	do	8 38		
ice	do	2 50		
Léon Arel	subscription to " Le Naturaliste Canadien " for 1873.....	2 00		
Rév. L. A. Provancher.....	penknives	8 50		
Bémanger & Gariépy	travelling expenses.....	47 35		
H.-n. Gédéon Onimet.....	tinsmiths' work.....	16 10		
Zéphirin Chartré.....	his Tables d'intérêt	5 00		
Napoléon Matte.....	No. 1 to 4 of 2d Vol. of the " Bibliothèque du Code Civil "	4 00		
Duvernay Frères & Dansereau.....	2 copies of the " Canadian Parliamentary Companion " for 1873.	2 00	3,214 39	
H. J. Morgan.....				
Quebec Post Office.....	For postages.....	47 37		
Sundry persons.....	subscription to sundry Newspapers.....	14 67		
Lafrance & Lemieux	mounting on rollers a map of the Province of Quebec.....	2 50		
M. L. Trémasie.....	stationery, &c.....	26 22		
A. Côté & Co	3 blank books.....	78 21	168 97	
Cherrier & Kirwin.....		2 50		
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	For Montreal Directory for 1372-73.....	359 70		
	telegraphing.....			
	Carried over.....	362 20	4,608 54	102,736 21
				163,591 10

Civil Government. - Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	363 20	4,898 54	102,736 31	167,591 10
Jas. G. Colston..... Quebec Post Office..... Widow Siméon Blodreau..... Sundry persons..... Alphonse Lussignan..... Joseph A. Defoy..... A. Côté & Co..... Montreal Post Office..... Dawson Brothers.....	DEPARTMENTAL CONTINGENCIES.—Continued. Crown Law Department.—Continued. For subscription to "Le Revue Critique" postages..... salary as charwoman..... subscription to sundry Newspapers..... Analytique des Décisions Judiciaires, at \$4 ea.. petty office expenses..... "Mile's History of Canada" and subscription to "Le Revue Critique" 2 years' subscription to "Le Droit Civil Canadien" law books..... telegraphing..... postage stamps..... 2 copies of Clarke's Criminal Law of Canada..... 4 copies of "Le Canada sous l'Union" at \$1.50 ea.. stationery..... a map of the British Empire, &c..... purchase of books..... and United States..... Naturaliste Canadien" for 1873, 2 copies.. 1 Books of the Parish of Montreal, at \$3 ea.. 4 series of Cadastral Plans of the Parish of Montreal, at \$12 ea.. travelling expenses..... Matte's Tables d'intérêt..... engraving and printing..... 2 copies of No. 1 to 4 of Vol. 1 and 4 copies of No. 1 to 4 of Vol 2d of the Bibliothèque du Code Civil.. subscription to "Canadian Illustrated News" stationery, postage stamps, &c.....	4 00 640 10 130 00 119 75 28 00 99 22 29 62 36 13 6 00 10 00 33 00 69 92 40 00 12 00 6 00 9 75 6 15 12 00 19 00 2 50 4 00 32 00 48 00 71 31 141 50 24 00 4 00 24 50			
George E. Desbarats..... McA. J. A. Ouellet.....			2,029 60		

Civil Government.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	2,541 75	9,133 49	102,736 21	163,591 10
	DEPARTMENTAL CONTINGENCIES.—Continued.				
	Crown Lands Department.—Continued.				
Archibald McCallum.....	For 2 charts	9 60			
Middleton & Dawson.....	books and stationery.....	21 68			
J. Hamel & Frères.....	carpeting	30 80			
Méouard Roussel.....	joiner's work.....	172 39			
Gustave Bossange.....	a pentograph, mathematical works, &c	277 24			
Alphonse Lusignan	Index Analytique des Décisions Judiciaires.....	4 00			
L. D. Lemoine.....	travelling expenses to and from Gaspé on P. service.....	10 00			
Rev L. Babel, O. M. I.....	a copy of his map of the Rivers St. John, Romain and Hamilton.	200 00			
George U. Tremaine.....	2 maps of the British Empire.....	13 00			
Dominion Telegraph Co	telegraphing	9 88			
John G. Shea.....	1 set of Charlevoix's New France in 6 Vols. and express charges.	29 21			
James Porter.....	repairing safe, &c.....	15 00			
Canadian Express Co	freight on cases.....	17 91			
Dawson Brothers.....	Mile's History of Canada and subscription to "Canadian Naturalist" 1872-73.....	8 00			
Lafrance & Lemieux.....	binding.....	122 46			
Pierre M. A. Genest.....	salary as extra clerk, 230 days, at \$1.50.....	345 00			
Louis P. Turcotte.....	4 copies of "Le Canada sous l'Union," at \$1.50 each.....	6 00			
Ovide Fréchette.....	3 doz. Rolland's Almanachs for 1873.....	1 80			
P. G. Delisle	printing forms.....	41 00			
P. M. A. Genest	extra salary allowed	46 50			
Louis Panet	copies of Notarial Deeds.....	6 50			
David Kerr.....	artist's materials.....	12 08			
F. O. Vallerand.....	a coal oil lamp, &c.....	4 50			
F. Chasé.....	copying.....	22 25			
J. M. Tardivel.....	labelling cases	5 50			
M. L. Crémazie.....	pens.....	5 80			
Fisher & Blouin	a leather cover.....	4 90			
William Drum.....	furniture, &c.....	25 60			
Napoléon Matte.....	his Tables d'intérêt.....	5 00			
L. H. Huot	printing 25 parchments for beach lots	40 00			
Duvernay Frères & Dansereau.....	printing forms.....	84 50			
P. L. Morin.....	Histoire de la Colonie Française of Canada, in 3 Vol	18 00			

Duvernoy Frères & Dandereau.....	No. 1 to 4 of Vol. 2 of the Bibliothèque du Code Civil.....	4 00	4,196 50	12,329 99	192,736 21	163,591 10
John Mason.....	Subscription to "Canadian Illustrated News" and "L'Opinion Publique".....	9 50				
George E. Desbarats.....	Stationery.....	8 50				
Garant & Trudel.....		17 25				
<i>Public Works and Agriculture Department.</i>						
Thomas J. Lepage.....	For salary as draughtsman.....	657 50	5,592 47	Carried over.....		
George Labranche.....	ditto.....	442 50				
Ve. Prique Vélin.....	ditto as charwoman.....	158 34				
F. C. Lamoureux.....	ditto as extra clerk.....	395 00				
Sundry persons.....	Subscription to and advertising in sundry Newspapers.....	271 75				
Charrier & Kirwin.....	Directories.....	19 80				
J. B. Sirois.....	Petty office expensed.....	164 08				
Lafrance & Lemieux.....	binding.....	396 35				
J. P. Déry.....	stationery, &c.....	112 10				
Bélanger & Gariépy.....	hardware.....	20 93				
Jas. G. Colston.....	Subscription to "La Revue Critique for 1871".....	4 00				
Quebec Post Office.....	postages.....	988 57				
Edmund T. Nesbitt.....	Stationery.....	5 50				
Duvernoy frères.....		221 35				
Montreal Telegraph Co.....		433 68				
Eugène Lacroix.....		17 06				
George Bishop & Co.....	Génie Civil.....	41 40				
H. P. Gauvreau.....	In Province of Quebec transferred to Government of Quebec.....	30 00				
J. B. Derome.....	Subscription to scientific Journals.....	62 76				
Emile Bonnement.....	Books on agriculture, &c.....	642 95				
Edouard Moreau.....	payment of Vve P. Vesinas' salary for August.....	12 00				
A. C. Gailbault.....	services as Extra Clerk, 115 days, at \$2.50 per day, and extra work.....	318 00				
Alfred Lusignan.....	Subscription to Index Analytique des causes judiciaires.....	12 00				
J. L. F. Smeds Massart.....	Histoire Illustrée de la Pologne in 3 Vols.....	15 00				
Pierce & Paterson.....	stationery.....	4 50				
M. Miller.....	do.....	98 90				
Jules Piérard.....	do.....	65 02				
Alphonse Doutré.....	2 yrs' subscription to Le Droit Civil Canadien & postage, 2 cop.....	20 50				
George Bisset.....	repairing press.....	14 33				
George C. Tremaine.....	a map of the British Empire.....	6 50				
Wyse & Co.....	repairing hand stamp.....	2 50				
Léger & Rinfret.....	a travelling case, &c.....	18 20				
Joseph A. Laemle.....	repairing stamp for postage use & 3 sets of ribbons.....	11 50				
J. Graves Clapham.....	drawing up Deed of Sale of J. C. Nolan's property to Crown and other services.....	13 50				

Department of Public Instruction.				
G. W. Colfer.....	For salary as assistant editor of "Journal of Education," 3 months, at \$100 per annum.....	166 67		
Sundry persons.....	Subscription to and advertising in sundry Newspapers.....	137 56		
P. Poulin & Son.....	winding and regulating calendar clock.....	6 00		
J. H. Richer, son.....	services as extra clerk, 311 days at \$2.50 per day.....	777 50		
George E. Desbarats.....	subscription to "Canadian Illustrated News" and "L'Opinion Publique".....	5 50		
Vve. J. Bte. Marcoux.....	balance of gratuity as the widow of a deceased officer.....	140 00		
Lafrance & Lemieux.....	blinding.....	1,239 23		
Cherrier & Kirwin.....	Directories.....	5 00		
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	telegraphing.....	34 26		
J. Hamel & Frères.....	Carpeting, do.....	8 50		
Rev. L. A. Provancher.....	Naturalists Canadian.....	12 85		
A. Côté & Co.....	printing & stationery.....	526 41		
Henry Laggaith.....	Mayo's Chronological History.....	8 00		
Quebec Post Office.....	postages.....	1,494 01		
A. Giar.....	extra services during illness of Mr. Thomas.....	74 00		
ditto.....	balance of work done for this Department.....	26 80		
François Forget.....	salary as laborer.....	398 24		
Vital Roy.....	salary as extra messenger, 54 days at 50 cts. per day.....	27 00		
Paul Blouin.....	petty office expenses.....	66 51		
Joseph Letourneau.....	services as extra clerk, 50 days, at \$2.50 p. diem.....	100 00		
J. J. Lappare.....	expenses for packing & transporting prize books to school municipalities.....	24 63		
ditto.....	freight, duty, &c., on cases of books from France.....	103 83		
Quebec Gas Co.....	gas.....	30 48		
Monseigneur Langevin.....	attendance at one meeting of Council of Public Instruction.....	25 00		
Monseigneur Larocque.....	do two meetings.....	20 00		
Revd P. Dowd.....	do one meeting.....	20 00		
A. B. Routhier.....	do.....	4 00		
L. L. Désaulniers.....	do.....	10 00		
J. D. Roy.....	services as extra.....	27 00		
Alphonse Doutre.....	subscription to "J.....	30 00		
Théophile Bélanger.....	4 copies of N. Dan.....	3 00		
George C. Tremaine.....	2 maps of the Brit.....	13 00		
C. A. Leblanc.....	attendance at a meeting of Council of Public Instruction.....	15 00		
Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau.....	travelling expenses.....	26 00		
Dominion Telegraph Co.....	telegraphing.....	27 07		
Léger Brousseau.....	printing forms.....	11 08		
R. Carwell.....	Clarke's Criminal Law of Canada.....	6 00		
Jean Véron.....	services as extra messenger, 197 days, at 50 cts. per day.....	98 50		
McGill Normal School.....	payment of sundry accounts for Diplomas, &c.....	170 00		
Louis Lefebvre.....	services as Extra Clerk, 149 days, at \$2.00 per day.....	298 00		
Carried over.....		6,213 83	19,827 73	163,591 10

Civil Government.—Continued.— Administration of Justice.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	6,213 83	19,827 72	102,736 21	163,591 10
	DEPARTMENTAL CONTINGENCIES.—Continued.				
	Department of Public Instruction.—Continued.				
Pierre Chenet.....	For postage stamps.....	430 00			
George Bacon.....	a map of the Dominion & United States.....	2 50			
Pierre Prévost.....	indemnity for Extra Work during Mr. Lappare's illness.....	100 00			
Léon Arel.....	ice.....	2 50			
L. W. Spote.....	6 copies of cadastral Book of the Parish of Montreal at \$8.00 ea.	48 00			
Blaiklock & Leclair.....	6 series of cadastral Plans of the Parish of Montreal at \$12.00 ea.	72 00			
Burland, Lafrcain & Co... ..	paper & envelopes & stamping same.....	8 50			
Dawson Brothers.....	books & magazines.....	211 76			
Zéphirin Chartré.....	tinsmiths work.....	35 97			
Napoléon Matte.....	his Tables d'intérêt.....	5 00			
Rev. J. B. Z. Bolduc.....	Books.....	3 02			
J. H. Richardson.....	Extra Salary allowed.....	60 00			
Duvernay frères & Dansereau.. ..	No. 1 to 4 of 2nd Vol. of the Bibliothèque du Code Civil, 2 cop... ..	8 00			
P. G. St. Pierre.....	printing.....	350 00			
H. J. Morgan.....	2 copies of the Canadian Parliamentary Companion.....	2 00			
Charles Bailliargé.....	one stereometrical Tableau.....	50 00			
La Bibliothèque du Parlement	share of charges on a case of Books.....	10 44			
J. H. Walker.....	photographing & engraving on wood portrait of Sir Geo. Et. Cartier.....	20 50			
Paul Blouin.....	postages.....	66 10			
Alphonse Lusignan.....	Index analytique des Décisions Judiciaires.....	3 00			
Henry H. Miles.....	travelling expenses.....	28 92			
James Carrel	printing.....	4 00			
Canadian Express Co	charges on 3 Boxes from Montreal with Report of Public Instruction.....	20 75			
Louis Giard.....	To purchase of a Draft on Paris, favor of G. Bossange, in payment of Books.....	353 16			
Phenix Fire Assurance Company.....	For premiums of Insurance on furniture & Library.....	83 25			
Middeton & Dawson.....	stationery.....	4 40			
Joseph Marmette.....	4 copies of "l'Intendant Bigot"	2 40			
			8,200 00		

Departments generally.							
Joseph Paquet.....	For Firewood.....	Salary of clerk and contingencies of the Civil Service Board.....	3,669 00	3,770 53			
Félix Fortier.....			101 53				
		Amount unexpended of Warrants issued.....		31,798 25			
				572 28			
		Total Departmental Contingencies.....			32,370 53		
		Total Civil Government.....				135,106 74	
		ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.					
		LAW FEE FUND.					
		Sheriffs' Salaries.					
T. Bouthillier.....	Sheriff, Montreal, salaries of office for five months to 30th Nov., 1872			2,916 84			
O. A. Leblanc.....	do do do seven do 30th June, 1873			4,183 36			
Hon. C. Alleyne.....	do Quebec, do do twelve do do			6,412 16			
G. F. Bowen.....	do St. Francis, do do do 31st March, 1873			1,675 00			
L. M. Coutlée.....	do Ottawa, do do do 31st Dec., 1872.....			1,000 00			
Edm. Sheppard.....	do Bonaventure, do do do 31st March, 1873.....			500 00			
Ed. Vibert.....	do Gaspé, do do do			500 00			
					17,187 16		
		Prothonotaries and Clerks of Circuit Courts, Crown and Peace.					
Hubert, Papineau & Honey.....	Prothonotary, Montreal, salaries and contingencies to 30th June, 1873			40,522 85			
Fiset & Burroughs.....	do Quebec, do do 31st Dec., 1872.....			11,109 11			
Fiset, Burroughs & Campbell.....	do do do 30th June, 1873.....			14,636 49			
E. Barnard.....	do Three Rivers, do do 31st March, 1873.....			5,305 00			
Short & Morris.....	do St. Francis, do do do			5,349 39			
L. G. Harper.....	do Gaspé, do do do			750 74			
Dessaulles & Schiller	Clerk of the Crown, Montreal, do do 30th June, 1873			2,031 52			
W. E. Duggan	do Quebec, do do			1,612 83			
E. Barnard.....	do Three Rivers, do do from 1st April to 14th May, 1872.....			24 18			
Dessaulles & Schiller	Clerk of the Peace, Montreal, do do to 30th June, 1873.....			4,494 50			
Denis Murray	do Quebec, do do			4,687 75			
L. U. A. Genest	do Three Rivers, do do 31st March, 1873.....			2,110 80			
J. G. Fair.....	Crier of courts, Bonaventure, twelve months salary to 30th June, 1873.....			200 00			
Louis Paquet.....	do Gaspé, do do			200 00			
Jos. T. Paradis.....	do Kamouraska, do do			300 00			
A. Bourgeau	do Ottawa, six do to 31st Dec., 1872.....			150 00			
Ed. Borne.....	Clerk of the Circuit Court, Magdalen Islands, twelve months salary to 4th Feb., 1873			100 00			
					93,584 16		
		Carried over			110,771 32	298,697 84	

Administration of Justice.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.	110,771	32	.....	.....	298,697	84
	LAW FEE FUND.—Continued.						
	Court of Appeals.						
L. W. Marchand.....	For salaries and contingencies of office to 30th June, 1873.....	6,667	22	117,438	54		
	Building and Jury Fund.						
Hon. C. Alleyne	Sheriff, Quebec, Balance due him on 30th June, 1872.....	1,761	60				
O. Bossé	do Chicoutimi, do 30th Sept., 1872.....	59	00				
Do	do do to pay Petty Jurors.....	140	00	1,960	60		
	Criminal Prosecutions.						
W. H. Felton.....	For services rendered as Crown Counsel, Court of Queen's Bench, during the year ended 30th June, 1873.....	240	00				
L. R. Church.....	do do do	260	00				
George Baby.....	do do do	260	00				
J. A. Gagné.....	do do do	200	00				
Thos. W. Ritchie	do do do	1,024	00				
Wm. McDougall.....	do do do	80	00				
G. C. V. Buchanan.....	do do do	160	00				
J. M. Hudon	do do do	80	00				
R. Alleyne.....	do do do	633	08				
J. B. Brousseau.....	do do do	304	00				
A. B. Routhier.....	do do do	160	00				
James Oliva.....	do do do	69	00				
L. G. Macdonald.....	do do do	60	00				
Chas. Ouimet.....	do do do	140	00				
Ernest Cimon.....	do do do	160	00				
A. P. Letendre.....	do do do	180	00				
E. T. Brooks.....	do do do	167	67				
A. L. Dessaulniers.....	do do do	220	00				
M. Branchaud.....	do do do	70	00				
J. G. Bossé	do do do	94	00				
J. Roy.....	do do do	60	00				
Hon. G. Ouimet.....	Travelling expenses criminal term at Terrebonne.....	37	00				
Hon. J. A. Chapleau	do do terms at Montreal & Iberville.....	38	00	4,687	75		

Sheriffs' Contingencies.			
A. Quonnel.....	Sheriff, Arthabaska, contingencies of his Office for year ended 30th June, 1873.....	do	2,585 37
T. J. Taschereau.....	do do	do	800 00
L. Hainault.....	do do	do	2,337 04
P. Cowan.....	do do	do	3,000 00
M. Sheppard.....	do do	do	1,270 68
O. Bossé.....	do do	do	3,652 81
P. Vibert.....	do do	do	2,032 77
Jos. Dufresne.....	do do	do	2,677 12
B. H. Leprohon.....	do do	do	2,775 00
V. Taché.....	do do	do	2,950 11
J. D. Lépine.....	do do	do	1,900 00
T. Bouthillier.....	do do	for five months to 30th Nov. 1872.....	22,650 00
O. A. Leblanc.....	do do	for seven do 30th June, 1873.....	30,200 00
L. M. Coutlée.....	do do	do do	5,591 00
Hon. C. Alleyne.....	do do	do do	29,000 00
M. Mathieu.....	do do	do do	3,970 31
Jos. Mathieu, Deputy.....	do do	do do	4,860 77
P. Guévremont.....	do do	do do	1,600 00
A. Fournier.....	do do	do do	2,154 73
P. H. Cimon.....	do do	do do	6,228 47
L. Taché.....	do do	do do	3,650 00
G. F. Bowen.....	do do	do do	7,138 00
G. G. Raby.....	do do	do do	
E. Roussille.....	do do	do do	
Sévère Dumoulin.....	do do	do do	
Prothonotaries' Contingencies.			
Hubert, Papineau & Honey.....	Prothonotary, Montreal, twelve months, contingencies of office to 30th June, 1873.....	do	951 51
Short & Morris.....	do do	do	196 87
Coroners' Salaries and Contingencies.			
Joseph Jones.....	Coroner, Montreal, twelve months salary to 30th June, 1873.....	\$444 40	
Valère Guillet.....	do do	222 20	
J. G. LeBel, joint.....	do do	55 52	
Archd. Kerr, do.....	do do	55 52	
Wm. Tilly.....	do do	111 04	
P. L. Gauvreau.....	do do	100 00	
Ludger Tétu.....	do do	100 00	
U. M. Poisson.....	do do		1,088 68
J. T. P. Proulx.....	do do		691 62
John Anderson.....	do do		470 82
Arthabaska, fees and disbursements for twelve months.....			
Beauce, do.....			
Beauharnois, do.....			
Carried over.....			
			2,683 57
			268,259 45
			298,697 84

Administration of Justice.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....			2,683	57	268,259	45
	<i>Coroners' Salaries and Contingencies.—Continued.</i>					298,697	84
J. Ducharme	Coroner, Bedford, fees and disbursements for twelve months		481	80			
Archd. Kerr, joint.....	do Bonaventure, do		100	95			
J. G. LeBel, do	do do		204	06			
G. McKenzie, do	do Chicoutimi, do		117	93			
T. Boily, do	do do		273	90			
Wm. Tilly, do	do Gaspé, do		151	40			
Chas. Loupret.....	do I. erville, do		414	70			
L. Desautier	do Joliette, do		278	37			
Ludger Tétu	do Kamouraska, do		294	90			
A. E. Grénier.....	do do		124	00			
J. Marmette	do Montmagny, do		705	17			
Jos. Jones.....	do Montreal, do		3,978	28			
C. H. Church	do Ottawa, do		415	60			
C. E. Panet.....	do Quebec, do		4,509	42			
L. W. Turcotte.....	do Richelieu, do		622	37			
J. P. Pelletier, joint.....	do Rimouski, do		67	60			
P. L. Gauvieu, joint.....	do do		346	30			
E. Z. Boudreau.....	do Saguenay, do		1,148	00			
F. X. de Sales Laterrière, joint.....	do do		76	00			
A. G. Woodward.....	do St. Francis, do		706	73			
H. R. Blanchard	do St. Hyacinthe, do		965	90			
J. A. Mignault	do Terrebonne, do		268	94			
Valère Guillet.....	do Three Rivers, do		1,191	78			
					20,167	67	
	<i>Clerks of the Crown and Peace, New Districts.</i>						
Barwis & Théroux.....	Clerk, C. & P., Arthabaska, twelve months salary to 30th June, 1873.....		90	00			
Z. Vézina	do Beauce, do		90	00			
P. J. U. Beaudry.....	do Beauharnois, do		90	00			
F. T. Hall	do Bedford, do		90	00			
F. D. Gauvreau.....	do Bonaventure, do		90	00			
F. Régis Gosselin	do Chicoutimi, do		90	00			
Marchand & Marchand.....	do Iberville, do		90	00			
Morin & Désilets, ...	do Joliette, do		90	00			

Administration of Justice.—Continued.—Police.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....	7,151	84	293,543	44	398,697	84
	District Magistrate.—Continued.						
C. H. H. Cimon.....	D. Magistrate, Saguenay, salary for twelve months to 30th June, 1873.....		\$1,300 00				
G. E. Rioux.....	do St. Francis & Arthabaska, do do.....		1,300 00				
Magloire Lanotôt.....	do St. Hyacinthe, do do.....		1,300 00				
E. J. Hemming.....	do Arthabaska & St. Francis, travelling expenses to 30th June, 1873.....		\$ 94 50	10,751	84		
G. W. Foster.....	do Bedford, do do.....		472 00				
F. H. O'Brien.....	do Chicoutimi, do do.....		292 00				
L. U. Fontaine.....	do Joliette, do do.....		331 00				
C. H. H. Cimon.....	do Saguenay, do do.....		537 00				
G. E. Rioux.....	do St. Francis & Arthabaska, do do.....		80 00				
Magloire Lanotôt.....	do St. Hyacinthe, do do.....		248 00	2,054	50		
P. J. U. Beaudry.....	Clerk to District Magistrate, Beauharnois, for blank books & forms.....		\$ 20 00				
L. F. Boucher.....	do do Saguenay, do do.....		30 00				
L. J. A. Bernier.....	District Magistrate, Quebec, do do.....		40 00	80	00		
	Miscellaneous.			12,806	84		
D. Murray.....	For expenses: purposes.....		1,200 00				
Do.....	stamps & bills of costs on forfeited bonds.....		148 15				
Chas. Oulmet.....	fees in sundry cases on demands for Habeas Corpus.....		32 70				
Do.....	professional services attending investigation into the cause of death of David Gamble, Quebec.....		56 00				
Chas. Hamilton.....	balance of his disbursements in re DuBerger, Three Rivers.....		100 00				
G. J. Couriel.....	special services as Clerk to District Magistrate, Bedford.....		21 00				
G. H. Drewe.....	travelling expenses in re DuBerger, Three Rivers.....		100 00				
H. A. Girard.....	services as Interpreter to the Grand Jury, Quebec.....		42 00				
Jules E. Larue.....	Circuit Court real and press for county of Wolfe.....		65 33				
Wyse & Co.....	fees in reserved cases from Court of Queen's Bench.....		23 00				
E. U. Piché.....	costs in re L'Union St. Jacques & Dame Julie Bellisle.....		58 00				
Dorion, Dorion & Geoffrion.....			13 83				

Police.—Continued.—Reformatories, &c.—Education, &c.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....	2,800	00				
	Provincial Police. under 33 Vic., Cap. 24.—Continued.			311,884	07	298,097	84
P. A. Doucet	Commissioner, for pay-lists of detectives, sergeants and constables, for twelve months to 30th June, 1873.....	\$ 29,326	25				
Do	do for pay-lists of detachment at Levis, from 15th January to 30th June, 1873.....	700	75				
Do	do for contingencies of office	558	03				
Do	do for contingencies of force	1,230	35				
Do	do for clothing and accoutrements of force.....	2,803	22				
Do	do for forage for Superintendents' horses.....	365	00				
Corporation City of Quebec.....	For sundry disbursements during 1872-73.....	1,002	69				
	Reformatory St. Vincent de Paul; maintenance.	39,401	29	47,546	12		
Bank of Montreal.....	To meet pay-lists of Salaries for ten months to 31st March, 1873.....	8,523	88				
F. Z. Tassé.....	To meet liabilities as Warden.....	16,486	45				
	Reformatory, Montreal.	25,010	33				
Frères de la Charité.....	Amount paid to the Institution up to 30th June, 1873.....	11,846	00				
	Reformatory, Sherbrooke.						
G. E. Bowen.....	Warden, to meet current expenditure to 30th June, 1873.....	1,148	67	38,000	00		
	Prison Inspection.						
L. L. L. Désaulniers.....	Prison Inspector, &c., six months salary to 31st December, 1872.....	800	00				
do	do do 30th June, 1873	900	00				
M. H. Miles.....	do twelve do	400	00				
M. Noreau	do do do	400	00				
L. L. L. Désaulniers	do to meet travelling expenses do	306	68				
M. H. Miles.....	do do & disbursements to 30th June, 1873.....	385	00				
M. Noreau	do do	47	00				
	Total for Administration of Justice, Police, Reformatories, &c.....	3,298	68			400,728	87

EDUCATION.				
SUPERIOR EDUCATION.				
Classical Colleges (Catholic Institutions.)				
Reverend Thomas Caron	Nicolet	1,501 00		
Do J. S. Raymond	St. Hyacinthe	1,501 00		
Do J. A. Charlebois	Ste. Thérèse	1,501 00		
Do F. Buteau	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière	1,637 00		
Do L. J. Desjols	L'Assomption	1,501 00		
Do Joseph Laysance	St. Mary of Montreal	1,501 00		
Do L. S. Rhéault	Three Rivers	1,197 00		
Do Ed. Crevier	Ste. Marie de Monnoir	710 00		
Do F. E. Couture	Rimouski	1,438 00		
	Total Classical Colleges	12,487 00	12,487 00	
Industrial Colleges (Catholic Institutions.)				
Reverend P. D. Lajoie	Joliette	740 00		
Do N. Lavallée	Laval	324 00		
Do G. Thibault	Longueuil	328 00		
Do Joseph Gra'ou	Masson	1,197 00		
Do G. Hoffman	Notre-Dame de Lévis	740 00		
Do F. Chouinard	Rigaud	740 00		
Do A. E. Dufresne	Sherbrooke	300 00		
Do A. Guy	St. Laurent	586 00		
Do G. F. C. Drolet	St. Michel—Bellechasse	565 00		
Do F. X. Bourbonnais	Varenes	254 00		
Do Etienne Perrault	Verchères	320 00		
Do J. T. A. Chaperon	St. Mary—Beauce	427 00		
	School of Arts and Sciences	431 00		
	Total Industrial Colleges	6,952 00	6,952 00	
Boys and Mixed Academies (Catholic Institutions.)				
C. J. Powell	Arthabaskaville	167 00		
G. W. Magnan	Aylmer	192 00		
Reverend D. Paradis	Baie du Fevre	128 00		
Do J. U. Gingras	Baie St. Paul	142 00		
Do D. Charland	Beauharnois	192 00		
D. Lamoureux	Belœil	285 00		
Reverend J. F. Gagnon	Berthier, en haut	285 00		
	Carried over	1,391 00	19,439 00	699,426 71

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,391 00	10,430 00		699,426 71
	EDUCATION.—Continued.				
	SUPERIOR EDUCATION.—Continued.				
	Boys and Mixed Academies (Catholic Institutions).—Continued.				
Reverend A. Séguin	Bonin, St. André d'Argenteuil	102 00			
Do John Brady	Buckingham	128 00			
Do A. Thibault	Chambly	400 00			
John Sharples	St. Columban de Sillery	223 00			
N. Moisan	St. Cyprien	128 00			
O. Dufresne	Dufresne, St. Thomas de Montmagny	223 00			
A. C. H. C. Champagne	St. Eustache	193 00			
E. Cyr	Farnham	176 00			
H. Tourigny	Gentilly	128 00			
M. R. Blanchard	Girouard	129 00			
J. A. Pulpier	St. Grégoire	128 00			
P. Langlois	Kamouraska	283 00			
	L'Islet	300 00			
Reverend L. G. Langlois	L'Islet	260 00			
J. Brousseau	Laprairie	300 00			
Reverend L. Roy	Lothinier	114 00			
M. C. Desnoyers	Montreal Commercial Academy	1,565 00			
Frère Théodore	Montmagny, St. Thomas	212 00			
Reverend M. D. Calves	Pointe aux Trembles, Hochelaga	255 00			
A. O. T. Beauchemin	Roxton	112 00			
T. R. Jobson	St. John, Dorchester	400 00			
L. Poulin	do, Montmorency	128 00			
Ant. Lefebvre	Sts. Marthe	128 00			
C. Boncher	Sorel	332 00			
B. Gervais	St. Timothée	186 00			
Reverend T. Brannard	Vaudreuil	128 00			
J. Milot	Yamachiche	300 00			
	Total Boys & mixed Academies	8,454 00	8,454 00		

Girls Academies (Catholic Institutions.)

St. M. St. Alphonsus.....	97 00	
Do M. Philomène.....	89 00	
Reverend L. E. A. Dupuis.....	115 00	
Sister of L'Enfant Jésus.....	115 00	
Do Ste. Catherine.....	97 00	
Do M. de Bonsecours.....	89 00	
Do Ste. Louise.....	96 00	
Do Ste. Anastasia.....	89 00	
Do St. Martin.....	129 00	
Do Ste. Elizabeth.....	170 00	
Do Ste. Adélaïde.....	89 00	
Do Ste. Julie.....	89 00	
Do Ste. M. du St. Nom de Jésus.....	114 00	
Do M. Elizabeth.....	128 00	
Do Ste. Bibiane.....	128 00	
Do M. Mélanie.....	89 00	
Do M. Anne.....	89 00	
Do Ste. M. du Sacré Cœur.....	170 00	
Do M. Auxiliatrice.....	94 00	
Do St. Etienne.....	164 00	
Do M. de la Nativité.....	128 00	
Do Ste. Philomène.....	194 00	
Do St. Zotique.....	89 00	
Do M. Eugénie.....	89 00	
Do Gladdu.....	115 00	
Do M. St. Maro.....	115 00	
C. Marcotte.....	115 00	
J. Fraser.....	113 00	
Sister M. St. Sacrement.....	170 00	
Do Ste. Ursule.....	194 00	
Do M. St. Thomas.....	256 00	
Do Ste. Anastasia.....	256 00	
Do Ste. Stanislas.....	143 00	
Do Ste. Séraphine.....	130 00	
Do St. Philippe de Néri.....	89 00	
Do St. Alphonse Rodriguez.....	170 00	
Do M. Dorothee.....	89 00	
Do M. Félicité.....	256 00	
Do M. de la Présentation.....	128 00	
Do Ste. Jeanne.....	178 00	
Do M. de Bonsecours.....	102 00	
Do Ste. Catherine.....	143 00	
Do M. St. Charles.....	128 00	
St. Aimé.....	97 00	
St. Ambroise de Kildare.....	89 00	
Ste. Anne la Paroisse.....	115 00	
L'Assomption.....	115 00	
Bale St. Paul.....	97 00	
Belœil.....	89 00	
St. Eustache.....	170 00	
Ste. Famille.....	94 00	
Ste. Geneviève, Jacques Cartier.....	164 00	
St. Grégoire, Nicolet.....	128 00	
St. Henri de Mascouche.....	194 00	
St. Hilaire.....	89 00	
St. Hyacinthe (Sister of Charity).....	89 00	
St. Hyacinthe (Sisters of the Presentation).....	115 00	
L'Islet.....	115 00	
Lala Verre.....	113 00	
St. Jacques l'Achigan.....	170 00	
St. John Dorchester.....	194 00	
St. Hughes.....	256 00	
St. Joseph Lévis.....	256 00	
Cacouns.....	143 00	
Kamouraska.....	130 00	
Laurier.....	89 00	
St. Jacques Cartier.....	170 00	
St. Joseph Cartier.....	89 00	
St. Joseph Cartier.....	256 00	
St. Joseph Cartier.....	128 00	
St. Joseph Cartier.....	178 00	
St. Joseph Cartier.....	102 00	
St. Joseph Cartier.....	143 00	
St. Joseph Cartier.....	128 00	

Carried over.....

699,430 71

27,893 00

5,630 00

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....	5,630	00	27,893	00	.....	699,426 71
	EDUCATION.—Continued.						
	SUPERIOR EDUCATION.—Continued.						
	Girls Academies (Catholic Institutions.)—Continued.						
Sister M. des Anges.....	St. Martin.....		89 00				
Do M. Ste. Croix.....	St. Michel, Bellechasse.....		194 00				
Do M. de Bonsecours.....	Sourdes Muettes de la Providence.....		801 00				
Do Ste. Providence.....	St. Denis Academy, Congregation.....		160 00				
Do Ste. Magdeleine.....	St. Nicolas.....		89 00				
Do M. Adélaïde.....	St. Paul Industrie.....		89 00				
Do M. de Bonsecours.....	Pointe Claire.....		89 00				
Do St. François d'Assises.....	Pointe aux Trembles, Hochelaga.....		170 00				
Do M. de la Visitation.....	do Portneuf.....		170 00				
Do St. Léon.....	Rimouski.....		194 00				
Do Ste. Brigitte.....	Rivière Ouelle.....		148 00				
Do M. St. Antoine.....	Ste. Scholastique.....		97 00				
Do Ste. Luce.....	Sherbrooke.....		256 00				
Do St. Gilbert.....	Sorel.....		296 00				
Do St. Raymond.....	Terrebonne.....		89 00				
Do St. Gaëtan.....	Ste. Thérèse.....		89 00				
Do M. de Chantal.....	St. Timothée.....		114 00				
Reverend L. Trahan.....	St. Thomas de Pierreville.....		128 00				
Sister Ste. Blondine.....	do Montmagny.....		194 00				
Do M. St. Pierre.....	Trois Pistoles.....		113 00				
Do Ste. J. de Chantal.....	Trois-Rivières.....		194 00				
Do M. Martine.....	Vaudreuil.....		89 00				
Reverend F. X. Bourbonnais.....	Varennes.....		143 00				
Sister St. P. d'Aloantara.....	Yamachiche.....		128 00				
Do Ste. Croix.....	Youville, Rouville.....		128 00				
	Total Girls Academies.....	9,881	00	9,881	00		

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	6,053 00	28,774-00		698,426 71
	EDUCATION.—Continued.				
	Superior Education.—Continued.				
	Model Schools (Catholic Institutions).—Continued.				
Sister Ste. Anne.....	Deschambault (Girls).....	73 00			
Arène Tremblay.....	Roulemont.....	73 00			
J. B. Dussault.....	Rouville.....	56 00			
D. Ouellet.....		73 00			
Joseph Rittner.....		100 00			
Louis Forcady.....		73 00			
Do.....		56 00			
J. C. St. Louis.....		73 00			
H.....		160 00			
A.....		56 00			
L.....		56 00			
Sister M. de la Présentation.....		56 00			
Do St. Athanasie.....		73 00			
S. Dumais.....	Hébertville.....	100 00			
Reverend L. S. Lambert.....	Hersford, St. Vincent.....	80 00			
P. H. Beaudoin.....	Hervilla.....	73 00			
Sister Ste. Adèle.....		56 00			
Reverend J. F. S. Desaulniers.....		56 00			
C. T. Charbonneau.....		73 00			
J. W. Tremblay.....		73 00			
L. Forest.....		73 00			
A. F. Fleury.....		280 00			
C. A. Lemay.....		73 00			
Reverend L. Roy.....		73 00			
James Robertson.....		56 00			
J. A. Fournier.....	St. Pierre.....	188 00			
Sister St. Ambrose.....	St. Visitation street.....	73 00			
M. C. Desnoyers.....	Campbell.....	289 00			
Mrs. Guibé.....		73 00			
A. H. Vincent.....		73 00			

Thomas Onellid.	56 00		
E. Tremblay	56 00		
J. L. Taitler	128 00		
L. A. Quesset	73 00		
M. Caron	56 00		
Sister Moreau	73 00		
Ed. Arsenault	104 00		
W. Flynn	56 00		
Fel x Brunet	129 00		
Augustin Langlois	73 00		
Lois Comen	73 00		
Felix Gignac	56 00		
Do	56 00		
F. X. R. Savier	158 00		
Do	73 01		
J. N. Lafrance	73 00		
C. N. Hamel	100 00		
M. S. Kelly	73 00		
Sister M. Victoire	73 00		
Do M. Euphrasie	73 00		
Chas. A. Gagnon	73 00		
Jean Desjardins	56 00		
Chas. L. Augé	73 00		
J. E. Pouliot	73 00		
Do	73 00		
Ed. Dauphin	73 00		
F. E. Arnould	80 00		
P. Vigneau	175 00		
F. X. Pratte	56 00		
E. Hays	73 00		
J. H. Biron	56 00		
A. Nadeau	159 00		
Sister M. Ste. Josephine	56 00		
A. Brien	73 00		
B. Deschênes	73 00		
J. J. Crevier	56 00		
A. Marquis	73 00		
Jos. J. Letourneau	80 00		
Jos. B. Dourville	161 00		
G. B. Labelle	73 00		
Vital Tremblay	56 00		
Sister St. Pierre	188 00		
Thos. Grénier	210 00		
Reverend C. E. Poiré	73 00		
Chas. Lefèvre	73 00		
Matane			
Nicolet (Girls)			
Notre Dame de Bonsecours (Convent)			
do de Heli (Boys)			
do du Portage			
do de Toute Grace (Convent)			
Neuveville			
Peré			
Pointe Claire			
Pointe aux Trembles, Portneuf			
Pointe du Lac			
Portneuf (Boys)			
do (Girls)			
Quebec-South, St. Roch			
do do (Convent)			
do St. John's Suburbs			
do de Barre du Patroage			
Rawdon (discontented)			
do			
Rigaud			
Rivière			
do des Prairies			
do du Loup No. 1, Maskinongé			
do do Fraserville, Témiscouata			
do do do (Convent)			
Sault aux Récidivés			
Sherrington			
Somerset de Plamerville			
Stanford			
Soulanges			
Shawinigan			
St. Aimé			
St. Alexander, Iberville (Convent)			
do do (Boys)			
do Kamouraska			
St. Anicet			
St. André, Kamouraska			
Ste. Anne des Monts			
Ste. Anne La Pêrde			
do des Plaines			
do Chloctimi			
do No. 2, Kamouraska			
do de Bellevue			
St. Anselme (Convent)			
St. Antoine de Tilly			

Carried over

13,311 00

37,774 00

699,426 71

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	13,311 00	37,774 00	609,426 71
	<p align="center">EDUCATION.—Continued.</p> <p align="center">SUPERIOR EDUCATION.—Continued.</p> <p align="center">Model Schools (Catholic Institutions).—Continued.</p>			
B. Oryson		73 00		
C. Pagnon		56 00		
Do		73 00		
W. O'Brien		54 00		
Félix East		60 00		
Jos. Boulianne		56 00		
Reverend J. A. Bureau		24 00		
Isaïe Demers		50 00		
Elie Mailloux, M. P. P.		73 00		
G. Monet		56 00		
F. E. Rouleau		73 00		
S. Sauriol		60 00		
Sister St. Augusta		73 00		
Louis Lemay		56 00		
J. A. Masse		73 00		
Do	(Convent)	97 00		
G. A. Gignault	St. Césaire	183 00		
Eug. Gosselin	St. Charles, Bellechasse	73 00		
Do	do (Girls)	73 00		
J. B. Leblanc	do St. Hyacinthe	73 00		
Sister M. St. Cyrille	St. Colomb de Sillery (Convent)	188 00		
J. B. Fortier	St. Claire	73 00		
Sister St. Grégoire	St. Célestin, Nicolet (Convent)	100 00		
J. B. Desfoy	St. Constant	97 00		
Sister St. Dorothée	St. Christophe (Convent)	183 00		
S. Delisle		73 00		
Wm. Chamberland		54 00		
F. X. A. Biron		80 00		
Jos. Dionne		73 00		
O. Marin		73 00		
P. Papin		100 00		

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	19,210 00	37,774 00		699,426 71
	<p align="center">EDUCATION.—Continued.</p> <p align="center">SUPERIOR EDUCATION.—Continued.</p> <p align="center">Model Schools (Catholic Institutions).—Continued.</p>				
Reverend F. Oliva	St Lambert de Lauzon, Lévis	97 00			
J. Audette	St Laurent, Montmorency	73 00			
C. L. Hruselle	St Léon	56 00			
H. Hurteau	St. Lin	73 00			
E. H. Biron	St. Louis de Gonzague	56 00			
Sister M. Gertrude	do do (Convent)	56 00			
R. G. Hamilton	St. Luc, St. Jean	56 00			
J. Morisset	St. Luc	56 00			
Sister M. Ste. Eugénie	St. Liguori (Convent)	138 00			
J. B. Morin	Longue Pointe, Hochelaga	73 00			
E. Bertrand	St. Mathias, Rouville	56 00			
Léandre Descôteaux	St	73 00			
P. Pire	Sto	56 00			
Do	St Michel Archange, Napierville	56 00			
T. Labelle	do do (Convent)	56 00			
Sister M. F. d'Assises	St. Moïque	73 00			
P. Mott	St. Maurice	73 00			
J. Grenier	St. Marc, Verchères	73 00			
Chr. Robert	St. Narcisse	73 00			
L. A. Dostaler	St. Nicolas	73 00			
Ignace Paquet, Jr	St. Norbert, Arthabaska	56 00			
P. Label	St. Norbert, Cap Chatte	73 00			
Olivier Bélanger	St. Octave de Nétis	56 00			
L. Richard	St. Ours, Town (Convent)	73 00			
Sister N. de Marie	do (Boys)	73 00			
Armand Godard	St. Paschal	73 00			
Ant. Blondeau	St. Pierre, Montmorency	56 00			
Pierre Goulet	St. Philomène	73 00			
J. Pelletier	St. Philippe	73 00			
J. B. Jolivet					

Felix Bédard	St. Pierre les Bequais	54 00	
M. Guldson	St. Jolyoars (Convent)	73 00	
Do	do	73 00	
A. Bernard	St. Placide	54 00	
B. Lamarche	St. Roch de l'Acadie	73 00	
Albert Forade	St. Hensald, Lévis	73 00	
Sévère Chartrand	St. Rose	73 00	
E. X. Gagnon	St. Raphaël	54 00	
G. Pelletier	St. Roch des Anslats	54 00	
Thos. Lamy	St. Séverin	73 00	
Ant. Fortier	Sto. St.	73 00	
A. P. Lacoursière	St. St.	73 00	
G. Chalfoux	St. Sylvestre, Lotbinière	54 00	
J. Leonard	Sisters of Charity and Good Shepherd	100 00	
G. N. Hamel	Semmes, J	150 00	
Sister M. de Jésus	Sto. Ursula	54 00	
Do Sto. Geneviève	do	54 00	
G. H. P. Fusoy	St. Valentin, St. John	54 00	
P. Terrault	St. Vincent de Paul (Convent)	73 00	
Sister St. Hugues	do	54 00	
G. B. Germain	St. Vallier	73 00	
Frs. Bélanger	do	73 00	
Do	St. Zéphirin	54 00	
G. P. Rousseau	St. Zélie	54 00	
Fr. Lalonde	Trois Pistoles No. 1, Temiscouata	73 00	
P. Fournier	Three Rivers (Sisters of the Providence)	100 00	
J. G. A. Frigon	Victoriaville	54 00	
L. Rainville	Waterloo, Shesford	100 00	
J. B. Sartre	Wotton, Wolfe	183 00	
Maxime Phénix	Waterloo, Templeton, Ottawa	73 00	
J. Moreau			
	Total Model Schools	23,511 00	
	Total Catholic Institutions	61,385 00	
	PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTIONS.		
	Universities.		
W. C. Baynes	McGill College	1,309 49	
Do	do (Contingent Expenses)	271 00	
Ed. Chapman	Bishop's College, Lennoxville	979 18	
	Total Universities	2,559 67	
	Carried over	64,094 67	699,426 71

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	64,004 67	.....	699,426 71
	EDUCATION.—Continued.				
	SUPERIOR EDUCATION.—Continued.				
	Classical Colleges.				
D. Wilkie.....	Morrin.....	369 98			
Chs. W. Parkin.....	St. Francis, Richmond.....	587 66			
		857 64	957 64		
	Total Classical Colleges.....				
	Industrial Colleges.				
	Lachute.....	184 99	184 99		
	Academies (Protestant Institutions.)				
R. Kenny.....	Aylmer.....	129 52			
C. Wales.....	Argenteuil, St. Andrews.....	57 37			
S. B. Humphrey.....	Barnston.....	86 35			
J. Gough.....	Bedford.....	90 06			
Reverend H. G. Burrage.....	Charleston (Hatley).....	173 92			
E. Duvernét.....	Clarenceville.....	170 82			
Ed. Heath.....	Clarendon.....	86 35			
O. Shurtliff.....	Coaticook.....	75 91			
H. C. Wilson.....	Compton.....	86 35			
H. Hamilton.....	Cookshire.....	86 35			
W. Stevenson.....	Cowansville.....	86 95			
W. E. Jordan.....	Danville.....	129 52			
Thos. Davis.....	Danwell.....	86 35			
Thos. Wood.....	Dunham.....	170 82			
S. A. Hard.....	Eaton.....	145 06			
G. Adams.....	Farnham.....	129 51			
E. E. Spencer.....	Freleighsburg.....	114 97			
Increase Bullock.....	Georgeville.....	88 14			
T. Amyrault.....	Granby.....	170 83			

J. Watson	Huntingdon	179 83
H. B. Foster	Kingston	131 98
Reverend Ths. W. Fyles	Missisquoi	88 14
Thos. Roberts	Philipsburg	197 96
J. R. Sartre	Shefford	76 49
G. H. Bramley	Sorel	205 39
Reverend H. Darnell	St. John	133 22
J. O. Baker	Stanbridge	305 96
B. T. Hubbard	Stanstead	107 13
F. A. Cutter	Sutton	189 33
H. Hubbard	Sherbrooke	86 35
Kelson Ross	Ste. Foye	
Total Academies		4,048 71
Model Schools (Protestant Institutions.)		
Chas. Forneret	Berthier (disenfranchised)	34 57
W. H. Manise	Bury	45 05
Chas. O. Pease	Coteau Landing	84 57
Richard Evans	Chambly	34 57
E. T. Paterson	Durham	61 76
Walter Gross	Rochelaga (St. Henry)	45 05
W. B. Vanvliet	Lacolle (disenfranchised)	45 05
James Dawes	Lachine (do)	45 05
John White	Leeds	45 05
Ralph Merry	Magog	45 05
Reverend W. Bond	Montreal (Colonial Church and School Society)	384 96
W. C. Baynes	do	1,155 00
F. A. Bucher	do	34 57
Wm. Lunn	do	45 05
Reverend S. Belcher	School, Ste. Anne Street	45 05
Jos. Matthew	do	142 47
Reverend Ths. S. Chapman	do (St. Matthew School, Pointe St. Charles)	34 57
St. L. Chitty	Marbleton	60 00
G. Wurtels	Ottawa, St. Etienne	45 05
D. Wilkie	Quebec (British Canadian School Society)	421 78
Caroline A. Newton	do	1,286 00
Mary S. Bowen	do	96 23
H. S. Scott	do	96 23
D. Wilkie	do (St. Andrew's School)	213 90
Geo. Dorwin	Rawdon	193 63
H. B. Scott	Sherbrooke (Colonial School Society)	45 05
James Shortis	Three Rivers	96 86
Total Model Schools		34 57
Total Academies		4,840 62
Carried over		74,036 63
		699,430 71

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	74,036 63	.....	.....	699,426 71
	EDUCATION.—Continued.					
	Superior Education.—Continued.					
	Balance not accounted for.....	.....	42 37	.....	.....
	Total Superior Education.....	.....	74,079 00	.....	74,079 00	
	RECAPITULATION :					
	Total Catholic Institutions.....	\$61,385 00				
	do Protestant do	12,651 63				
	Balance not accounted for.....	42 37				
		74,079 00				
	Amount warrants issued on account Superior Education and transferred to Normal Schools...	4,331 60				
	Total Warrants issued for Superior Education	78,410 00				

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	1,077 03	1,486 58	74,079 00	699,426 71
	COMMON SCHOOLS.—Continued.				
	Arthabaska.—Continued.				
Pierre Lebel	St. Norbert.....	103 68			
G. Dauth.....	St. Valère de Bulstrode.....	93 22			
F. X. Pratte.....	Stanfold.....	149 93			
J. O. Laverne.....	do	149 93			
James Riddle.....	Tingwick.....	299 86			
Louis Rainville.....	Victoriaville	143 23			
P. E. Duval.....	do	86 71			
	do	86 71			
O. Tessier.....	Warwick.....	173 42			
		164 73			
		2,056 15			
	Bagot.				
H. Lippé.....	Acton Vale.....	205 47			
A. F. Brown.....	do	19 53			
M. Lippé.....	St. André d'Acton.....	225 00			
T. Lapalme	St. Dominique.	88 36			
A. Fréchette.....	St. Ephrem d'Upton	290 84			
W. H. Crocker	do	155 28			
		14 12			
Pierre Fafard.....	Ste. Hélène.....	169 40			
E. Lafontaine.....	St. Hugues	140 80			
U. Desmarais.....	St. Liboire.....	285 24			
A. Gauthier	St. Pie.....	173 90			
P. S. Gendron.....	St. Rosalie.....	422 04			
Alfred Brien.....	St. Simon.....	193 62			
Chs. Laroche.....	St. Théodore d'Acton	232 32			
		150 42			
			2,371 94		
	Beauce.				
Gervais Roy.....	Aylmer.....	131 80			
Alphonse Philippon.....	Foreyth	140 32			
Antoine Roy	Lambton	185 58			

David Cathcart.....	Metgermette	42 36			
Reverend J. A. Pelletier.....	Sacré Cœur de Jésus..	39 65			
Philéas Lussard	do	25 77			
John Gillanders.....	do	13 78			
Léger Veilleux	St. Côme	79 10			
J. Bte. Drouin.....	St. Elzéar	65 96			
Jean Roy	St. Ephrem de Tring.....	259 08			
G. B. Lafleur	St. François.....	206 04			
L. G. A. Legendre	St. Frédéric.....	484 68			
F. X. Dulac.....	St. George Aubert.....	214 80			
E. Vézina.....	St. Joseph	253 14			
Joseph Morin.....	St. Marie.....	362 76			
Reverend L. Fournier	St. Pierre de Broughton.....	385 28			
D. Ollier.....	do	290 24			
Frs. Gosselin.....	St. Victor de Tring	220 02	3,321 06		
	Beauharnois.				
J. A. Massé.....	Ste. Cécile.....	323 52			
D. Downie, junr.....	do	37 32	360 84		
D. A. St. Amour.....	St. Clément.....	420 52			
James Smith.....	do	4 30	424 82		
Théophile Verner.....	St. Etienne	116 28			
Frs. Turner	do	17 22	133 50		
E. H. Bisson.....	St. Louis de Gonzague	317 78			
J. Symmons, junr.....	do	68 24	386 02		
G. Chalifoux	St. Stanislas		189 00		
L. Gervais	St. Timothée.....		301 68		
	Bellechasse.		1,795 86		
Alfred Roy.....	Beaumont		138 98		
Eusèbe Couture.....	Buckland.....	74 78			
Reverend J. M. Rioux.....	do	74 78			
H. Lamontagne.....	Mailoux		149 56		
Chrysostôme Roy.....	do		69 00		
Eugène Gosselin	St. Charles.....		160 88		
E. M. McKenzie	St. Gervais		262 74		
Louis Kemneur.....	St. Lazare		294 50		
U. Mercier.....	St. Michel (Parish).....		251 06		
	Carried over.....		110 26		
			1,436 98	74,079 00	699,426 71
				11,030 59	

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,436 98	11,030 59	74,079 00	699,426 71
	COMMON SCHOOLS.—Continued.				
	Bellechasse.—Continued.				
U. Mercier	St. Michel (Village)	149 44			
F. X. Gagné	St. Raphaël	341 34			
Frs. Bélanger	St. Valier	177 32			
			2,105 08		
	Berthier.				
F. X. Lafond	Berthier (Parish)	273 20			
Do	do (Village)	150 12			
W. C. Merwick	Berthier and Lanoraie (dissentients)	24 28			
Louis Sylvestre	Isle du Pads	48 68			
Joseph Plante	Ile St. Ignace	73 62			
Antoine Caisse	Lanoraie	247 76			
Cypr en Pirard	St. Barthélémi	152 66			
F. E. Rouleau	do	152 66			
Docteur A. Marsolais	Lavaltrie	305 32			
J. H. A. Biron	St. Cuthbert	159 68			
J. A. Ecrement	St. Damien	379 92			
P. C. Piché ..	St. Gabriel de Brandon	137 52			
N. Roch	St. Norbert	356 44			
		236 46			
			2,393 00		
	Bonaventure.				
P. Loisel	Cox	67 44			
Edmond Le Gallois	do	256 02			
Reverend A. Chouinard	Hope	12 26			
John D. Ross ..	do	111 43			
P. Loisel	do	51 41			
Peter Geraghty	Mann	175 10			
Frs. Guité	Maria	38 64			
		260 18			

Henry Lodge	Metapediac	11 60			
Archd. McEwen	Miquasha	12 47			
Richard Brash	New Richmond	62 99			
Ralph Pritchard	do	154 71			
Edouard Arseneau	Nouvelle	217 70			
P. Loisel	Paspébiac	70 34			
John Jones	Port Daniel	108 78			
W. A. Macpherson	do				
Wm. McDonald	do	166 72			
Peter Ingram	Ristigouche	69 98			
Jérémie Pitre	Rustico	80 20			
Wm. Gray	Shoolbred	130 46			
Alexis Poirier	St. Bonaventure	180 60			
Ed. Boudreau	St. Joseph de Carleton	125 72			
	Brome.		1,971 85		
John Blaiswell	Bolton	320 08			
L. Poulin	do	30 16			
A. H. Chandler	Brome	350 24			
Ed. R. Hutchins	East Farnham	424 96			
S. J. Blanchard	Potton	251 42			
E. A. Dyer	Sutton	265 06			
		382 48			
	Chambly.		1,674 16		
E. Normandin	Boucherville	259 32			
W. Vallée	Chambly (Parish)	301 29			
Richd. Evans	do (do & canton, dissentients)	22 05			
Is. Marchand	Longueuil (Village)	323 34			
A. Fourange	do (Parish)	253 48			
Timothée Sauriol	St. Bruno	107 22			
F. Robert	St. Hubert	171 10			
		123 28			
	Champlain.		1,237 74		
G. P. Lanonette	Batiscan	159 42			
Hypolite Montplaisir	Cap de la Madelaine	149 20			
A. J. Martineau	Champlain (Village)	67 06			
V. R. Lamothe	do (Parish)	127 78			
Luc Ducharme	Notre-Dame du Mont Carmel	150 78			
	Carried over	654 24	20,412 42	74,079 00	699,426 71

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....	654	24	20,412	42	74,079	00
	COMMON SCHOOLS.—Continued.					699,426	71
	Champlain.—Continued.						
J. E. Douville	Ste. Anne la Pérade (Village)	112	82				
Achille Brochet	do (Parish)	235	24				
F. X. St. Pierre	Ste. Flore	97	12				
Robert Trudel	Ste. Geneviève	277	10				
O. Beaudouin	St. Luc	89	32				
Joseph Grénier	St. Maurice	365	56				
L. S. S. Dostaler	St. Narcisse		89 38				
Etienne Dostaler	do		89 38				
Flavien Gravel	St. Prosper	178	76				
A. J. Lacourcière	St. Stanislas	139	58				
P. O. Trudel	St. Tite	328	94				
		186	36				
				2,664	98		
	Charlevoix.						
O. A. Clément	Baie St. Paul	379	70				
Beverend N. Cinqmars	Callières	5	05				
Frs. McNichol	De Sales	45	40				
Arsène Tremblay	Eboulements	257	38				
Hyp. Pedneau	Isle aux Coudres	87	38				
H. E. Vincent	Malbaie	360	22				
Télesphore Lavoie	Petite Rivière	72	66				
A. Bouchard	Sethrington	104	90				
Jos. Boulianne	St. Agnès	196	54				
Dénis Gauthier	St. Fidèle	98	94				
G. Lajoie	St. Irénée	121	32				
Elie Audet	St. Placide	61	20				
F. Fortin	St. Urbain	96	03				
Thos. Savard	St. Siméon		22 70				
G. Guérin	do		22 70				
		45	40			1,934	22

Chatham County.						
David Hay.....	Howlok.....		116 69			
C. Maunier.....	St. Antoine Abbé.....		131 44			
J. J. Derome	St. Jean Chrysostôme, No. 1.....	187 80				
W. Robertson.....	do	21 16				
			208 46			
B. J. Lewis.....	do No. 2.....	16 19	238 04			
O. McRobert	St. Joachim.....	236 96				
A. N. LePailleur.....	do		253 14			
S. McEachern.....	St. Malachie d'Ormatown.....	316 18				
E. L. Normandin	do	13 62				
			329 80			
Pierre Pitre.....	St. Martine.....	148 54				
Basile Vannier	do	138 29				
G. McClenaghan.....	do	11 86				
			298 69			
J. Pelletier.....	St. Philomène.....		188 40			
Angus McPherson.....	St. Urbain, No. 1.....	5 97				
J. Bte. Poupard.....	do	196 77	202 74			
				1,967 36		
	Chicoutimi.					
Reverend G. A. Glard	Anse St. Jean.....	37 24				
David Côté.....	do	37 24				
Lucien Tremblay.....	Bagotville (Village)		74 48			
A. Sturton	Chicoutimi (Parish)	16 72	53 18			
M. Claveau.....	do	313 72				
			329 44			
T. Z. Cloutier	do (Village).....		169 52			
Louis Forcade.....	Grande Baie.....		158 68			
P. Potvin.....	Harvey.....		30 26			
S. Dumais.....	Hébertville.....		180 34			
X. Brassard	Jonquière.....	78 50				
Pascal Bergeron.....	do	78 50				
			157 60			
Jac. Bergeron	Metabetchouan.....	36 20				
Wm. Bilodeau.....	do	36 20				
			72 40			
Jean Tremblay	Notre-Dame de Laterrière.....		160 52			
S. Dumais	Ouïatchouan.....		103 44			
Vital Tremblay.....	Ste. Anne.....		163 10			
Lucien Tremblay	St. Alphonse.....		141 30			
			1,793 66			
				26,975 88		
					74,079 00	
						699,426 71
	Carried over.....					

Education. — Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....	1,793	66	26,975	88	74,079	00
	COMMON SCHOOLS.—Continued.						699,426 71
	Chicoutimi.—Continued.						
Reverend T. P. Bégin.....	St. Cyrille.....	60	00				
J. Bergeron.....	St. Jérôme.....	133	86				
E. St. Hilaire	St. Prime	24	95	2,012	47		
	Compton.						
	Auckland	15	82				
Moïse Roy	Ascot.....						
R. M. Hart	do						
C. E. Fowle		394	78				
	Clifton.....	153	70				
H. E. Cairns	Compton.....	347	06				
R. S. Mayo	Eaton.....	260	90				
Edward Baker.....	Hereford..	149	68				
Aaron Workman.....	Lingwick.....	97	48				
A. Ross.....	Newport & Ditton.....	112	46				
R. H. Wilford	Westbury.....	44	18				
Simeon Mallory	Whitton.....	113	92				
Allan McLeod.....	Winslow North.....	85	44				
Joseph Marceau	do South.....						
Donald McLeod	do do	118	64				
Edouard Boucher.....							
	Sherbrooke.....	1,894	06				
R. Davidson.....		707	44	2,601	50		
	Deux Montagnes.						
	St. Augustin.....						
P. A. Mignault.....	do						
W. McGeoch.....							
	St. Benoit	206	64				
Damase Masson.....	St. Canut No. 1.....	196	28				
John Hanna.....	do No. 2.....	51	24				
Samuel Chartier.....	St. Columban.....	27	26				
John Hanna.....		82	28				

E. H. Champagne.....	St. Kustache.....	320 11			
Duncan McPherson	do	10 19			
Ildore Proulx.....	St. Hernas.....		330 30		
Joseph St. Jacques.....	Côte Ste. Marie.....		150 06		
J. Léonard.....	Ste. Monique.....		15 21		
A. Bernard.....	St. Placide.....		50 50		
Antoine Fortier.....	Ste. Scholastique		142 64		
J. Bte. Villeneuve.....	St. Jérôme No. 4.....		294 93		
Joseph Groulx.....	St. Joschim	3 70	30 92		
Jas. de Lamothe.....	do	22 16			
Edouard Carrière.....	do	25 86			
D. McPherson.....	St. Joseph.....	9 01	51 72		
Ovide Leclair.....	do	155 15	164 16		
	<i>Dorchester.</i>		1,812 14		
P. O. Cassidy	Cranbourne.....		72 78		
J. O. Morin.....	St. Anselme.....	139 03			
	do	139 03			
J. C. Roy	St. Bernard.....		278 06		
P. Plante.....	Ste. Claire.....		221 48		
J. Bte. Fortier.....	St. Edouard.....	34 58	301 92		
Samuel Bradley.....	do	58 54			
John Bartholomew.....	do	136 30			
John Duff.....					
Damase Roy.....	St. Germain.....		224 42		
Daniel Trachy.....	Ste. Hénédine.....		88 84		
Reverend Ls. Poulin.....	St. Isidore.....		150 18		
Louis Gosselin	St. Leon de Standon.....		300 94		
George Bagnall.....	St. Malachie No. 1.....	42 55	36 69		
Reverend W. Richardson.....	do	77 86			
Henry Joynt.....	do No. 2.....		120 41		
			87 94		
	<i>Drummond.</i>		1,883 66		
E. T. Paterson.....	Durham		88 72		
J. T. Caya.....	Grantham.....		100 88		
E. Brown.....	Kingsey.....		232 06		
W. W. Towne.....	Kingsey Falls		88 84		
Olivier Salois.....	St. Bonaventure d'Upton		139 22		
Reverend T. Quinn.....	St. Fulgence.....	28 09			
J. C. Armstrong	do	137 55	165 64		
	<i>Carried over.....</i>		815 36		
			35,285 66		
			74,079 00		
					699,426 71

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	815 36	36,286 65	74,879 00	690,426 71
	COMMON SCHOOLS.—Continued.				
	Drummond.—Continued.				
H. P. Paré.....	St. Germain de Grantham.....	243 38			
P. C. Vynasse.....	St. Guillaume d'Upton.....	308 12			
G. Atkinson.....	St. Pierre.....	302 75			
H. T. Duffy.....	do.....	0 07			
B. Côté.....	Wendover & Simpson.....	208 82			
John McGaig.....	Wickham.....	98 34			
M. Leonard.....	do West.....	30 95			
		61 24	1,761 21		
	Gaspe.				
W. Malouin.....	Anse à Grifon.....	83 64			
J. Bte. Jalbert.....	Anse à Valenz.....	36 06			
Edward Borne.....	Aubert.....	187 04			
Reverend J. J. Lepage.....	Barachois.....	69 50			
P. N. Duval.....	Bonaventure Island.....	14 60			
Olivier Bélanger.....	Cap Chatte.....	113 18			
Peter Whalen.....	Cap des Roisiers.....	31 52			
Wm. Tilley.....	Cap Desnoir.....	21 14			
Philip Abern.....	do.....	140 61			
J. J. H. Balleine.....	do.....	19 03			
M. Lebreux.....	Cloridome.....	180 78			
P. G. Bélanger.....	do.....	16 00			
Isaac Kennedy.....	do.....	33 00			
Cécile Côté.....	do.....	119 99			
G. Dumarsq.....	do.....	60 00			
W. Miller.....	do.....	88 36			
A. Gavey.....	do.....	43 94			
Chas. Knouf.....	do.....	27 09			
	do.....	27 69			

J. O. Strols.....	Grande Rivière	161 87			
L. Fournier.....	Grande Vallée.....	36 06			
Nicholas Bailey.....	Haldimand.....	21 18			
John Burke.....	Magdalen Islands.....	30 00			
Paul Duclos.....	do	120 86			
F. X. Thibault.....	Mont Louis	150 36			
Joseph Lemieux.....	do	31 64			
		31 64			
G. Grénier, Jr.....	Newport.....	63 28			
Daniel Cox.....	Pabos.....	79 96			
Wm. Flynn.....	Perceé.....	94 37			
James Lenfestey	do	169 54			
		27 96			
J. Bond.....	Rivière au Renard.....	197 50			
J. O. Létourneau.....	Ste. Anne des Monts.....	78 36			
Reverend J. J. Lepage	St. George Malbaie.....	147 86			
Chs. Burman.....	do	37 41			
		22 72			
D. V. Bourque.....	St. Pierre de l'Étang.....	60 13			
N. Bailey	York.....	128 02			
		17 22			
			2,289 76		
Hochelaga.					
C. M. Prénoveau.....	Côteau St. Louis.....	239 77			
A. Krause.....	do	14 07			
J. J. M. Kelette.....	do	15 70			
N. M. Le Cavalier.....	Côte des Neiges.....	269 54			
Antoine Lafond.....	Côte Visitation	265 06			
Alexander Lewthwaite.....	do	32 22			
		23 76			
Jacques Joubert.....	Côte St. Michel.....	55 98			
T. B. Bourbonnière.....	Hochelaga	93 70			
J. Bte. Morin.....	Longue Pointe.....	129 12			
Octave Regnier.....	Pointe aux Trembles	123 04			
James Cassidy	do	116 54			
		11 62			
Jean Desjardins.....	Rivière des Prairies.....	128 16			
Ed. Dauphin.....	Sault au Recollet.....	94 80			
Antoine Javicy.....	do Upper part.....	158 46			
Antoine Blegnier.....	do	20 32			
		20 32			
L. H. Desrosiers.....	St. Henri.....	40 64			
Wm. Hill.....	do	372 08			
	Carried over.....	1,730 58	39,326 62	74,079 00	699,426 71

Education—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....		1,730 58		39,326 62		74,079 00		699,426 71
	COMMON SCHOOLS.—Continued.								
	Hochelaga.—Continued.								
Adolphe Normandin.....	St. Jean Baptiste Village.....		536 42						
A. Desève.....	St. Pierre.....		240 59						
			2,507 59						
M. C. Desnoyers.....	Montreal (Catholics).....	9,489 76							
Wm. Lunn.....	do (Protestants).....	3,558 98							
	Huntingdon.		13,048 74		15,556 33				
John Davidson.....	Dundee		192 52						
Alexander McIntosh.....	Elgin		125 25						
A. A. Ferguson.....	Franklin		175 36						
R. Hyndman.....	Godmanchester.....		250 08						
S. Churchill.....	Havelock.....	159 19							
J. S. Lewis.....	do	15 19							
			174 38						
P. McNaughton.....	Hemmingford.....	196 68							
John Ryan.....	do	95 14							
Arthur Herdman.....	Hinchinbrooke.....	281 27							
Daniel McMullin.....	do	15 79							
			297 06						
A. McCallum.....	Huntingdon Village	63 94							
Wm. Hassan, jr.....	do	28 92							
J. T. Crévier.....	St. Anicet, Nos. 1 et 2.....	169 58							
D. Y. Smith.....	do	115 27							
S. B. Carson.....	do	88 75							
	Iberville.		373 60		1,972 93				
L. H. Trudeau.....	Henriville.....	209 94							
W. J. Miller.....	do	10 55							

D. Miller.....	do	12 93	233 42		
P. Baudouin.....	Iberville.....	84 27			
Do	do	91 09			
W. M. Ryder.....	do	6 83	182 18		
A. A. L. Brien.....	St. Alexandre.....		401 96		
P. Baudouin.....	St. Athanase.....		260 30		
G. Monet.....	Ste. Brigitte.....	225 03			
John Reid	do	33 95			
L. A. Anger.....	St. Grégoire.....		258 08		
J. E. Godreau.....	St. Sébastien	204 36	285 00		
J. Hunter.....	do	19 81			
Ths. Hunter.....	do	29 67	253 84		
	Jacques Cartier.			1,875 68	
Joseph Brunet.....	Isle Bizard.....		101 62		
L. Forest.....	Lachine.....	247 66			
James Low	do	79 58			
Félix Brunet.....	Pointe-Claire.....		327 24		
Thomas Grénier.....	Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....		179 12		
W. Caisse	Ste. Anne du bout de l'Isle.....		43 42		
Hypolite Brunet.....	Ste. Geneviève No. 1, (Parish).....		114 30		
Jules Lauzon.....	Ste. Geneviève (village).....		98 18		
Evariste Chauvette.....	do No. 3.....		57 26		
N. M. Lecavalier	St. Laurent.....		93 34		
	Joliette.		354 24		
				1,368 72	
B. Vézina.....	Joliette (town).....		370 80		
M. Lavoie.....	St. Alphonse		154 08		
Olivier Vignault.....	St. Ambroise.....	204 54			
Wm. Lawlor.....	do	22 78			
Joseph Mireau.....	Ste. Béatrice		227 32		
B. Vézina.....	St. Charles Borromée.....		112 82		
Stanislas Manseau.....	Ste. Elizabeth.....		146 28		
J. N. Lussier.....	Ste. Emilie.....		335 02		
Isaac Cruchet.....	St. Félix de Valois	23 02	66 20		
M. Crépeau.....	do	365 92			
N. Lippé.....	St. Jean de Matha.....		388 94		
Joseph Cornellier.....	Ste. Mélanie.....		279 04		
	Carried over.....		188 38		
			2,268 88	60,100 28	74,079 00
					699,426 71

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....	2,268	88	60,100	28	74,079	00
	COMMON SCHOOLS.—Continued.						699,426 71
	Joliette.—Continued.						
Joseph Guilbault.....	St. Paul.....						118 22
Eugène Amiot.....	do	236	44				118 22
Jos. Latour dit Forget.....	St. Thomas.....	224	28				
	Kamouraska.			2,729	60		
P. Langlois	Kamouraska.....	277	59				
J. Caron.....	Mont Carmel	119	88				
C. A. Gagnon.....	Rivière Ouelle.....	245	34				
Benoit Deschêne.....	St. Alexandre.....	214	54				
A. C. Marquis	St. André	211	50				
Hospice Desjardins.....	Ste. Anne Lapostolière.....	259	82				
J. B. Ouellet.....	do (village).....	121	58				
Joseph Dionne.....	St. Denis.....	119	26				
P. A. Dessaint.....	Ste. Hélène.....	170	26				
Amable Bernier.....	St. Onésime.....	93	70				
Théodore Lévesque.....	St. Pacôme.....	226	72				
Antoine Blondeau.....	St. Pascal.....	391	12				
J. O. Chamberland.....	St. Philippe de Néri.....	120	60				
	Laprairie.			2,571	90		
E. McNeil.....	Laprairie (parish).....						193 26
E. Jekill.....	do						103 26
W. Brosseau.....	do (village).....	206	52				
Wm. Lawson.....	St. Constant	163	22				9 90
J. Bte. Defoy.....	do						210 53
Ths. Roche.....	do						10 55
F. T. Langevin.....	St. Isidore.....	230	98				
A. M. Martin.....	St. Jacques le Mineur.....	220	74				
J. Bte. Jolivet.....	St. Philippe.....	223	30				
		213	46				
				1,248	22		

L'Assomption.					
L. O. Laporte.....	Bouchard Island	83 06	12 43		
T. B. Léonard.....	Epiphanie	83 06			
Edmond Prudhomme.....	do ..		166 12		
J. S. Rivest.....	L'Assomption (Parish).....		194 68		
J. Z. Martel.....	do (Village).....		147 26		
F. O'Brien.....	Repentigny		107 10		
Angus McPhie.....	St. Henri de Mascouche. .	29 82			
J. O. Lamarche.....	do	266 50			
H. Hurteau.....	St. Lin.....	394 73	296 32		
John Allen.....	do	33 47			
J. Marlen.....	St. Paul l'Ermite.....		428 20		
D. Lamarche.....	St. Roch de l'Achigan.....		127 54		
Jacques Royal.....	St. Sulpice.....	46 36	207 04		
N. P. Hétu.....	do	46 36			
			92 72	1,779 30	
Lévis.					
Frs. Gauthier.....	Côte St. Antoine.....		39 94		
T. E. Gravelle.....	Côte St. Elzéar.....		36 84		
Louis Sauriol.....	L'Abord à Plouffe.....		85 34		
Léandre Descôtes.....	St. Martin Village.....		83 92		
A. B. Papineau.....	do Upper.....		33 38		
Louis Sauriol.....	do Lower.....		28 92		
Marcel Laurain.....	do Upper part of river side		41 96		
H. Vanier.....	do Lower do		30 34		
Sévère Chartrand.....	St. Rose (Parish).....		221 00		
do	do (Village).....		89 58		
C. E. Germain.....	St. Vincent de Paul.....		282 32	973 54	
Augustin Vallières.....	Bienville (Village)		119 26		
Cyrille Samson.....	Lauson do		224 76		
Léon Roy.....	Lévis (Town).....	788 55			
Geo. Chapman.....	do do	25 71			
P. G. Roy.....	Notre-Dame de la Victoire.....		814 26		
Evangeliste Desrochers.....	St. Etienne de Lauson.....		165 64		
L. T. Genest.....	St. Henri		93 22		
Louis Gosselin.....	St. Jean Chrysostôme.....		294 26		
Cyrille Samson.....	St. Joseph.....		207 74		
Ignace Paquet, jr.....	St. Nicolas.....		260 66		
			286 70		
			2,466 50	69,402 84	74,079 00
	Carried over.....				698,428 71

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	2,446 50	69,402 84	74,079 00	699,426 71
	COMMON SCHOOLS.—Continued.				
	Lévis.—Continued.				
Albert Forcade	St. Remond (Village)				99 73
J. Bittner.....	do	199 46			99 73
A. Forcade.....	do (Parish)				82 81
J. Bittner.....	do	166 62			82 81
Rev. F. A. Olive.....	St. Lambert.....	190 22	3,021 80		
	L'Islet.				
Nasaire Caron.....	Ashford.....	55 48			
Charles Marotte.....	L'Islet.....	497 00			
Z. Morin.....	St. Aubert.....	168 18			
J. O. Aubut	St. Cyrille.....	125 10			
P. G. Verrault	St. Jean Port Joli.....	296 44			
Nasaire Caron.....	Ste. Louise.....	139 22			
Gillaume Pelletier.....	St. Roch	257 28			
	Lotbinière.	1,538 70			
C. A. Lemay	Lotbinière.....	259 08			
Isale Demers	St. Agapit.....	79 96			
Michael Meany	St. Agathe, No. 1.....	36 16			
Amable Lafamme.....	St. Agathe, No. 2.....	91 74			
Chas. Lefebvre	St. Antoine de Tilly.....	220 14			
E. Croteau.....	St. Apollinaire.....	186 56			
La. Lemay.....	Ste. Croix.....	275 02			
Eusèbe Cinqmars.....	St. Edouard.....	145 66			
D. L. Filteau.....	Ste. Emilie.....				98 82
O. E. Bernard.....	do				68 82
Lasare Bédard.....	St. Flavien.....	137 64			
		170 98			

Joe. Fraser	St. Giles, No. 1	17 31	69 83	2,514 94
H. Montclair, Als.	do	78 81	55 86	
Alexis Hamers, Als.	St. Giles, No. 2		306 43	
Joe. Laliberté	St. Jean d'Évelthon		143 84	
Fr. Morel	St. Piepiak		307 04	
J. Lesnard	St. Silvestre, Sud			
Fr. Lamy	Hampstead		150 66	
A. T. Lafrenière	Markinongé		253 12	
Nof. Lefrançois	Peterborough		39 56	
	Rivière du Loup, No. 1		199 06	
	do No. 2		223 90	
Elzéar Germain	St. Didace		227 56	
Alfred Lefrenière	St. Justin		103 04	
C. Brunette	St. Léon Dumontier	109 68		
L. N. Gélinais	do	109 58		
A. Lambert	St. Paulin		219 26	
La. Laplante	St. Ursule	141 89	131 44	
G. H. Kapp	do	134 76		
Wm. Corbett	do	0 53	203 36	1,853 88
W. H. Lambly	Inverness		270 90	
J. Baril	Island		80 29	
W. H. Hume	Leeds		235 84	
W. J. Smyth	Nelson		198 74	
Rev. J. A. Pelletier	Sacré Cœur de Marie	34 68		
Joachim Delisle	do	34 68		
P. Vigorin	St. Calixte de Bonnières		69 30	
A. Schambler	St. Ferdinand d'Halifax	311 98	292 43	
Jno. Kow	do	27 37		
Wilhelmine Lemelin	Sto. Jelle	104 80	554 39	
M. P. Cloutier	do	330 82		
Joe. Vigorin	Sto. Sophie d'Halifax		336 82	
			273 20	
				2,503 80
				80,321 44
				74,079 00
				696,636 71

Carried over

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....			80,521	44	74,079	00
	COMMON SCHOOLS.—Continued.						699,426 71
	Missisquoi.						
G. N. Clark.....	Clarenceville.....		152 12				
G. D. Baker.....	Ste. Croix, Dunham.....		403 96				
Prudent Noiseau.....	do		29 76				
Wm. Donohue.....	West Farnham.....		433 72				
E. Cyr.....	do		129 22				
			198 98				
J. H. Smith.....	Freligsburg.....		328 20				
George Sulley.....	Notre Dame des Anges.....		194 10				
L. C. Gauvin.....	do		335 02				
			161 62				
Philip Luke.....	Phillipsburg St. Armand West.....						
Thomas Capsey.....	St. Damien de Stanbridge.....		232 83				
Hyacinte Guillet.....	do		50 61				
L. J. Demers.....	do		65 22				
James Collins.....	St. Thomas.....		348 66				
			105 88		2,059 32		
	Montcalm.						
Elie Brault.....	Chertsey.....		167 08				
Ludger Piquet.....	St. Alexis.....		165 52				
Frs. Thérien.....	St. Calixte de Kilkenny.....		157 84				
Charles Dulpé.....	St. Eprit.....		187 04				
J. E. Cloutier.....	St. Jacques, No. 1.....		108 42				
J. E. Cloutier.....	" No. 2.....		226 72				
L. S. Desaulniers.....	St. Julienne.....		135 94				
U. B. Desrochers.....	St. Liguori.....		180 72				
Geo. Darwin.....	St. Patrick de Rawdon.....		142 47				
M. S. Kelly.....	do		48 95				
			191 42				
James Green.....	Wexford		29 94				
					1,550 64		

<i>Montmagny.</i>						
A. L. Bélanger.....	Berthier.....	171 72				
Solyme Gamache.....	Cap St. Ignace.....	398 92				
Wilfred Lavoie.....	Crane Island.....	77 76				
Dr. F. Montisambert.....	Grosse Isle.....	50 00				
Ed. Lavergne.....	St. François.....	196 28				
Théophile Nicole.....	St. Paul de Montminy.....	111 60				
Ed. Lavergne.....	St. Pierre.....	157 24				
J. S. Vallée	St. Thomas.....	536 06				
			1,699 58			
<i>Montmorency.</i>						
J. O. Lefrançois.....	Ange Gardien.....	127 66				
L. P. Huot.....	Château Richer	196 90				
Frs. Simard	Ste. Anne.....	140 44				
F. X. Méthot.....	Ste. Brigitte de Laval.....	81 31				
Basile Marquis.....	Ste. Famille Island of Orléans.....	101 60				
F. Goulet	St. Féréol	60 30				
Moïse Lepage.....	do	67 13				
La. Poulin.....	do	174 74				
Frs. Fortin....	St. Joachim.....	112 32				
Jérémie Audette.....	St. Laurent	120 84				
Pierre Goulet.....	St. Pierre	134 96				
Rev. J. Siros.....	St. Tite des Caps.....	80 68				
			1,398 83			
<i>Napierville.</i>						
F. E. Arnould.....	Sherrington.....	232 93				
Thomas Richard.....	do	14 73				
			247 66			
H. E. Wilson.....	St. Cyprien.....	11 16				
M. Moisan.....	do	387 14				
			398 30			
L. D. Lafontaine, M. D.....	St. Edouard.....	197 76				
David Brown.....	St. Michel Archange	10 89				
Félix Labelle.....	do	230 81				
			241 70			
Wm. Dunn.....	St. Rémi.....	17 94				
C. Bédard.....	do	319 02				
			336 96			
			1,422 38			
<i>Nicolet.</i>						
A. O. Désilets.....	Bécancour	319 94				
H. Tourigny.....	Gentilly.....	339 89				
E. Tremblay.....	Nicolet	391 62				
			88,652 19			
	Carried over.....	1,051 45				
			74,079 00			
						699,426 71

Education.—Continued.

[illegible]

Louis Fournier.....	.....	24 71			
Jean Baptiste Paquet.....	.....	24 71			
David Currie.....	.....		49 42		
H. McLean.....	.....		62 13		
James Martin.....	.....		216 13		
Wm. Lowe.....	.....		117 42		
Wm. Burnett.....	.....		42 96		
J. L. Taillefer.....	.....		104 90		
J. N. Rousell.....	.....	83 91	98 20		
J. B. Leblanc.....	.....	83 91			
Gédéon Chalifoux.....	.....		167 82		
A. Quenel.....	.....	476 14	54 28		
T. C. Wright.....	.....	85 72			
Jean Bte. St. Pierre.....	.....		561 86		
P. A. Quenel.....	.....		171 46		
Jas. J. Black.....	.....	52 38	227 80		
William O'Brien, jr.....	.....	84 91			
Ovide Bélanger.....	.....	89 18	137 80		
James Dunkin.....	.....	87 64			
John Stapleton.....	.....		126 82		
Patrick Rice.....	.....		314 22		
Randall McDonnell.....	.....		38 10		
Joseph Moreau.....	.....	153 82	62 44		
John Williams.....	.....	260 96			
Terence Smith.....	.....		413 88		
Wm. Shirley.....	.....			3,810 50	
John Turnbull.....	.....	32 87			
C. Barsalou.....	.....	98 55			
Patrick Masterson.....	.....	36 38	182 90		
B. McGoldrick.....	.....	86 38	263 10		
C. B. Taggart.....	.....	162 76			
Hugh Matheson.....	.....	162 76			
R. E. Suter.....	.....		131 42		
John Stevenson.....	.....	26 44	72 76		
J. Wilson.....	.....	26 44			
Carried over.....	.....		325 52		
	.....		48 32		
	.....		52 88		
	.....		1,076 90		
	.....			95,240 51	
	.....			74,079 00	
	.....				699,426 71

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....	1,076	90	95,240	51	74,079	00
	COMMON SCHOOLS.—Continued.						699,426 71
	Pontiac.—Continued.						
George Taylor.....	Mansfield.....		95 64				
M. Regan.....	Onslow.....						294 65
Thomas Rutledge. . .	do						39 03
James Kennedy	Portage du Fort	333	68				
C. J. Rimer.....	do						39 67
Lawrence Slattery.....	Sheen.....	79	34				
J. Kavanagh, jr.....	St. Elizabeth de Frankton.....	57	20				
Joseph Martin.....	Thorne.....	98	33				
Michael McMahon.....	Waltham	75	94				
		49	18				
				1,866	21		
	Portneuf.						
Samuel Delisle.....	Cap Santé.....	164	30				
J. D. Pâquin.....	Deschambault.....	292	30				
J. Bte, Dussault.....	Ecureuils	68	16				
A. H. Guibault	Grondines, No. 1.....	115	30				
Do	do No. 2 (Village)	67					
Augustin Langlois.....	Pointe aux Trembles ...	192	64				
Wm. Webb.	Portneuf.....						54 72
Félix Gignac.....	do						163 12
Joseph Savard.....	St. Alban.....	217	84				
Félix East.....	St. Augustin	196	54				
Joseph Rhéaume.....	St. Basile.....	228	78				
T. Bélanger.....	St. Casimir.....						137 69
J. Langlois.....	do						116 55
		263	24				
Georges Lépine.....	Ste. Catherine.....						76 85
Rev. H. Garon	do						76 85
		153	70				

Joseph Rhéaume.....	St. Jeanne de Neuville.....	139 00	2,746 63	
L. C. Bourgeois.....	St. Raymond.....	394 66		
Alfred Denis.....	St. Ubalde.....	38 23		
Quebec.				
Louis Robitaille.....	Anicette Lorette.....	135 87	2,746 63	
Jacques Dufresne.....	do.....	135 87		
Etienne Cambay.....	Beauport (Parish).....	271 74	2,746 63	
Opésime Voyer.....	Cap Rouge.....	421 64		
Pierre Villeneuve.....	Charlesbourg.....	57 62		
Charles Pagan.....	St. Ambroise.....	292 42	2,746 63	
Joseph Cantillon.....	St. Columba de Sillery.....	413 14		
George Anderson.....	St. Dunstan.....	489 88		
A. Hamel.....	St. Foye.....	43 08	2,746 63	
J. B. Légaré.....	do.....	197 76		
A. Forest.....	do.....	89 70		
C. S. Wolff.....	St. Gabriel East.....	116 84	2,746 63	
John Goodfellow.....	do West-Valcartier.....	71 68		
Joseph Bélanger.....	St. Michel de Beauport.....	404 82		
Jean Bte. Hamel.....	St. Roch-North.....	1,250 62	2,746 63	
F. X. R. Saucier.....	St. Roch-South.....	9 57		
C. H. Andrews.....	do.....	1,280 29		
Bernard Connors.....	Steeham.....	44 06	2,746 63	
Robert Woods.....	do.....	39 54		
Elie Plamondon.....	Tewkesbury, No 1.....	4,234 11		
C. N. Hamel.....	Quebec, (Catholics).....	7,020 03	2,746 63	
Rev. W. Clark.....	“ (Protestants).....	742 94		
		7,762 97		
L. P. P. Gerdin.....	Sorel.....	342 98	2,746 63	
J. P. L. Précourt.....	do.....	383 34		
		148 72		
Antoine Nadeau.....	St. Aimé.....	85 32	2,746 63	
E. Roch.....	St. Marcel.....	217 22		
Arsène Godard.....	St. Ours (Town).....	184 48		
J. A. Dorion.....	do (Parish).....	118 30	2,746 63	
G. Dupré.....	St. Robert.....	1,480 31		
Bruno Marceau.....	St. Roch.....			
Carried over.....		111,850 33	74,079 00	699,426 71

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....	1,480	31	111,850	33	74,079	00
	COMMON SCHOOLS.—Continued.						699,426 71
	Richelieu.—Continued.						
P. Guévremont.....	St. Pierre de Sorel.....	419	36				
C. Harpin.....	Ste. Victoire.....	197	16				
	Richmond.			2,096	83		
Fabien Delorme.....	Brompton						
J. H. Rankin.....	do	104	18				
J. J. P. Scarry.....	Cleveland.....						
A. J. Cleveland.....	do	170	12				
	Melbourne (Township).....	278	68				
John Main.....	do (Village).....	32	86				
William Gilwan	Shipton	362	16				
T. Leet.....	St. George Windsor	133	14				
J. B. G. Milette.....	Stoke.....	30	91				
F. G. Stacey.....	do	30	91				
Remi Tremblay.....		61	82				
S. F. Frye.....	Windsor	134	72			1,277	68
	Rimouski.						
Paul Jones.....	Métis	67	54				
Z. Lanouette.....	MacNider.....	264	46				
P. G. Dumas.....	Rimouskiville.....	144	34				
Zéphirin Pineau.....	St. Anaclet.....	142	74				
F. X. Gagné.....	Ste. Angèle de Mériel.....	87	72				
J. W. Chamberland.....	Ste. Cécile du Bio	351	44				
J. Z. Gagné.....	St. Donat.....	99	68				
Joseph d'Anjou.....	St. Fabien.....	206	26				
J. B. Lebel.....	Ste. Félicité.....	132	40				
Joseph Fournier.....	Ste. Flavie.....	270	28				
D. Bégin.....	St. Germain (Parish)	345	98				

Thomas Ouellet.....	St. Jérôme de Matane.....	113 65	226 10	3,222 98	74,079 00	699,426 71			
A. N. de St. Aubin.....	do	113 05	215 89						
J. Morrisette.....	St. Luc		109 04						
Théophile Lévêque.....	St. Mathieu de Rioux.		36 52						
Georges Blais.....	St. Moïse		193 07						
Ludger Richard	St. Octave.....		14 53						
Paul Jones.....	St. Octave MacNider (dissentients).....		144 34						
Ferdinand Fournier	St. Simón								
J. H. Jones.....	St. Ulric de Matane.	85 68							
Thos. Deschênes.....	do	85 68	171 36						
Rouville.									
J. O. Pion.....	Ange Gardien		267 00	2,114 92					
G. A. Gigault.....	St. Césaire.....		568 80						
N. D. D. Bossette.....	N. Dame de Bonsecours.....		92 50						
M. O. Caron	Ste. Angèle.....		189 36						
J. A. Authier.....	St. Hilaire.....		147 00						
F. Gingras.....	St. Jean Baptiste.....		237 66						
Amable Lamothe.....	Ste. Marie de Monnoir.....		294 62						
S. Bertrand	St. Mathias.....		114 26						
E. Gauthier.....	St. Paul d'Abbotsford.....		203 72						
Saguenay.									
Rev. C. L. Parent.....	Bergeronnes.....		35 42	429 15					
D. Ouellet.....	Escoumains.		120 41						
Rev. P. Boily.....	Mille Vaches.....		49 76						
N. Lacasse.....	Natashquan.....		43 58						
Vital Boudreau.....	Pointe aux Esquimaux.....		104 90						
Maurice Dumesnil	Rivière aux Canards.....		11 99						
Rev. C. Bérubé.....	Ste. Marguerite.....		6 03						
Rev. C. Bérubé.....	Tadousac.....		57 06						
Shefford.									
James Doran	Ely North.....	52 09	104 18				120,991 89	74,079 00	699,426 71
Leonard Weed.....	do	31 98							
George Hodgson.....	do	20 11							
F. X. David.....	Ely South.....	112 79	154 18						
N. Darby.....	do	41 39							
Carried over.....									

Stamstead.					
Marion Child	Harford	162 96			
S. B. Humphrey	Barnston	310 44			
P. X. Desrosiers	Conticook	93 71			
Otis Shurtliff	do	47 47			
L. E. Parker	Halley	141 16			
Joseph Sorell	do	232 08			
W. M. Atwood	Magog	71 43			
H. L. Knowlton	do	71 43			
J. Wood	Stamstead Plains	142 86			
B. A. Manaur	Stamstead Township	69 86			
		439 46	1,508 94		
Alexis Milot	La Présentation	223 80			
C. Archam, cult.	St. Barnabé	150 78			
J. C. Leblanc	St. Charles	143 12			
E. Tétreau	St. Damase	285 38			
Onésime Morin	St. Denis (Parish)	187 16			
Do	do (V)	112 58			
M. O. Bernier	St. Hyacinth	314 06			
H. R. Blanchard	St. Hyacinth	456 86			
J. O. Guertin	St. Hyacinth	95 90			
B. D. Tétrau	St. Jules	269 58			
			2,328 24		
C. T. Charbonneau	Blairville	189 66			
Andrew Browning	do	29 02			
J. U. Tremblay	Lacolle	106 59			
Wm. Harty	do	118 48			
Edwin Scriver	do	177 37			
T. R. Jobson	St. Jean	402 44			
John Holzer	St. Luc	495 30			
R. J. Hamilton	do	97 36			
P. Terrault	St. Valentin	246 02			
Charles Beswick	do	16 38			
		261 46	1,475 16		
			120,780 09	74,079 00	190,436 71
Carried over					

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE. <i>✓</i>	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....			129,780 09		74,079 00	699,426 71
	COMMON SCHOOLS.—Continued.						
	St. Maurice.						
Louis Comeau.....	Pointe du Lac.....		89 26				
Ephrem Teasdale.....	do		89 26				
J. H. Bron.....	Shawenigan.....	178 52					
F. X. Bellemare.....	St. Barnabé.....	144 70					
S. J. Remington.....	St. Etienne.....	199 46					
U. Brunette	do		46 39				
			266 85				
Thomas Lamy.....	St. Sévère.....	313 24					
J. G. A. Frigon.....	Three Rivers (Town).....	100 04					
Alexander Houliston.....	do		774 89				
			146 33				
L. A. Camirand.....	Three Rivers (Banlieue).....	921 22					
J. Milot.....	Yamachiche.....	102 72					
		287 80		2,247 70			
	Témiscouata.						
Thomas Beaulier.....	Cacouna.....	120 23					
J. E. Pouliot.....	Fraserville (St. Edouard).....	187 52					
J. Fraser.....	Isle Verte.....	390 88					
Bernard Dubé.....	Notre Dame du Lac.....	65 96					
M. Caron	Notre Dame du Portage.....	74 84					
M. Deschêne.....	Rivière du Loup (St. Patrick).....	142 88					
Bruno Dumais	St. Antonin.....	144 22					
Elie Mailloux.....	St. Arsène.....	278 96					
Eugène Duret.....	St. Eloi.....	138 00					
L. M. Lapointe.....	St. Epiphane.....		98 94				
Georges Deschêne.....	do		76 73				
		175 67					
G. Caron	St. François-Xavier.....	22 21					
H. Boucher.....	St. Jean de Dieu	82 40					

N. Maville.....	St. Modeste.....	136 78	2,443 29					
P. Fournier.....	Trois Pistoles, No. 1.....	251 16						
Georges Aubert.....	do No. 2.....	231 68						
Terrebonne.								
J. O. Lallier.....	Beresford (Ste. Agathe).....	176 22	2,277 94					
P. Longpré.....	Ste. Adèle.....	191 06						
J. Bte Labelle.....	Ste. Anne des Plaines.....	221 60						
Rev. F. X. Laberge.....	St. Hypolite.....	114 29						
D. Desroches.....	St. Janvier (Bas).....	28 48						
"	do (Parish).....	87 00						
Alphonse Léonard.....	do (Village).....	40 04						
J. Bte. R. Villemure.....	St. Jérôme (Village).....	141 04						
Louis Labelle.....	do (Parish).....	280 16						
John Saunders.....	St. Jérôme, St. Sauveur et St. Hypolite (Dissidents).....	32 92						
Théophile Légault.....	Ste. Marguerite.....	116 10						
Charles Sinclair.....	St. Sauveur.....	18 71						
Elie Desjardins.....	do.....	190 86						
Patrick Carey.....	Ste. Sophie.....	209 57						
James Lauder.....	do.....	89 99						
Vaudreuil.								
A. Séguin.....	Ste. Thérèse (Village).....	158 82	2,277 94					
V. Anbin.....	do (Parish).....	83 79						
E. Germain.....	do.....	66 67						
Alexander Millar.....	do.....	10 67	2,277 94					
N. C. Simard.....	Terrebonne (Parish).....	161 13						
O. Forget.....	do, (Town).....	101 74						
Vaudreuil.								
Eusèbe Daoust.....	Isle Perrot.....	127 78	1,339 00					
W. Brown.....	Rigaud (Parish).....	113 78						
J. Sabourin.....	do.....	299 74						
E. M. Fournier.....	Rigaud (Village).....	112 08						
M. Ménard.....	Ste. Justine de Newton.....	149 32						
Antoine Lefebvre.....	Ste. Marthe.....	257 38						
D. Brûlé.....	Vaudreuil.....	326 73						
Wm. Thompson.....	do.....	79 97						
Carried over.....								
						74,079 00	699,426 71	
						138,088 02		

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....			138,088	02	74,079	00
	COMMON SCHOOLS.—Continued.						699,426 71
	Verchères.						
J. R. Brillon.....	Belœil		209		18		
J. Bonin.....	Contrecoeur.....				110		31
A. E. Gervais.....	do				110		31
C. P. Germain.....	St Antoine.....				220		62
Frs. Lessard.....	S'e. Julie				202		38
Chas. Robert.....	St. Marc.....				140		32
A. H. Bernard.....	Varennes (Village).....				135		94
Do	do (Parish).....				102		23
Aimé Geoffrion.....	Verchères.....				203		59
					333		32
				1,547	58		
	Wolfe.						
Thomas Davis.....	Dudswell.....				106		48
Auguste Grénier.....	Garthby.....				39		56
Patrice Blais	Ham North.....				126		92
G. Goodenough.....	do South.....				35		66
F. St. Jean.....	Ste. Camille.....				73		76
B. Hurtubise.....	St. Gabriel de Stratford.....				30		36
A. Guelette.....	Weedon.....				156		50
N. Roy	Wolfestown.....				208		53
Maxime Phénix.....	Wotton.....				219		90
							997 67
	Yamaska.						
Luc Blondin.....	Bale du Fevre... ..				327		48
J. D. Pepin.....	St. David.....				357		04
O. H. Coutu.....	St. François du Lac (Parish).....				218		32
do	do (Village).....				65		10
F. X. Rivard.....	St. Michel (Village).....				44		06

H. Cartier.....	75 68			
G. F. Forster.....	379 20			
G. P. Rousseau.....	188 64			
St. Pte Deguire.....		1,655 42		
St. Thomas de Pierreville.....				
St. Zephyrin.....				
Unaccounted for deposited to credit of Treasurer.....		142,288 69		
		1,371 75		
Total Common Schools.....			144,260 44	
SCHOOLS IN POOR MUNICIPALITIES.				
Argenteuil County.				
Arundel.....	20 00			
Harrington, No. 1.....	20 00			
do No. 2.....	20 00			
Gore & Wentworth.....	30 00			
Mille Isles 1, 2 & 3.....	30 00			
Morin, (Diss.).....	16 00			
do.....	20 00			
			156 00	
Arthabaska.				
Arthabaskaville.....	30 00			
Blandford.....	30 00			
Chester West.....	30 00			
do North.....	30 00			
do East.....	20 40			
St. Albert.....	20 09			
St. Christophe.....	30 00			
Ste. Clothilde.....	30 00			
St. Norbert.....	30 00			
St. Valère.....	30 00			
Tingwick.....	25 00			
do (Diss.).....	25 00			
Victoriaville.....	30 00			
			360 00	
	16 00			
St. Lin (Diss.).....			16 00	
Carried over.....		532 00	218,339 44	699,426 71

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....			532	00	218,339	44
	SCHOOLS IN POOR MUNICIPALITIES.—Continued.					699,426	71
	Beauharnois.						
D. A. St. Amour.....	St. Clément.....		16		00		
Théophile Verner.....	St. Etienne.....		16		00		
H. H. Bisson.....	St. Louis de Gonzague.....		30		00		
				62	00		
	Berthier.						
J. A. Ecrement.....	St. Damien.....		30		00		
Rev. J. C. Daignault.....	St. Michel des Saints.....		30		00		
				60	00		
	Brome.						
Louis Poulin.....	Bolton (diss.).....		30		00		
				30	00		
	Bonaventure County.						
Edmond Legallois.....	Cox.....		20		00		
Philip D. Loisel.....	do.....		16		00		
John D. Ross.....	Hope.....		20		00		
Philip Loisel.....	do (diss.).....		16		00		
François Guité.....	Maria.....		20		00		
B. Pritchard.....	New Richmond.....		30		00		
Edouard Arseneau.....	Nouvelle.....		30		00		
Philip D. Loisel.....	Paspébiac.....		20		00		
W. A. McPherson.....	Port Daniel.....		20		00		
Jérémie Pitre.....	Rustico.....		20		00		
Peter Ingram.....	Ristigouche.....		20		00		
Rev. J. H. Léonard.....	do (Indian Village).....		40		00		
William Gray.....	Shoolbred.....		20		00		
				292	00		

<i>Engel.</i>					
M. Lippé.....	Acton Vale.....	157 00			
M. Lippé.....	St. André.....	40 00			
A. Fréchette.....	St. Ephrem.....	36 00			
W. Desmarais.....	St. Liboire.....	36 00			
P. Fafard.....	Ste. Hélène.....	36 00			
Charles Laroche.....	St. Théodore.....	36 00	341 00		
<i>Beauce County.</i>					
F. X. Dulac.....	Aubert Gallion.....	30 00			
Gervais Roy.....	Aylmer.....	30 00			
Antoine Roy.....	Lambton.....	30 00			
Philias Lessard.....	Sacred Heart of Jesus.....	30 00			
Léger Veilleux.....	St. Côme.....	30 00			
L. J. A. Legendre.....	St. Frédéric.....	20 00			
D. Ollier.....	St. Pierre de Broughton.....	30 00	200 00		
<i>Bellechasse.</i>					
Revd. Jos. M. Rioux.....	Buckland.....	30 00			
H. Lamontagne.....	Mailloux.....	30 00			
Chrysologue Roy.....	St. Cajétan.....	30 00		90 00	
<i>Charlevoix.</i>					
Revd. N. Cinq-Mars.....	Callières.....	30 00			
F. McNichol.....	De Salles.....	25 00			
Arsène Tremblay.....	Eboulements.....	30 00			
H. Pedneau.....	Ile aux Coudres.....	30 00			
Thélesphore Lavoie.....	Petite Rivière.....	20 00			
Achille Bhéreur.....	St. Fidèle.....	25 00			
G. Lajoie.....	St. Irénée.....	20 00			
B. Guérin.....	St. Siméon.....	30 00			
Antoine Bouchard.....	Settrigton.....	20 00			
Elie Audette.....	St. Placide.....	20 00			
Thomas Fortin.....	St. Urbain.....	30 00	280 00		
<i>Chicoutimi.</i>					
Revd. G. A. Girard.....	Anse St. Jean.....	15 00			
Thomas Cloutier.....	Chicoutimi Village.....	137 00			
Lucien Tremblay.....	Bagotville.....	30 00			
P. Potvin.....	Harvey.....	20 00			
Louis Forcade.....	Grande Baie.....	30 00			
<i>Carried over.....</i>		232 00	1,887 00	218,339 44	699,426 71

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			1,837 00	218,339 44
	SCHOOLS IN POOR MUNICIPALITIES.—Continued.				699,426 71
	Chicoutimi.—Continued.				
F. Dumais	Oriatchouan.....	80 00			
Vital Tremblay.....	Ste. Anne	30 00			
Lucien Tremblay.....	St. Alphonse.....	30 00			
Jacques Bergeron.....	St. Jérôme	30 00			
E. St. Hilaire.....	St. Prime.....	40 00		392 00	
	Champlain County.				
P. G. Lannette.....	Batiscan	30 00			
A. J. Martineau.....	Champlain.....	30 00			
Lue Ducharme.....	Mont Carmel	30 00			
Oréus Beaudoin.....	St. Luc	30 00			
P. O. Trudel.....	St. Tite.....	30 00		150 00	
	Compton.				
H. E. Cairns.....	Clifton	30 00			
Aaron Workman.....	Hereford.....	30 00			
Alexander Ross.....	Lingwick.....	30 00			
R. H. Wilford.....	Newport.....	30 00			
Siméon Mallory.....	West Bury.....	30 00			
Edouard Boucher.....	Winslow (diss.).....	16 00			
N. McLeod.....	do South.....	30 00			
Allan McLeod.....	Whitton.....	30 00		226 00	
	Dorchester County.				
Jos. Morin.....	St. Anselme.....	20 00			
P. Plante.....	St. Bernard.....	20 00			
J. B. Fortier.....	St. Claire	20 00			
John Duff.....	St. Edouard	20 00			

Damase Roy	St. Germaine.....	30 00			
Rev. W. Richardson.. ..	St. Maachie No. 1.....	30 00	140 00		
Deux Montagnes.					
A. Bernard	St. Placide.....	30 00	30 00		
Drummond County.					
T. Caya.....	Grantham.....	30 00			
Olivier Salois	St. Bonaventure.....	30 00			
Rev. P. Quinn.....	St. Fulgence (diss.).....	30 00			
H. P. Paré.....	St. Germain.....	157 00			
G. Atkinson.....	St. Pierre	30 00			
M. Léonard.....	West Wickham	30 00			
John McCaig.....	do do (diss.).....	16 00			
B. Côté.....	Wendover & Simpson.....	118 00	441 00		
Gaspé County.					
J. B. Jalbert	Anse à Vauau.....	30 00			
Olivier Bélanger.....	Cap Chatte.....	30 00			
Peter Wtalen	Cap des Rosiers.....	20 00			
Philip Ahern.....	Cap Désespoir.....	30 00			
P. C. Bélanger	Cloridorme.....	20 00			
Isaac Kennedy.....	Longlass	20 00			
Louis Fournier.....	Grande Vallée.....	20 00			
J. C. Sirois.....	Grande Rivière	20 00			
Nicholas Bailey.....	Haldimand	20 00			
R. Duval	Isle Bonaventure.....	20 00			
Grégoire Grénier, jr	Newport.....	16 00			
Daniel Cox	Pabos.....	20 00			
John Burke.....	Magdalen Islands.....	30 00			
Wm. Flynn.....	Percé.....	30 00			
Jacques Bond.....	Rivière au Renard.....	20 00			
Rev. J. G. Lepage.....	St. George Malbaie.....	20 00			
George Dumaresq.....	South Bay.....	30 00			
Joseph Létourneau	St. Anne des Monts.....	20 00			
Rev. J. G. Lepage.....	Barachois.....	20 00	436 00		
Huntingdon.					
John Ryan.....	Hemmingford (diss.).....	20 00			
Wm. Hassan, jr.....	Huntingdon (diss.).....	20 00	40 00		
Carried over.....			3,742 00	218,339 44	699,426 71

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	3,742 00	218,339 44	699,426 71
	SCHOOLS IN POOR MUNICIPALITIES.—Continued.				
	Hochelaga.				
C. T. M. Kelte.....	Coteau St. Louis (Diss.).....	16 00			
	L'Islet.		16 00		
Zéphirin Morin.....	St. Aubert.....	30 00			
Joseph O. Aubut.....	St. Cyrille	25 00			
	Joliette County.		55 00		
Wm. Lawler.....	St. Ambroise (Diss.).....	16 00			
Isaac Cruchet.....	St. Félix de Valois (Diss.)	30 00			
Jos. N. Lussier.....	Ste. Emilie.....	30 00			
Joseph Cornellier	Ste. Mélanie.....	30 00			
Joseph Mireau.....	Ste. Béatrix.....	30 00			
	Kamouraska.		136 00		
J. Caron.....	Mont Carmel.....	30 00			
Benoit Dechêne.....	St. Alexandre.....	25 00			
Paul A. Dessaint.....	St. Hélène.....	30 00			
Amable Bernier.....	St. Onésime.....	30 00			
	Lotbinière.		115 00		
Isaie Demers.....	St. Agapit.....	30 00			
C. E. Bernard.....	Ste. Emilie.....	30 00			
Lazare Bédard	St. Flavien	30 00			
A. Montminy, fils	St. Gilles, No. 1.....	30 00			
Alexis Demers, fils.....	do No. 2.....	30 00			
	Lévis.		150 00		
Aug. Vallières.....	Blenville (Village)...	30 00			
Cyrille Samson.....	Lauson (Village).....	60 00			

Evangeliste Desrochers.....	St. Etienne.....	30 00	225 00	Maskinongé.	St. Etienne.....	30 00		
Louis Gosselin.....	St. Jean Chrysostôme.....	30 00			St. Jean Chrysostôme.....	30 00		
Revd. P. A. Olive.	St. Laurent.....	45 00			St. Laurent.....	45 00		
Albert Forcade.....	St. Romuald.....	30 00			St. Romuald.....	30 00		
François Lemay.....	Huntertown	25 00	116 00		Huntertown	25 00		
Noé Lefrançois.....	Peterborough.....	25 00			Peterborough.....	25 00		
Elzéar Germain.....	St. Didace....	25 00			St. Didace....	25 00		
A. Lambert.....	St. Paulin.....	25 00			St. Paulin.....	25 00		
William Corbet	St. Ursule (Diss.).....	16 00	70 00	Misistiquoi.	St. Ursule (Diss.).....	16 00		
Prudent Noisoux.....	Dunham (Diss.)	20 00			Dunham (Diss.)	20 00		
L. C. Gauvin	N. D. des Anges.....	30 00			N. D. des Anges.....	30 00		
L. Jos. Demers.....	St. Damien (Diss.).....	20 00	136 00	Montcalm.	St. Damien (Diss.).....	20 00		
Marie Brault.....	Chertsey.....	30 00			Chertsey.....	30 00		
François Thérien.....	Kilkenny.....	30 00			Kilkenny.....	30 00		
Do do	do (Diss.)	16 00			do (Diss.)	16 00		
L. L. Desaulniers.....	St. Julienne.....	30 00	76 00	Montmorency.	St. Julienne.....	30 00		
U. B. Desrochers.....	St. Liguori	30 00			St. Liguori	30 00		
Revd. F. X. Méthot.....	Laval	16 00			Laval	16 00		
F. X. Lafond	St. Adolphe.....	30 00	50 00	Montmagny.	St. Adolphe.....	30 00		
Revd. Jos. Sirois.....	St. Tite.....	30 00			St. Tite.....	30 00		
Wilfred Lavoie.....	Isle aux Grues.....	20 00			Isle aux Grues.....	20 00		
F. Montisambert, M. D.....	Grosse Isle.....	30 00	76 00	Mégantic.	Grosse Isle.....	30 00		
Revd Z. A. Pelletier.....	Sacré Cœur de Marie	30 00			Sacré Cœur de Marie	30 00		
Joseph Vigneau	Ste. Sophie	30 00			Ste. Sophie	30 00		
Wm. Thompson.....	do (Diss.).....	16 00	4,963 00	Carried over.....	do (Diss.).....	16 00		
						699,426 71		

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward..	.....		4,963 00		218,339 44	699,426 71
	SCHOOLS IN POOR MUNICIPALITIES.—Continued.						
	Nicolet.						
L. N. D. D'Argy.....	Ste. Angèle.....		30 00				
N. Rivet	Ste. Brigitte		30 00				
Onésime Fournier.....	Ste. Marie de Blandford.....		30 00				
Revd. C. Marquis.....	St. Célestin.....		50 00				
P. Pepin	Ste. Gertrude.....		30 00				
Ant. Leblanc	St. Léonard.....		30 00				
Onésime Rousseau	Ste. Perpétue		30 00				
E. Bergeron.....	St. Samuel.....		30 00				
Judes Talbot.....	St. Vincelas		30 00				
				290 00			
	Ottawa.						
John O. Smith.....	Buckingham (Diss.).....		30 00				
Do	Ange Gardien (Diss.).....		20 00				
Nathan Jowsey.....	Eardley.....		30 00				
James Martin.	Lowe.....		30 00				
J. L. Taillefer.. ..	Montebello.....		30 00				
J. B. S. Pierce.....	Ripon		30 00				
Randall McDonald	St. Malachie		30 00				
John Williams	Templeton.....		30 00				
J. N. Russell	Wright & Northfield.....		30 00				
				260 00			
	Pontiac.						
Wm. Shirley,.....	Bristol.....		30 00				
John Turnbull.....	Calumet (Diss.).....		16 00				
Hugh Matheson.....	Clarendon.....		25 00				
John Kavanagh, jr.....	Ste. Elizabeth.....		30 00				
Lawrence Slaterry.....	Sheen		25 00				
Michael McMahon.....	Waltham		30 00				
				156 00			

<i>Portneuf.</i>					
Portneuf.....	30 00.				
St. Basile.....	30 00				
St. Othémar.....	60 00				
St. Jeanne.....	45 00				
St. Raymond.....	100 00				
St. Ubalde.....	40 00			305 00	
<i>Quebec County.</i>					
Cap Rouge.....	50 00				
North St. Roch.....	45 00				
South St. Roch.....	90 00				
St. Dunstan.....	20 00				
Stoneham.....	20 00				
St. Gabriel de Valcartier.....	20 00				
Stoneham (Diss.).....	20 00				
St. Foye.....	25 00				
Tewksbury.....	30 00			320 00	
<i>Rimouski.</i>					
MacNider.....	30 00				
Métis.....	30 00				
St. Angèle.....	30 00				
St. Anaclet.....	30 00				
St. Peliclé.....	30 00				
St. Fabien.....	30 00				
St. Mathieu.....	30 00				
St. Ulric.....	30 00			240 00	
<i>Richmond.</i>					
Brompton.....	30 00				
St. George de Windsor.....	30 00				
Shipton (Diss.).....	30 00				
Stoke.....	30 00			120 00	
<i>St. Maurice.</i>					
St. Etienne.....	30 00				
St. Elie.....	30 00				
St. Séverin.....	30 00				
St. Maurice.....	30 00			120 00	
<i>Carried over.....</i>				6,774 00	318,339 44
					699,436 71

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	.....	6,774 00	218,339 44	699,426 71	
	SCHOOLS IN POOR MUNICIPALITIES.—Continued.						
	Stanstead.			20 00			
Joseph Sorell.....	Hatley (Diss.).....		20 00				
	Saguenay.						
Rev. C. L. Parent.....	Bergeronnes		30 00				
D. Ouellet.....	Escoumains		20 00				
P. Boilly	Mille Vaches		30 00				
Maurice Dumesnil.....	Rivière aux Canards.....		30 00				
Rev. C. Bérubé.....	Ste. Marguerite.....		30 00				
Do	Tadousac.....		30 00				
				170 00			
	Shefford.						
Leonard Weed.....	Ely North.....		72 00				
F. X. David.....	Ely South.....		71 00				
F. Gatién.....	Granby Village (Diss.)		30 00				
F. X. Mayotte.....	do (Diss.)		30 00				
A. O. Beauchemin.....	Roxton.....		151 00				
Cyrille Bussière	Ste. Anne de Stukely		30 00				
P. S. Grandpré.....	St. Valérien.....		30 00				
				414 00			
	St. Jean.						
Wm. Harty	Lacolle.....		72 00				
	Terrebonne.						
P. Longpré.....	Ste. Adèle.....		30 00				
J. O. Lallier.....	Ste. Agathe.....		30 00				
John Saunders.....	St. Jérôme (Diss.)		20 00				
Rev. F. X. Laberge.....	St. Hypolite.....		40 00				
				120 00			

Témiscouata.					
Thomas Jarvis.....	Fraserville.....	20 00			
Bruno Dumais.....	St. Antonin	30 00			
Eugène Duret.....	St. Eloi.....	30 00			
Georges Deschênes.....	St. Epiphane.....	30 00			
Elie Mailloux.....	St. François.....	30 00			
do	St. Honoré.....	30 00			
N. Miville.....	St. Modeste.....	30 00			
H. Boucher.....	St. Jean de Dieu.....	30 00	230 00		
Wolfe.					
P. Blais.....	Ham North	30 00			
F. St. Jean.....	St. Camille.....	30 00			
Benjamin Hurtibise.....	St. Gabriel.....	30 00			
Edouard Grénier, fils.....	Garthby.....	20 00			
A. Guenette.....	Weedon.....	30 00			
Maxime Phénix.....	Wotton.....	30 00	170 00		
Yamaska.					
G. P. Rousseau.....	St. Zéphirin.....	30 00	30 00		
Total.....				8,000 00	
NORMAL SCHOOLS.					
Jacques Cartier Normal School.					
Rev. H. A. B. Verreau.....	Principal, for 13 months salary to 30th June, 1873, at \$1,200 per annum.....	1,300 00			
Rev. J. O. Godin.....	Agricultural Professor, for 13 months salary to 30th June, 1873, at \$500 per annum.....	541 66			
F. N. LeMoynes.....	Ast. Principal, for 3 months salary to 31st August, 1872, at \$72 per annum.....	18 00			
J. O. Cassegrain	Professor, for 7 months salary to 31st Dec., 1872, at \$ 800 per an. do do 6 to 30th June, 1873, at \$ 900 do do 7 to 31st Dec., 1872, at \$ 900 do do 6 to 30th June, 1873, at \$1,000 do do English do 7 to 31st Dec., 1872, at \$ 700 do do do 6 to 30th June, 1873, at \$ 800 do do do 3 to 31st Augt., 1872, at \$ 400 do	466 66			
Do		450 00			
D. Boudrias		525 00			
Do		500 00			
Wm. Fahey		408 33			
Do		400 00			
J. Godin.....		100 00			
Carried over.....		4,709 65	226,339 44		699,426 71

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	4,709 05	226,339 44	699,426 71
	NORMAL SCHOOLS.—Continued.			
	Jacques Cartier Normal Schools.—Continued.			
J. Godin.....	Professor, for 4 months salary to 31st Dec., 1872, at \$ 600 per an.	200 00		
Do	do do to 30th June, 1873, at \$ 700 do	350 00		
M. Ethier.....	do do to 31st Augt., 1872, at \$ 300 do	75 00		
G. Gervais	do do to 30th June, 1873, at \$ 400 do	333 33		
J. Lefebvre.....	do do to 30th do at \$ 72 do	60 00		
G. Couture	do do to do at \$ 300 do	250 00		
Revd. H. A. B. Verrean	Principal, to meet contingencies and other expenses of said insti- tution.....	8,455 35		
	Total J. Cartier Normal School.....	14,433 33		
	McGill Normal School.			
W. H. Hicks.....	Principal, for 12 months salary to 30th June, 1873, at \$1,600 per an.	1,599 96		
James McGrégor.....	Professor, do 12 do do \$1,400 do	1,400 04		
S. P. Robins.....	do do 12 do do \$ 300 do	300 00		
P. J. Darcy	do do 12 do do \$ 600 do	600 00		
F. Hicks.....	Model School Master, 12 do do \$1,100 do	1,100 04		
Miss A. Murray.....	do Mistress, 12 do do \$ 500 do	500 04		
R. J. Fowler.....	Music Master do 12 do do \$ 300 do	300 00		
James Duncan.....	Drawing do do 12 do do \$ 200 do	200 04		
James Cooper.....	Porter, do do 12 do do \$ 250 do	250 04		
W. B. Baynes	Secy. &c., do do 12 do do \$ 400 do	399 84		
Do	do to meet contingencies and other expenses of said insti- tution.....	5,547 33		
Do	do to pay Bursaries for fiscal year 1872-73.....	1,826 00		
	Total McGill Normal School.....	14,033 33		

Rev. P. Lagacé.....	Principal, for 13 months salary to 30th June, 1873, at \$1,300 per an.	1,300 00		
F. X. Toussaint.....	Professor, do 13 do do 31st Dec., 1872, at \$1,082 33	1,082 33		
N. Ladouce.....	do do 7 do do 30th June, 1873, at \$466 67	466 67		
Do	do do 6 do do 17th Feb., 1873, at \$460 00	460 00		
Joseph Létourneau.....	do do 8 do and 17 days to 30th June, 1873, at \$285 31	285 31		
Do	do do 4 do and 11 days to 30th June, 1873, at \$184 00	184 00		
J. B. Gauthier.....	do do 1 do do 30th June, 1872, at \$68 33	68 33		
Do	do do 12 do do 30th June 1873, at \$800 00	800 00		
D. McSwetny	do English 13 do do 30th June 1873, at \$866 66	866 66		
Ernest Gagnon.....	do Music, 8 do and 17 days to 17th Feb., 1873, at \$215 18	215 18		
Do	do do 4 do and 11 days to 30th June, 1873, at \$181 96	181 96		
Théodore de Lagrave.....	do do 3 do do 31st Augt., 1872, at \$85 00	85 00		
F. G. Rouleau	do do 10 do do 30th June, 1873, at \$83 33	83 33		
P. G. Ruël	do do 13 do do do \$66 00	66 00		
Rev. P. Lagacé.....	Principal, to meet contingencies and other expenses of said insti- tution.....	8,800 68		
Sister St. George.....	On accounts of expenses of girls school in connection with institution, (including arrears).....	5,623 80		
	Total Laval Normal School.....	20,489 34		
	Total Normal Schools.....	48,956 00	48,956 00	
	Memo :			
	Amount of Appropriation.....	\$44,625 00		
	Transferred from Superior			
	Education see page 54.....	4,331 00		
		\$48,956 00		
	SALARIES OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS.			
	(For fourteen months ended 31st May 1873.)			
J. B. F. Painchaud.....	Magdalen Islands.....	at \$ 125 per an.	145 85	
Ludger Lussier.....	County of Bonaventure.....	600 do	700 00	
T. Tremblay.....	do of Gaspé	600 do	700 00	
G. Tanguay.....	Counties of Kamouraska, Rimouski and Temiscouata.....	875 do	1,020 80	
V. Martin.....	County of Chicoutimi.....	600 do	583 30	
S. Boivin.....	Counties of Charlevoix and Saguenay.....	550 do	641 65	
	Carried over.....	3,791 60	275,295 44	699,426 71

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward	3,791	60	275,295	44	699,426	71
	SALARIES OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS.—Continued.						
Wm. Thompson	Protestant Schools of the Counties of Megantic, Dorchester, Beauce, Wolfe and Compton						
Ed. Carrier	Counties of Dorchester and Levis	700	00				
P. F. Béland	do Beauce and Lotbinière	875	00				
J. Crépault	do Bellechasse, Montmagny and L'Islet	816	65				
F. E. Juneau	do Quebec, Montmorency, Portneuf and R. Catholic population of the city of Quebec	875	00				
P. Hubert	do St. Maurice, Maskinongé and Champlain	1,166	65				
W. J. Alexander	do Drummond and Arthabaska, and the R. Catholic Schools of Chester, Tingwick, Kingsey and Durham	875	00				
L. M. Laplante	do Nicolet and Yamaska	1,050	00				
H. Hubbard	Protestant Schools of the Counties of Stanstead, Richmond, Compton, and parts of Drummond and Arthabaska	875	00				
M. Stenson	R. Catholic Schools of the Counties of Wolfe, Richmond, Compton and the Town of Sherbrooke	933	30				
J. A. McLaughlin	Protestant Schools of Sherford, Brome and Missisquoi	1,050	00				
J. N. Archambault	Counties of Richelieu, Verchères and Chambly	816	65				
J. B. Delage	do Bagot, Rouville and St. Hyacinthe	933	30				
Michel Caron	do Napierville, Iberville and St. Jean	933	30				
George Thompson	County of Huntingdon, part of Châteauguay and Argenteuil, and the Protestant population of the city of Montreal	816	65				
F. X. Valade	Counties of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Vaudreuil and Soulanges, and the R. Catholic population of the city of Montreal	1,166	65				
A. D. Dorval	do Berthier, Joliette, Montcalm and l'Assomption	1,060	65				
L. Grondin	do Beauharnois, Laprairie and Châteauguay, less the Protestant Schools of Ormstown and St. Jean Chrysostôme	875	80				
O. Germain	do Laval, Terrebonne, Deux Montagnes and part of Argenteuil	700	65				
B. McGrath	Protestant population of the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac	750	00				
C. B. Ronleau	R. Catholic do do	600	00				
Rev. R. G. Plees	do of the city of Quebec, 3 mos. to 30th June '72	700	00				
Rev. M. M. Fothergill	do do do 6½ " to 31st May '73	62	50				
		135	40				
				23,161	75		

BOOKS FOR PRIZES.		
Miscellaneous books to be distributed as prizes.....	do	37 40
do	do	191 00
do	do	80 00
do	do	903 33
do	do	11 82
do	do	81 00
do	do	100 00
do	do	103 40
do	do	89 03
do	do	50 00
do	do	592 87
do	do	40 00
do	do	25 15
do	do	45 00
do	do	150 00
		2,500 00
JOURNALS OF EDUCATION.		
For Printing English Journal from May 1st 1872 to 31st July, 1873.....		993 64
do French do do June 1st do to 30th June, 1873		1,320 00
do do 1,500 copies contents of English Journal and 1,500 covers for do.		50 75
do do 3,000 copies English and French Journals for Dec., 2,400 covers for do and 3,000 tables of contents for French Journal.....		167 50
do do 1,200 English Calendars and 2,000 French Calendars.		90 00
		2,621 89
Less on hand on 30th June 1872, and not then deposited at the credit of Hon. Treasurer, P. Q.....		221 89
		2,400 00
SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.		
For amount paid to 30th June, 1873.....		45 00
do		26 00
do		15 00
do		37 00
do		21 00
do		11 00
do		8 00
do		16 00
do		10 00
do		16 00
do		26 00
do		26 00
		257 00
Carried over.....		303,347 19
		699,426 71

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward	257	00	303,347	19	699,426	71
SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.—Continued.							
For amount paid to 30th June, 1873.....							
Victoire Bérubé.....	do	32	00				
Pierre Bélanger.....	do	30	00				
Ursule Beaudoin.....	do	35	00				
Léa Bécharé.....	do	45	00				
Adèle Baril.....	do	35	00				
Marguerite Béliveau.....	do	35	00				
F. X. A. Beauchemin.....	do	32	00				
Félix Beaudry	do	51	00				
Louise Berubé	do	15	00				
Elvire Béliveau.....	do	45	00				
Emélie Baril	do	55	00				
Olivine Blais.	do	40	00				
Elmire Blais.....	do	5	00				
Joseph Blais.....	do	62	00				
Emélie Blais.....	do	32	00				
Joseph Bonin.....	do	35	00				
P. Boucher.....	do	11	00				
Ursule Bouffard.....	do	28	00				
Eléopore Moulet.....	do	21	00				
Julienne Boulet....	do	22	00				
Pierre Bourassa.....	do	45	00				
Joseph Bourgoin.....	do	45	00				
Pierre Briasset.....	do	32	00				
Virginie Buteau.....	do	31	00				
Nazaire Caron.....	do	37	00				
Hermine Caron.....	do	12	00				
Ombéline Caron.....	do	27	00				
Julienne Caseau.....	do	30	00				
Milburge Caseau.....	do	26	00				
W. Colgan.....	do	30	00				
Marcel Côté.....	do	7	00				
A. Courteau.....	do	8	00				
Hélène Courville.....	do	37	00				
Raymond Chaput.....	do	40	00				

Veuve Decelles.....	20 00		
Veuve D'Antou.....	3 00		
Bazile Desfossez.....	5 00		
Louise Demers.....	26 00		
L. DeMontigny.....	11 00		
Denise Desgagné.....	17 00		
Lucie Desparois.....	55 00		
L. A. Desrochers.....	25 00		
Dame L. A. Desrochers.....	27 00		
Geneviève Devost.....	15 00		
Marguerite Dorion.....	22 00		
François Dowse.....	60 00		
Pierre Drolet.....	50 00		
Anna Dubé.....	22 00		
Anastasie Duff.....	57 00		
Démérise Dumais.....	30 00		
Edwidge Dupont.....	22 00		
Angèle Dupuis.....	7 00		
Marguerite Dupuis.....	16 00		
A. L. Duval.....	45 00		
J. B. Fortin.....	8 00		
H. Fortin.....	50 00		
Mathilde Fournier.....	42 00		
Clémence Frégeau.....	28 00		
Elizabeth Gagné.....	22 00		
Julie Gagné.....	40 00		
André Gagnon.....	15 00		
Joseph Gagnon.....	25 00		
Aurélie Gagnon.....	17 00		
Emélie Gagnon.....	47 00		
James Garathy.....	37 00		
J. B. Goudreault.....	22 00		
François Gilbert.....	57 00		
Marie L. Girouard.....	30 00		
T. R. Grant.....	22 00		
George Gray.....	20 00		
B. Gravel.....	40 00		
Dame Gregg.....	25 00		
Martin D. Grocier.....	27 00		
P. Guay.....	12 00		
Jean Gobeil.....	42 00		
A. Gouin.....	31 00		
Justin Harmon.....	37 00		
Sophie Héroux.....	25 00		
Anna Howison.....	37 00		
John Hughes.....	27 00		
Carried over.....	2,650 00	303,347 19	699,426 71

Education.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	2,650 00	303,347 19	699,426 71
	SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.—Continued.			
	For amount paid to 30th June, 1873.....			
Josephte Jodoin.....	do	57 00		
Mary Keogh.....	do	37 00		
Léon Kéroutack.....	do	40 00		
Dame Léon Kéroutack.....	do	31 00		
Dorothée Lacerte.....	do	47 00		
Edouard Lafond	do	45 00		
Marie Lafrance	do	30 00		
Edouard Lajeunesse.....	do	20 00		
Catherine Lamb.....	do	32 00		
Séraphine Lambert.....	do	42 00		
Dame C. Landry.....	do	20 00		
N. Langélier.....	do	42 00		
Magloire Langlois.....	do	35 00		
Marie Lamontagne.....	do	17 00		
Elizabeth Lavoie.....	do	5 00		
Etienne Légaré.....	do	22 00		
Elizabeth Lemire.....	do	50 00		
Gracieuse Lepage.....	do	5 00		
Luce D. Lesieur	do	32 00		
Hélène Létourneau.....	do	25 00		
Louise Liévain.....	do	31 00		
James Loyd.....	do	35 00		
Emélie Malherbe.....	do	37 00		
Isidore Manseau.....	do	21 00		
John Martin	do	23 00		
Lydia McElkin.....	do	18 00		
Michael McKerty	do	40 00		
John McManus.....	do	27 00		
C. Michaud.....	do	21 00		
Mélanie Michaud.....	do	17 00		
W. Miller.....	do	30 00		
P. R. O'Donnell.....	do	28 00		
Dame C. O'Keefe.....	do	42 00		
Mathew O'Meara.....	do	22 00		

E. O. Paquet.....	do	34 00		
Mitsaboth Paquet.....	do	27 00		
Monoré Paquin.....	do	31 00		
Dello E. Pellerin.....	do	22 00		
B. X. Perrault.....	do	35 00		
Wilhelmine Picard.....	do	20 00		
Thersilo Pothier.....	do	11 00		
Joseph Proulx.....	do	22 00		
Rodolphe Puise.....	do	35 00		
William Ramsay.....	do	37 00		
Caroline Rankin.....	do	25 00		
Démérise Raymond.....	do	12 00		
Anna Reece.....	do	12 00		
Mary Jane Reid.....	do	55 00		
Henriette Rhéaume.....	do	15 00		
O. Richard.....	do	22 00		
Edesse Richer.....	do	45 00		
Néloise Riçavy.....	do	47 00		
Adèle Rivard.....	do	12 00		
Geneviève Robin.....	do	94 00		
J. B. Robertson.....	do	62 00		
Adam Ross.....	do	22 00		
Dame Neil Ross.....	do	7 00		
F. E. Roy.....	do	7 00		
Edesse Rouleau.....	do	35 00		
James Ryan.....	do	30 00		
Peter Scannell.....	do	30 00		
Montague Scott.....	do	22 00		
Thomas Sheahan.....	do	38 00		
Elizabeth Soucy.....	do	11 00		
Julie St. Jacques.....	do	47 00		
Arb-mise St. Laurent.....	do	25 00		
Mario St. Laurent.....	do	17 00		
Henriette Ste. Marie.....	do	16 00		
L. F. St. Michel.....	do	22 00		
Thomas Strong.....	do	27 00		
Adélaïde Talon.....	do	30 00		
Clothilde Tanguay.....	do	47 00		
Marceline Thauvette.....	do	10 00		
Marianne Thibault.....	do	30 00		
Lucile Toussaint.....	do	27 00		
Germain Tremblay.....	do	27 00		
Angélique Vallée.....	do	50 00		
Augustin Vallières.....	do	42 00		
Baile Vannier.....	do	37 00		
Carried over.....		5,007 00	303,347 19	699,426 71

Education.—Continued.—Literary and Scientific Institutions, Arts and Manufactures, Agriculture, Immigration.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	5,007 00	303,347 19	699,426 71
	SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.—Continued.			
Claire Watters.....	For amount paid to 30th June, 1873.....	11 00		
Daniel Watters	do	13 00		
William Wilson.....	do	26 00		
A. C. Wolfe.....	do	32 00		
Marguerite Young.....	do	11 00		
		5,100 00		
	Total Education	308,447 19		
	Literary and Scientific Institutions.			
G. W. Campbell, M. D.	Grant for 1872-73 to Medical Faculty, McGill College	750 00		
Hector Peltier.....	do School of Medicine,	750 00		
Jas. Ferrier, junr.....	do Natural History Society,	750 00		
Rev. H. A. B. Verreau	do Montreal Historical Society	400 00		
Gerald E. Hart.....	do Numismatic and Antiquarian Society,	100 00		
W. J. Anderson.....	do Literary and Historical Society,	750 00		
Rev. L. Provancher.....	do Aid towards publication of <i>Le Naturaliste Canadien</i>	200 00		
J. A. Defoy.....	do Académie de Musique.	100 00		
		3,800 00		
	Arts and Manufactures.			
H. G. Joly, M. P. P.	To pay to the School of Arts and design, Quebec.....	500 00		
Henry Lyman.	To discharge debts of English and French sections, and to obtain possession of their effects to be transferred to the New Chamber of Arts and Manufactures, Montreal.....	2,500 00		
	Total of Education, Literary & Scientific Institutions & Arts & Manufactures.....	315,247 19		

AGRICULTURE.						
Agricultural Societies.						
Council of Agriculture.....	G. Loclère, Sec.-Treasurer, to pay the several Societies the amount to which they were entitled for 1872-73.....	\$38,415 36				
do	do do for Statutory per centage of ten per cent, deducted from Agricultural Societies for use of the Council of Agriculture under 32 Vic., Cap. 16, Sec. 87	4,764 80				
do	do do for Statutory per centage of eight per cent deducted from Agricultural Societies for Agricultural Instruction, under 32 Vic., Cap. 16, Sec. 87	3,811 84				
Thos. Z. Cloutier.....	Sec.-Treasurer. Chicoutimi Agricultural Society, grant for 1872-73.....	656 00	47,648 00			
Board of Agriculture.						
Council of Agriculture	Grant for 1872-73.....		4,000 00			
Agricultural Schools.						
Agricultural School.....	Ste. Anne, its share of Legislative Grant for 1872-73.....	800 00				
do	do L'Assomption,	800 00				
			1,600 00			
				53,248 00		
IMMIGRATION.						
James Thom.....	Agent for Port of Quebec, salary and disbursements during year ended 30th June 1873..		10,318 18			
Rev. J. B. Chartier	do do for Eastern Townships,		1,241 63			
J. A. Chicoine	do do St. Hyacinthe,		1,560 90			
J. A. Chicoine, acting	do do Montreal,		737 49			
C. E. Belle	do do do		4,100 00			
W. J. McAdams	do do British Isles,		1,600 00			
J. H. O'Neil	do do Ireland,		3,399 00			
Jas. Whyte.....	do do England and Scotland,		3,986 86			
L'Abbé Verbiest.....	do do Europe,		447 44			
L. C. Clement.....	do do Les Eboulements,		1,003 45			
W. J. Mills.....	do do for Dominion, Ottawa, for disbursements during year.....		276 37			
E. Barnard, junr.....	For special services.....		1,986 50			
	Carried over		30,655 82	53,248 00		1,014,673 90

TO WHOM PAID.		SERVICE.			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		Brought forward.....			30,655	82	53,248	00	1,014,673	90
		IMMIGRATION.—Continued.								
T. P. Bedard.....	For services as clerk from 11th September 1872 to 30th June 1873.....				748	00				
W. J. McGuire.....	“ do in Europe....				300	00				
Leggo & Co.....	“ printing postal cards.....				12	00				
Hunter, Rose & Co.....	“ 200 copies of “ Spencers Guide to Manitoba.”				50	00				
Jos. A. Lévis.....	“ board, &c., of Belgian Immigrants.....				18	65				
“	“ buildings erected in the Belgian Settlement of Suffolk.....				332	69				
L. J. Riopel.....	“ services and disbursements connected with Immigrants at Walkerton.....				157	25				
John Jones	“ cost of transport of two Belgian families from Sherbrooke to Robinson.....				36	45				
S. Lesage	“ travelling expenses.....				54	26				
do	“ remittance to R. Berns, Agent at Anvers, Belgium, for his disbursements to 31st Dec. 1872				323	48				
do	“ remittance to J. H. Charnock, for services and disbursements in England.....				200	00				
E. Moreau.....	“ do do				200	00				
do	To pay for transmission of placards to Agents and others.....				11	78				
do	do l’Abbé Verbist’s expenses visiting the Belgian settlement in Suffolk.....				40	00				
do	For petty disbursements.....				31	54				
do	To pay T. P. Bédards’ expenses to Immigrant Sheds at Lévis.....				4	90				
J. M. Lemoine.....	For 20 copies of his “ Album du Touriste,”				20	00				
Thos. T. Nesbitt.....	“ translating german documents into french.....				5	00				
Dr. N. Lacerte.....	“ professional attendance on immigrants at Lévis.....				33	75				
H. Larue, M. D.....	“ do do				14	00				
Dr. Parke.....	“ do do				15	00				
Dr. J. J. Leprohon.....	“ do do at Immigrant Asylum, Montreal.....				87	00				
Emile Boettcher	“ services and disbursements as Agent of G. Bossange, Paris.....				396	84				
J. B. Derome.....	“ disbursements visiting immigrant sheds at Lévis.....				1	52				
J. Jobin	“ building an office for the Quebec Agent, at Lévis.....				612	50				
Do	“ do woodshed for do				47	00				
J. B. Sirois.....	“ petty disbursements				10	00				
Ignace Kirman.....	“ travelling expenses from Walkerton to Quebec and back and services.....				183	00				
B. de Boucherville.....	Clerk Leg. Council, for two copies of bills connected with immigration				20	94				
F. A. H. Larue.....	For indemnity and purchase of 2000 copies of the “ Manual of Agriculture ”				350	00				
Duvernay, Frères & Dansereau.....	On account of second edition of the pamphlet on immigration entitled “ Province of Quebec and European Emigration.”				4,000	00				

L. H. Huot.....	For 2,000 copies of pamphlet entitled "l'Annuaire du Commerce et de l'Industrie..."	300 00		
John Hawkins.....	" iron bedsteads for immigrant sheds at Lévis.....	125 00		
C. J. Boulay.....	" an advance on deposit of french securities.....	10 00		
Jos. Tassé.....	" 60 copies of pamphlet entitled "La Vallée de l'Ottawa".....	15 00		
Canadian Express Co.....	" freight, &c., on cases of pamphlets forwarded to G. Bussange, Paris.....	38 65		
Jos. Garneau.....	" carpenters work repairing immigrant sheds at Lévis.....	359 05		
W. M. McDonald.....	" painting iron bedsteads for do do	16 53		
P. Garneau & Frère.....	" materials for bedding, curtains, &c., for do do	367 85		
Edouard Richard.....	" delivering lectures in various places... ..	80 00		
Louis Paré.....	" conveyance of iron bedsteads to sheds at Lévis.....	4 25		
W. J. McAdams.....	Secy. Treas. Colonization Society No. 1, Quebec West, to locate immigrants.....	80 00		
Camille Lussier.....	For publishing notices in the " Courrier de St. Hyacinthe ".....	9 60		
W. Jones Bowden.....	" " Richmond Guardian ".....	17 30		
Geo. Desbarats.....	" " L'Opinion Publique," Montreal.....	13 50		
Poitras & Co.	" " Echo de Lévis ".....	10 08		
P. G. St. Pierre.....	" " Courrier de Rimouski ".....	15 04		
John Lovell.....	" " Daily News " Montreal.....	63 80		
W. Allen.....	" " Aylmer Times ".....	7 20		
J. J. Foste.....	" " Morning Chronicle " Quebec.....	55 72		
Duvernay, Frères & Dansereau.....	" " La Minerve " Montreal.....	66 54		
L. H. Huot... ..	" " Le Canadien " Quebec.....	12 92		
Branchard & Baker	" " Le Courrier de Beauharnois ".....	4 89		
Duvernay, Frères & Dansereau	" " La Semaine Agricole ".....	15 90		
L. Brousseau.....	" " Le Courrier du Canada " Quebec.....	13 50		
Cabana & Bélanger.....	" " Le Pionnier de Sherbrooke ".....	5 16		
E. R. Smith.....	" " St. Johns News ".....	4 90		
L. E. Morin.....	" " Le Négociant Canadien ".....	5 50		
			40,681 25	
COLONIZATION.				
Colonization Societies.				
The Secretary-Treasurer.....	Society No. 1, County of Bagot.....	420 00		
Do.....	do Bellechasse	300 00		
Do.....	do Bonaventure	215 00		
Do.....	do do	150 00		
Do.....	do Dorchester.....	300 00		
Do.....	do Dorchester.....	150 00		
Do.....	do Joliette.....	100 00		
Do.....	do Kamouraska.....	450 00		
Do.....	do do	150 00		
Do.....	do L'Islet	300 00		
Do.....	do do	150 00		
	Carried over.....	2,685 00	93,929 25	1,014,673 90

Colonization.—Continued.—Public Works and Buildings.

TO WHOM PAID.		SERVICE.			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
		Brought forward.....			2,685	00	93,929	25	1,014,673	90
		Colonization Societies.—Continued.								
The Secretary-Treasurer	Society No. 1, County of Montmagny				255	00				
Do	do				150	00				
Do	do				150	00				
Do	do				253	17				
Do	1, Montmorency				300	00				
Do	1, Montreal Centre.....				150	00				
Do	do				138	00				
Do	do				200	00				
Do	1, Montreal East.....				257	00				
Do	do				300	00				
Do	1, Montreal West.....				300	00				
Do	do				150	00				
Do	do				600	00				
Do	County of Nicolet.....				484	50				
Do	do				243	27				
Do	do				246	00				
Do	1, Quebec West.....				228	00				
Do	1, Quebec Centre				300	00				
Do	1, County of Portneuf.....				150	00				
Do	do				150	00				
Do	do				300	00				
Do	do				150	00				
Do	do				300	00				
Do	St. Hyacinthe.....				262	00				
Do	do				150	00				
Do	do				150	00				
Do	do				300	00				
Do	do				8,851	94				
		Colonization Roads.								
E. Moreau, Secretary	For work on 1st class roads.....				\$	85,090	38			
do	do					22,348	99			
do	do					9,000	00			
									116,439	37

<p><i>Sic. Anna des Monts to Fair River Road</i> (Half Cent Road.)</p>		129,391 31	223,220 86
For work done on road	\$ 898 00		
do	265 00		
do	3,847 00		
		4,000 80	
Colonisation.			
Total; Agriculture, Immigration and Colonisation.			
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.			
Rents, Insurance, Repairs, &c., of Public Buildings.			
Parliament Buildings.			
For pay-lists caretakers, heating, light, &c., during twelve months.	\$ 2,546 01		
do Repairs to walls.	308 25		
do petty disbursements.	3 20		
do carpenters work, repairs and furniture	1,184 86		
do do	99 75		
do masons work at wall in front of buildings.	483 80		
do materials and repairs to furnace, chimnies, &c.	502 10		
do blacksmiths work, repairs, &c.	10 46		
do plumbers and tinmiths work, gas fittings, &c.	1,015 69		
do three hot-air furnaces	801 00		
do painting, papering, &c., Legislative Chambers.	241 97		
do gravel and earth for grounds.	114 30		
do trees furnished	110 26		
do Willow trees	18 50		
do Cartage of Earth	16 00		
do hardware, &c.	119 44		
do bells and bell hanging	1 90		
do	137 50		
do	2 80		
do	26 12		
To grounds.	17 70		
For brass locks	4 25		
do plants for grounds	50 88		
do gas lamps placed in front of buildings	40 28		
do bolts with rivets	17 14		
do repairs to roof	2 00		
do repairs to flag	23 15		
do hardware, &c.			
Carried over.		7,899 30	1,237,894 46

Public Works and Buildings.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....	7,899	30				1,237,894 46
	RENTS, INSURANCES, REPAIRS, &c.—Continued.						
	Parliament Buildings.—Continued.						
F. R. Fitch & Co.....	For globes, gas burners, &c.....		312 76				
Chinic & Beaudet.....	" a mowing machine.....		25 00				
J. B. Derome.....	To pay for garden seeds.....		3 25				
Clément Casault.....	For a wheel barrow.....		4 50				
Frs. Gourdeau.....	" wooden model of a balustrade to inclose grounds.....		15 00				
Duvernay, Frères & Dansereau.....	" advertising in "La Semaine Agricole," notices calling for tenders for construction of a wall.....		4 90				
Do	in "La Minerve," Montreal, do do		9 80				
J. J. Foote.....	in "Morning Chronicle," Quebec, do do		11 76				
L. Brousseau.....	in "Le Courrier du Canada," " do do		6 30				
A. Côté & Co.....	in "Le Journal de Québec," " do do		9 72				
Poitras & Co.....	in "L'Echo de Lévis," " do do		4 56				
W. J. Maguire.....	in the "Irish Citizen," " do tenders for a balustrade.....		5 64				
Jas. Carrel.....	in the Budget," " do do		3 36				
T. & R. White.....	in "Gazette," Montreal, do do		22 09				
Poitras & Co.....	in "L'Echo de Lévis," " do do		7 92				
J. J. Foote.....	in "Morning Chronicle," " do do		22 40				
L. H. Huot.....	in "Le Canadien," " do do		11 00				
Babcock Fire Extinguisher Co.....	" Two of their fire extinguishers.....		105 60				
E. Moreau.....	To pay for quarter's gas to 1st May, 1872, Legislative Chambers.....		73 20				
Quebec Gas Co.....	For gas furnished to 1st May 1873.....		1,021 20				
North Br. & Mercantile Insee. Co.....	For premium of Insurance on Building....		225 00				
Do	do furniture and library.....		150 00				
Do	do library.....		100 00				
Queen Insurance Co.....	do buildings.....		225 00				
B. Americas Assurance Co.....	do do		125 00				
Royal Insurance Co.....	do library and furniture.....		150 00				
Aetna Fire Insurance.....	do buildings and library.....		250 00				
	Government House.			10,804	25		

Planning & Webster.....	20 00				
North Br. & Mercantile Ins. Co.....	21 28				
J. Hamel & Frères.....	99 08				
C. Peverley & Co.....	4 00				
B. Vohl.....	5 00				
W. M. McDonald.....	611 39				
Antoine Dallaire.....	20 71				
P. Thériault.....	57 85				
P. Vallières.....	795 45				
Leslie & Budden.....	3 60				
J. B. Sirois.....	2 00				
Casey & Co.....	1 90				
			2,152 85		
McGill Normal School, Montreal.					
For desks, benches and repairs.....	107 70				
" Sundry repairs.....	121 70				
" premium of insurance on buildings.....	68 00				
			297 40		
Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal.					
To pay sundry accounts for repairs.....	140 81				
do caretakers water rates.....	17 65				
For premium of insurance on building corner of Claude and N. D. streets.....	10 00				
			168 46		
Registrar's Office, Montreal.					
To pay sundry accounts for repairs, &c.....	143 13				
For salary superintending do	152 50				
" fifteen months rent to 1st May 1873	875 00				
" payment of water rates.....	64 50				
" do taxes.....	75 00				
" iron and brass work.....	266 50				
" water spouts, chimney pipe-holes, &c.....	23 48				
" work and materials	47 40				
To pay on account of the new city Gas Co. Montreal	28 16				
For gas furnished to 20th April 1873.....	149 68				
" coal furnished.....	52 50				
" do	81 88				
" do	397 93				
" twelve months water rates of caretaker.....	5 00				
" taking down blinds, putting up windows, &c.....	13 17				
" repairs to gas and water pipes, cocks, &c.....	38 75				
" do in cement.....	2 00				
" painting, washing, &c.....	30 05				
			2,446 63		
				13,422 96	
					1,237,894 46

Public Works and Buildings.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....	2,446	63	13,422	96	.....	1,237,894 46
	RENTS, INSURANCES, REPAIRS, &c.—Continued.						
	Registrar's Office, Montreal.—Continued.						
J. D. E. Lionais.....	For amount paid C. H. Tuggey for firewood.....	38	20				
Duvernay, Frères & Dansereau.....	" advertising in "La Minerve," notices of occupancy.....	39	76	2,524	59		
	Police Station, Jacques Cartier Square, Montreal.						
Phoenix Fire Ins. Co.....	For premium of Insurance on building.....			27	00		
	Bon Pasteur Building, Montreal.						
11 Meilleur & Co.....	For stoves, stove-pipes, &c.....	45	50				
11 Evans, Bros.....	" coal.....	87	44				
L. Brousseau.....	" repairing roof.....	20	00				
Généreux & Co.....	" planks.....	62	55				
R. Alexander.....	" repairing roof.....	24	00	239	49		
	Old Chateau, Quebec.						
Jos. Mathieu.....	For work and materials repairing Durham Terrace.....	953	36				
P. Chateauvert.....	" repairs to garden walls.....	186	60				
Louis Lépine.....	" tarring roof.....	30	00				
Z. Vandry.....	" gutters, chimney caps, &c.....	122	50				
L. Marcotte.....	" repairing iron railings.....	16	80	1,309	26		
	Spencer Wood.						
J. B. Berome.....	For pay-lists and accounts maintenance to 30th June, 1873.....	2,628	59				
J. P. Hébert.....	" keeping winter roads in order 1871-72.....	20	00				
P. Vallière.....	" furniture, &c.....	446	65				
Bélanger & Gariépy.....	" hardware, &c.....	57	25				
F. E. Gauvreau.....	" garden seeds.....	12	18				
W. M. McDonald.....	" painting, papering, &c.....	1,454	00				
Simon Peters.....	" deals and other building lumber.....	56	50				

Quebec Gas Co.....	refuse lime.....	7 50			
Thos. Johnson.....	manure & cartage of same	138 75			
John Giblin.....	coal.....	131 50			
P. Châteaufort.....	repairs to conservatory.....	29 60			
Jos. Paquet.....	firewood delivered.....	400 00			
Jos. Hébert.....	amount paid L. Martin, for sweeping chimnies.....	8 00			
Alphonse Halou.....	repairing marble mantle-pieces.....	114 00			
M. Gafney.....	ice delivered and saw dust for packing same.....	63 75			
Boniface Côté.....	building lumber & carpenters work.....	251 59			
Louis Durand.....	tarring roofs	100 00			
John Sharples.....	deals for sidewalks.....	100 00			
North Br. & Mercantile Ins. Co.....	premium of Insurance on buildings and furniture.....	227 50			
Royal Insurance Co.....	do	227 50			
L. H. Huot.....	advertising in "Le Canadien," Quebec, notices calling for tenders for painting	3 84			
Jas. Carrel.....	do "The Budget," do do	3 52			
G. T. Cary.....	do "Daily Mercury," do do	10 08			
			6,492 30		
F. Gauvreau.....	For carpenters work at repairs.....		47 96		
	<i>Departments of the Provincial Secretary and Public Instruction.</i>				
	<i>Treasury Department.</i>				
E. Roussel.....	For sundry repairs, taking down windows, putting up blinds, &c.....	229 18			
W. M. McDonald	" painting, papering, &c.....	82 70			
Glover & Fry	" carpets, oil cloth, &c.....	115 14			
			427 02		
	<i>Crown Lands Department.</i>				
E. Roussel	For repairs, taking down windows, putting up blinds, &c.....	68 94			
A. Dallaire.....	" cement for repairs.....	6 70			
P. Châteaufort.....	" masons work at repairs	28 78			
M. Tardivel.....	" painting, papering, &c.....	18 00			
			122 42		
	<i>Agriculture and Public Works Department.</i>				
	<i>(Parliament Buildings.)</i>				
P. Vallière.....	For furniture	46 00			
G. Fitch & Co.....	" a step ladder.....	2 50			
James Porter	" bells and bell hanging.....	41 50			
F. Gauvreau.....	" carpenters work at repairs and furniture.....	87 97			
	Carried over.....	177 97	24,613 00	.....	1,237,894 46

Public Works and Buildings.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	177 97	24,613 00	1,237,894 46
	RENTS, INSURANCES, REPAIRS, &c.—Continued.			
	<i>Agriculture and Public Works Department.—Continued.</i>			
T. Andrews	" Tape line.....	4 50		
J. Parke & Son	" Book-case.....	100 00		
W. M. McDonald.....	" painting tin labels, &c.....	26 75		
		309 22		
	<i>Offices of Law Clerk and Usher of the Black Rod.</i>			
	(Parliament Buildings.)			
J. Hamel & Frères.....	For carpets furnished.....	116 58		
P. Vallière	" furniture, &c	178 90		
F. Gauvreau.....	" do and fitting up.....	305 45		
		600 93		
	<i>Public Buildings Generally.</i>			
His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec..	For twelve months ground rent to 31st March 1873, Parliament Buildings	4,444 40		
His Excellency R. E. Caron.....	" do rent of premises occupied by the Departments of the P. Secretary and P. Instruction...	1,300 00		
J. B. C. Hébert.....	" do Treasury Department.....	550 00		
Do	" do Messenger of do	40 00		
R. H. McGreevy.....	" do do Crown Lands Dept. (15 mths.)....	1,500 00		
City Corporation.....	" do water rates to 1st May 1873	1,406 00		
Do	" do municipal assessments for 1872-73.....	492 94		
Pierre Rousseau.....	" removal of snow.....	515 00		
Maxime Hudon.....	" do	54 00		
Jos. Paquet.....	" do	640 00		
	Total Rents, Insurances, Repairs, &c	10,952 34		
			36,475 49	

Inspections and Surveys.				
For travelling expenses and disbursements visiting and inspecting Court Houses, Gaols and other public buildings and works.				
"	do	do	do	887 70
"	Salary and	do	do	121 40
"	do	do	do	244 40
"	do	do	do	819 16
"	do	do	do	428 00
"	do as extra clerk	do	do	375 00
"	travelling expenses and disbursements	do	do	25 25
To pay ratification of titles, &c., of property acquired on N. Dame and Claude streets, Montreal, for a gaol for females, and at St. Vincent de Paul				139 16
For a plan in detail of the City of Quebec				200 00
"	amount paid P. Lamothe for fees on purchase of lots adjoining the Jacques-Cartier Normal School, Montreal			10 00
"	travelling expenses and disbursements			69 80
"	services as extra clerk			72 00
"	making plans and other services			435 00
"	drawing out lease of Registry Office, Montreal. in 1871			5 00
"	amount paid T. Doucet for same for 1872			3 50
"	twelve sets of plans of the parish of Montreal			144 00
"	twelve copies of " Book of reference of the parish of Montreal "			96 00
"	services, &c., as arbitrator in re the Sorel, Chambly & Montreal Railway			135 00
"	advertising in " La Semaine Agricole," Montreal, notices calling for tender for construction of Powder Magazine			4 90
"	do " La Minerve," Montreal,			30 80
"	do " Gazette," do			23 97
"	do " Le Nouveau Monde," do			11 84
"	do " Le Négociant Canadien," do			5 40
"	do " Daily News," do			37 50
			3,324 78	
CHARGEABLE TO BUILDING AND JURY FUND OF EACH DISTRICT CONCERNED.				
Rente of Court Houses and Gaols.				
To pay A. Caldwell, balance of rent of building used as a Court House and Gaol, New Carlisle, Bonaventure			230 30	
do Judith Elot dit Julien, balance of rent of building used as a Court House, Gaspé			127 26	
do nine months rent to 1st Feb. 1873, of Gaoler's House, Kamouraska			85 73	
For six months rent of Offices for Prothonotary, New Carlisle, Bonaventure			40 00	
" twelve months ground rent to 1st Nov. 1872, of Court House and Gaol, Three Rivers			26 74	
Carried over		510 03	39,800 27	1,237,894 46

Public Works and Buildings.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward		510 03	39,800 27	1,237,894 46		
	<i>Rents of Court Houses and Gaols.—Continued.</i>						
Judith Elot dit Julien.....	For balance in full of all claims connected with occupancy of the building used as a Court House and Gaol, Percé, Gaspé		200 00				
Rev'd. Ladies of Hôtel-Dieu.....	" twelve months ground rent, New Gaol, Quebec, to 29th Sept. 1872.....		40 00				
Do	" do do to 1st May 1873.....		360 00				
			1,110 03				
	<i>Insurances of Court Houses and Gaols.</i>						
Royal Insurance Co.....	For Ins. on Court House and Gaol, Arthabaska, to 1st Nov. 1873, do		75 00				Buildings.
North Br. & Mercantile Ins. Co.....	do do do Beauce, do		9 37				Furniture.
Do	do do do Beauharnois, do		9 37				do
Royal Insurance Co.....	do do do do		75 00				Buildings.
North Br. & Mercantile Ins. Co.....	do do do do		9 37				Furniture.
Royal Insurance Co.....	do do do do		82 50				Buildings & Furniture.
North Br. & Mercantile Ins. Co.	do do do do		1 87				do
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co..	do do do Bonaventure, do		45 00				Buildings.
Royal Insurance Co.....	do do do Chicoutimi, do		78 13				Buildings & Furniture.
North Br. & Mercantile Ins. Co.....	do do do do		6 25				Furniture.
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co..	do do do Gaspé, to 7th Feby. 1874, do		45 00				Buildings.
Royal Insurance Co.....	do do do do (on Magdalen C. H. & G. to 1st May 1874.)		31 25				do
North Br. & Mercantile Ins. Co.....	do do do Iberville, to 1st Nov. 1873, do		6 25				Furniture.
Royal Insurance Co.....	do do do do		78 13				Buildings & do
North Br. and Mercantile Ins. Co.....	do do do Joliette, do		6 25				do
Royal Insurance Co.....	do do do do		78 13				do
North Br. and Mercantile Ins. Co.....	do do do Kamouraska, do		15 62				do
Royal Insurance Co.....	do do do do		34 38				do
North Br. and Mercantile Ins. Co.....	do do do do to 1st May 1874, do		81 25				do
Queen Insurance Co.....	do do do Court House, Montreal, to 1st Nov. 1873, do		93 75				Buildings.
Br. America Assee. Co.....	do do do do		68 75				do
Livrpl. and London and Globe Ins. Co.	do do do do		93 75				do
Royal Insurance Co.....	do do do do		62 50				do
Phoenix Insurance Co.....	do do do do		125 00				do
North Br. and Mercantile Ins Co.....	do do do Gaol, do		100 00				do

Queen Insurance Co.....	do	do	do	Buildings & Furniture.	93 75
Royal Insurance Co.....	do	Court House and Gaol, Montmagny,	do	do	84 37
Do	do	do	do	do	75 00
Queen Insurance Co.....	do	do	do	Buildings.	4 00
Quebec Fire Insurance Co	do	Gaol, Quebec,	to 1st May 1873, Buildings & Furniture.	do	125 00
Phoenix Insurance Co.....	do	Old Court House,	to 1st Nov. 1873,	Buildings.	62 50
Do	do	do	carpenters risk,	do	30 00
London Assurance Co.....	do	do	to 1st Nov. 1873,	do	62 50
Do	do	do	carpenters risk,	do	12 50
Royal Insurance Co.....	do	do	to 1st Nov. 1873,	do	62 50
Do	do	do	carpenters risk,	do	30 00
Quebec Insurance Co.....	do	do	to 1st Nov. 1873,	Furniture.	31 25
Do	do	do	carpenters risk,	do	11 25
North Br. and Mercantile Ins. Co.....	do	do	to 1st Nov. 1873,	do	31 25
Do	do	do	carpenters risk,	do	15 00
Do	do	Temporary Court House,	to 1st March 1874,	Buildings.	93 75
Do	do	do	carpenters risk,	do	15 00
Do	do	do	to 1st March 1874,	Furniture.	43 50
Do	do	do	carpenters risk,	do	21 00
Royal Insurance Co.....	do	Court House & Gaol, Richelieu,	to 1st Nov. 1873,	Buildings.	37 50
North Br. and Mercantile Ins. Co.	do	do	do	do	37 50
Do	do	do	do	Furniture.	9 37
Royal Insurance Co.....	do	do	do	Buildings.	75 00
North Br. and Mercantile Ins. Co.....	do	Rimouski, to 1st May 1873,	do	Furniture.	9 37
Do	do	do	to 1st Nov. 1873,	Buildings & Furniture.	42 18
Quebec Fire Insurance Co.....	do	Saguenay,	do	do	42 18
Phoenix Insurance Co.....	do	do	do	do	50 00
Royal Insurance Co.....	do	Gaol, St. Francis,	do	Buildings.	31 25
Stanstead and Sherbrooke Mutual.....	do	do	do	do	1 75
Do	do	do	do	Furniture.	12 50
Do	do	Court House,	Buildings & Furniture.	do	8 75
Do	do	do	do	do	12 50
Phoenix Insurance Co.....	do	do	do	Buildings.	55 00
Royal Insurance Co.....	do	Court House & Gaol, St. Hyacinthe,	to 1st Nov. 1873,	Buildings & Furniture.	78 12
North Br. & Mercantile Ins. Co.....	do	do	do	do	6 25
Royal Insurance Co.....	do	do	do	do	93 75
North Br. & Mercantile Ins. Co.....	do	Terrebonne, to 1st May 1874,	do	Buildings.	9 37
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co..	do	do	to 1st Nov. 1873,	Furniture.	31 25
Royal Insurance Co.....	do	Gaol, Three Rivers, to 1st May 1874,	do	Buildings.	31 25
Do	do	do	do	do	3 13
North Br. & Mercantile Ins. Co.....	do	do	to 1st Nov. 1873,	Furniture.	12 49
North Br. & Mercantile Ins. Co.....	do	Three Rivers, to 1st Nov. 1873,	do	do	43 75
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co..	do	do	to 1st May, 1874,	Buildings.	7 00
Do	do	do	Carpenters risk,	do	31 25
Royal Insurance Co.....	do	do	to 1st May, 1874,	do	7 00
Do	do	do	Carpenters risk,	do	
Carried over.....					2,995 51
					43,905 81
					1,237,894 46

Belanger & Garthoff	hardware, &c.	do	343 02
Thos. Andrews	copper boilers and plumbers work	do	178 17
B. Vohl	a thermometer	do	4 00
E. Desroches	planks	do	113 06
Germain Roberge	furniture	do	7 92
Jean Richard	palating, &c.	do	20 00
N. Consigny	a lock	do	14 00
Jacques Payillon	blacksmith's work	do	148 08
B. Dufet	building lumber	do	69 80
B. Côté	carpenters work at repairs	do	30 00
Marcel Langlais	cement and cut stone	do	9 70
John Giblin	tables and benches	do	144 16
S. Peters	For building lumber,	do	45 91
Archer & Co.	do	Quebec	436 00
Jos. Dion	bricks,	do	25 56
Louis Martotte	blacksmiths work,	do	79 42
Ph. Drolet	Old Court House,	do	24 84
T. Andrews	do	do	46 20
Herring & Co., N. York	do	do	844 95
Cyrille Content	Temporary Court House, Three Rivers	do	50 18
B. O. Pothier	Court House,	do	48 00
do	do	do	75 00
do	gates and windows,	do	160 86
do	sides-walk around,	do	90 73
G. F. Bowen	repairs to gutters quarters,	do	62 44
John Griffith	do to reservoir,	do	124 16
Z. Vandy	hardware, plumber's work, &c.,	do	38 00
Jos. Chagnon	masons work at water closets,	do	11 00
Duvernay, Frères & Dandurand	advertising in "La Minerve" for tenders,	do	6 40
B. G. Marchand	do "Frances Canadian" do	do	
8,841 08			
Gasol for Fumais, Montreal.			
J. R. Poitras	On account of plans for new building	do	300 00
do	For travelling expenses connected with the proposed building	do	75 00
J. J. Foote	" advertising in "Morning Chronicle," Quebec, for tenders	do	54 40
T. & R. White	do	do	64 86
A. Fontaine	do	do	10 00
L. H. Huot	do	do	18 78
523 04			
Montreal Gasol.			
Chas. Garth & Co.	For work done and materials furnished in connection with the heating apparatus	do	1,352 96
Carried over			
1,357,894 46			

Public Works and Buildings.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....		...	54,603	49	1,237,894	46
	<i>Court House and Gaol, County of Bonaventure; to complete.</i>						
André Gingras.....	For furniture for court room, &c		976 00				
M. Sheppard.....	" disbursements removing rubbish, cleaning, &c		98 96				
Bélanger & Gariépy.....	" locks furnished		74 75				
Geo. Bisset.....	" altering and fitting locks, &c.....		43 37				
			-----	1,193	08		
	<i>Court House and Gaol, County of Gaspé; to complete.</i>						
André Gingras.....	For work, materials, and furniture.....	1,196	00				
Jos. Laterreur.....	" heating building to dry plaster, and for furniture.....	242	58				
Bélanger & Gariépy.....	" locks	84	50				
G. Bisset.....	" altering and fitting locks	43	22				
Jos. E. Tuzo.....	" services as caretaker.....	103	00				
C. Robin & Co.....	" building lumber	136	47				
Chinic & Beaudet.....	" hardware, &c.....	224	70				
Glover, Fry & Co.....	" carpets furnished.....	61	33				
P. Vibert.....	" payment of sundry accounts for removal to and fitting up of C. H. and G.....	192	38				
			-----	2,284	18		
	<i>Court House, Quebec enlarge.</i>						
	(Since destroyed by fire.)						
	For advertising in "Le Canadien," Quebec, notices calling for tenders to build a new wing.						
L. H. Huot.....	" "Irish Citizen," do do	5	76				
W. J. McK. Maguire.....	" "Daily Mercury," do do	8	00				
G. T. Cary.....	" "La Minerve," Montreal, do	16	20				
Duvernay, Frères & Dansereau.....	" "La Semaine Agricole," do do	12	90				
	" "Morning Chronicle," Quebec, do	4	30				
J. J. Foote.....	" "Le Courrier du Canada," do do	11	48				
L. Brousseau.....	" "Le Courrier du Canada," do do	6	30				

A. Côté & Co.	" do	" Le Journal de Québec,"	do	8 58
Poirras & Co	" do	" L'Echo de Lévis,"	do	6 40
Simon Peters	For work and materials under contract			5,982 43
Do	" extra work at drains, altering doors, windows, &c.....			424 17
John Reynhart.....	" salary for December last superintending work.....			77 50
				6,564 02
P. Châteauvert.....	For stone pillars to receive chains	\$178 00		
Chinio & Beaudet.....	" chains furnished	10 97		188 97
				6,752 99
	(Expenditure for converting buildings lately occupied as a Military Hospital, Officers Mess, &c., into a temporary Court House, Police Court and Offices connected with the Judiciary.)			
J. B. Derome.....	For pay list men employed from 3rd to 15th February, 1873.....			115 00
John Reynhart.....	" pay lists do			846 30
Auguste Malouin.....	" drying documents saved from fire.....			18 00
Jos. Gingras.....	" do do			18 00
N.P. Pruneau.....	" do do			18 00
Philip Gingras.....	" do do and classifying same.....			45 00
Eugène Gingras.....	" do do			45 00
Arthur Gingras.....	" do do			45 00
Omer Gingras.....	" do do			45 00
E. Moreau.....	" sleigh hire connected with documents saved.....			3 80
Jos. Paquet.....	" firewood, water and removal of snow			487 42
E. Roussel.....	" carpenters work and materials.....			1,365 34
A. Drolet.....	" services as caretaker.....			28 00
Breton & Frère.....	" carpenters work and materials.....			3,506 59
John Reynhart.....	" superintending work.....			249 99
Louis Paré.....	" transporting documents from ruins.....			41 80
J. O'Leary.....	" masons and plasterers work			552 82
Pierre Rousseau.....	" removal of snow.....			18 62
P. Whitty.....	" iron doors for fire proof safes.....			180 15
W. H. Laroche.....	" sundries furnished.....			61 40
W. M. McDonald.....	" papering, painting and glazing.....			1,648 38
Félix Gauvreau.....	" seventeen sets pigeon-holes.....			207 00
Jos. Garneau.....	" thirteen do			156 00
L. D. Vézina.....	" do do			156 00
E. E. Gauvreau.....	" chloride of lime, &c.....			24 45
Pierre Vézina.....	" a lever, &c.....			25 00
				9,908 06
	Carried over.....			64,833 74
				1,237,894 46

Public Works and Buildings.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....	9,868	46	64,833	74	1,237,894	46
	<i>Quebec Temporary Court House.—Continued.</i>						
Eugène Clavette.....	For services as engineer and fireman.....		35 50				
W. McDermid.....	"superintending work at engine and boiler.....		14 00				
Honoré Malouin.....	"repairing steam boiler.....		26 25				
Pierre Châteauneuf.....	"masons work and water.....		2,171 27				
Olivier Mathieu.....	do do.....		288 50				
Thos. Flood.....	do deals, boards and other building lumber.....		223 85				
Ant. Dallaire.....	do repairs to tin roof.....		112 27				
Leopold Comte d'Archevê.....	do a carpet.....		130 00				
H. B. Scott & Co.....	do two salamander safes.....		332 50				
John Reynhart.....	do sleigh-hire.....		3 25				
Jean Richard.....	do do.....		484 99				
G. Fitch & Co.....	do do.....		191 55				
Jos. Archer.....	do do.....		462 76				
Fiset, Burroughs & Campbell.....	do do.....		165 78				
P. J. Basin.....	do do.....		415 54				
Thos. Walsh.....	do do.....		15 00				
Thos. Andrews.....	do do.....		7 20				
	rs to vaults of Old Court House.....						
	connected with documents saved from fire.....						
	work and materials making ward robes, do.....						
	indemnity for removal from buildings.....						
	twine for tying up documents.....						
	<i>Sherbrooke Court House.</i>						
	(To construct a wing for Library.)			14,988	27		
J. J. Foote.....	For advertising in "Morning Chronicle," Quebec, notices calling for tenders...		17 60				
P. L. Toussaint.....	do "L'union des Cantons de l'Est," & "Rural Press," do		10 08				
Duverney, Frères & Dugasrean.....	do "La Minerva," Montreal.		16 80				
James Carrel.....	do do		13 00				
Duverney, Frères & Dugasrean.....	do do		6 30				
J. T. Cary.....	do do		23 00				
Cabana & Bélanger.....	do "Pionnier de Sherbrooke,"		3 80				
A. Côté.....	do "Le Journal de Québec,"		10 14				
Sherbrooke Gazette.....	do "The Sherbrooke Gazette,"		2 40				
S. Moreau.....	To pay various persons for work.....		1,098 88				
						1,208	08

Three Rivers Court House.				
(To construct a wing.)				
For advertising in "Richmond Guardian,"	notices calling for tenders			
do "La Minerve," Montreal,	do	4 20		
do "La Semaine Agricole," Montreal,	do	35 75		
do "Constitutionnel,"	do	12 00		
For work and materials under contract		8 40		
		1,639 65	1,700 00	
Court Houses and Gaols, New Districts.				
(To complete surrounding walls)				
For work and materials under contract,	Court House and Gaol, Beauce	4,750 00		
" additional masonry, drains, &c.	do	724 30		
" salary and disbursements superintending work,	do	445 00		
" iron fastenings for gate,	do	8 50		
" advertising in "Le Courrier de Rimouski," for tenders	do	3 92		
do "La Minerve," Montreal,	do	27 00		
do "Le Canadien," Quebec,	do	3 74		
do "Le Courrier du Canada,"	do	3 90		
do "Le Journal de Quebec,"	do	11 60		
		5,977 96		
For work and materials under contract,	Court House & Gaol, Saguenay	\$3,300 00		
" extra work,	do	145 67		
" removing firewood,	do	12 20		
" iron fastenings for gate,	do	7 25		
" salary for superintending work,	do	382 50		
" advertising in "La Minerve, Montreal, for tenders	do	27 00		
do "La Semaine Agricole,"	do	6 30		
do "Le Canadien," Québec,	do	3 74		
do "Le Courrier du Canada,"	do	3 90		
do "Le Journal de Quebec,"	do	11 60		
do "Le Courrier de Rimouski,"	do	3 92		
		3,904 08	9,882 04	
Total of Public Works and Buildings			92,604 05	
Carried over				1,330,498 51

Charities.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....					1,330,498	51
	CHARITIES.						
A. Lemoine.....	To meet expenses of the Lunatic Asylum, Beauport.....						
Bank of Montreal.....	do St. Johns.....	4,988	00	118,329	54		
Hy. Howard.....	do do	15,557	29				
Dr. P. Wells.....	Grant for 1872-73 in aid of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec.....			20,545	29		
George Wakeham.....	do Belmont Retreat Inebriate Asylum, do			4,000	00		
				400	00		
						143,274	83
	Miscellaneous.						
Archd. Ferguson.....	Grant for 1872-73 to Corporation of the General Hospital, Montreal.....	4,000	00				
Right Revd. A. F. Truteau.....	do Deaf and Dumb Institution, Catholic, do	3,200	00				
Fred. McKenzie.....	do do Indigent Sick, do	1,000	00				
Revd. Sœur Elizabeth Forbes.....	do St. Patrick's Hospital, do	3,200	00				
Right Revd. A. F. Truteau	do Sœurs de la Providence, do	1,600	00				
Revd. Sœur Thérèse de Jésus.....	do St. Vincent de Paul Asylum, do	1,120	00				
Do Thomas.....	do Protestant House of Industry & Refuge, do	600	00				
Wm. Lunn.....	do St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, do	800	00				
Revd. P. Dowd.....	do University Lying-in Hospital, do	640	00				
Mrs. M. E. Macdonell	do Magdalen Asylum, (Bon Pasteur), do	480	00				
Revd. Sœur M. de St. Alphonse	do Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, do	720	00				
Mrs. Widow Bourret.....	do Sœurs de la Charité, do	320	00				
Revd. Sœur Elizabeth Forbes.....	do do (for their foundling hospital, as long as there is none in Quebec), do	800	00				
Do	do Protestant Orphan Asylum, do	400	00				
Mary Jane Tylee.....	do Lying-in Hospital, care Sœurs de la Miséricorde, do	640	00				
Revd. Sœur de la Misericorde.....	do Bonaventure street Asylum, do	480	00				
Revd. V. Rousselot.....	do Nazareth Asylum for the blind and for destitute children, do	430	00				
Do	do Dispensary, do	830	00				
Thos. A. Evans.....	do Ladies' Benevolent Society for Widows and Orphans (including late House of Refuge), do	320	00				
Mrs. H. Geddes.....		850	00				

Eliza M. Harvey.....	do	Home and School of Industry,	do	320 00
Rev. P. Dowd.....	do	St. Bridget Asylum,	do	300 00
Rev. Frère Eusèbe.....	do	Frères de la Charité de St. Vincent de Paul,	do	500 00
Rev. Sœur M. L. Painschaud.....	do	Hospice de Bethléem,	do	400 00
Do Ste. Hélène.....	do	Hospice de la Miséricorde, Fullum street,	do	200 00
Mrs. L. M. Baylis.....	do	Protestant Infants' Home,	do	400 00
Josephine H. Hardy.....	do	Charitable Ladies' Association of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum,	Quebec	800 00
A. Lemoine	do	Indigent Sick,	do	3,200 00
Right Rev. C. F. Caseau.....	do	Asylum of the Good Shepherd,	do	800 00
Do	do	Hospice de la Maternité,	do	480 00
Mrs. M. A. Bankier.....	do	Ladies' Protestant Home,	do	420 00
Eliza Taylor.....	do	Male Orphan Asylum,	do	420 00
P. A. Shaw.....	do	Finlay Asylum,	do	420 00
Mrs. Frances L. H. Hamilton.....	do	Protestant Female Orphan Asylum,	do	420 00
Wm. Quinn.....	do	St. Bridget Asylum,	do	500 00
Rev. Jos. Auelair.....	do	Dispensary,	do	200 00
Louis Falardeau.....	do	Hôpital St. Sauveur,	do	1,000 00
Sévère Dumoulin.....	do	Indigent Sick,	Three Rivers	2,500 00
Rev. C. F. Baillargeon.....	do	Sœurs de la Charité, for foundling hospital,	do	200 00
Do H. Millier.....	do	General Hospital,	Sorel	500 00
Do Sœur Goddu.....	do	St. Hyacinthe Hospital	St. Hyacinthe	500 00
Rev. M. Tassé.....	do	Hospice Youville,	St. Benoit	200 00
Rev. Sœur Rose de Lin.....	do	Asile de la Providence,	Côteau du Lac	200 00
Do Beaudry.....	do	Hôpital St. Jean,	St. Jean	200 00
Do D. Sauvé.....	do	Hospice St. Joseph,	Beauharnois	200 00
Do O. Archambault.....	do	Hospice Ste. Marie.	Ste. Marie de Mannoir	200 00
Do Zotique	do	Asile de la Providence,	Mascouche	200 00
Do M. Dufrost.....	do	Hospice la Jemmerais,	Varennes	200 00
Do Hugues.....	do	Hospice des Sœurs de la Providence,	St. Vincent de Paul	200 00
Do Elizabeth.....	do	Hôpital de la Providence,	Joliette	200 00
Do Mathieu.....	do	Hospice de Laprairie,	Laprairie	200 00
Do E. Lanthier.....	do	Hôpital St. Joseph,	Chambly	200 00
Do M. du Sacré Cœur.....	do	Asile de la Providence,	Ste Elizabeth	200 00
Do Marie Hippolyte.....	do	Sœurs de la Providence,	N. D. de l'Assomption	200 00
Do Geneviève.....	do	Asile de la Providence,	Ste. Ursule	200 00
Do St. Pierre.....	do	Hôpital Ste. Anne Lapocatière.....		200 00
Do Goddu.....	do	Ouvroir de Ste. Hyacinthe.....		200 00
Do Marie Anne.....	do	Hospice Yamachiche,	Yamachiche	200 00
Rev. Athanase Lepage.....				40,310 00
R. Catholic Chaplain to Quebec Gaol, special warrant for special aid towards lying in hospital and protection of children.....				400 00
Carried over.....				183,984 83
				1,330,498 51

Charities.—Continued.—Official Gazette.—Arbitration.—Distressed People of the Saguenay, and Miscellaneous.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....			183,984 83	1,330,498 51
	<i>Reformatory Schools.</i>				
Rev. Ladies of the Good Shepherd....	Quebec, twelve months board of children placed under their charge.....	1,980 00			
Do	do	2,035 02		4,015 02	
	<i>Industrial Schools.</i>				
Rev. Ladies of N. Dame de Toutes Grâces, Lévis.....	Lévis, thirteen months board of children placed under their charge.....	2,600 00			
Rev. Ladies of the Good Shepherd....	Montreal, twelve do	2,700 00		5,300 00	
	Total Charities.....				193,299 85
	<i>Quebec Official Gazette.</i>				
C. F. Langlois.....	Queen's Printer, twelve months salary to 30th June, 1873.....	800 00			
C. Pageau.....	do to 31st Dec. 1872 at \$900 per annum.....	450 00			
Do	do to 30th June 1873 at \$1,000 do	500 00			
T. Molony	Writer, &c., six do to 31st Dec. 1872 at \$700 do	350 00			
Do	do six do to 30th June 1873 at \$800 do	400 00			
C. J. Ardouin	Clerk, twelve do do at \$100 do	100 00			
A. Boulanger	do eleven do to 31st May 1873 at \$100 do	91 66			
Mrs. widow Boulanger	Gratuity as widow of a deceased public officer.	16 67			
C. F. Langlois.....	Queen's Printer, to pay A. Côté, for twelve months printing of the Official Gazette.....	5,202 74			
Do	Do for contingencies of office including postages	484 63		8,395 70	8,395 70
	<i>Arbitration under Constitutional Act.</i>				
Dorion, Dorion & Geoffrion.....	For Bill of costs in re Regina vs. Hon. J. H. Gray	102 63			
Ritchie, Morris and Rose.....	do	552 54			
Hon. J. G. Robertson.....	" travelling expenses and disbursements connected with this service	237 84			
Hon. Judge Day.....	" services rendered as Provincial Arbitrator.....	2,000 00		2,893 01	2,893 01

<i>Aid to distressed people of the Saguenay.</i>			
Bank of Montreal	To pay cheques drawn by the Department of Agriculture and Public Works in favor of the following parties, viz :	306 05	
	Gauvreau & Kirouac, for rye flour to meet wants of the destitute.....	100 00	
	Archer, Leduc & Co., do do	234 00	
	J. B. Renaud & Co., do do	22 50	
	B. Moreau, his expenditure for a free grant.....	54 00	790 55
	Rev'd. D. Racine, for carriage of flour from Chicoutimi to Roberval, Free Grant, Saguenay.....		
	<i>Saguenay Roads and Bridges.</i>		
	(In aid of the distressed settlers.)		
Bank of Montreal.....	To pay cheques drawn by the Department of Agriculture and Public Works in favor of the following parties, viz :	969 33	
	Damase Bonlanger, for work on the Alma road	292 00	
	Demers & Dion, for flour furnished for workmen on the Ashnapmouchouan road.....	250 00	
	Job Eliodeau, for work on the Pointe aux Trembles road	600 00	
	Euloge Ménard, do Pointe Platte do	708 00	2,619 33
	Hilaire Bélanger, do St. Foy road in Demeules and Ashnapmouchouan townships.....		
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
G. F. Langlois.....	To pay Camille Lassier for reprinting the municipal code in french.....	590 00	
Do	do express, and other charges on do	1 55	
Lt. Col. G. B. Panet.....	For pay lists of guard 9th Batt. V. M., at Government House to 30th June, 1873.....	1,622 94	
Mrs. Prosper Bender.....	" gratuity as widow of a deceased public officer.....	225 00	
M. E. Taché.....	To pay widow Von Koerber amount due her late husband.....	300 00	
J. J. Foote	For advertising in the "Morning Chronicle," Quebec, notices offering a reward for the murderers of one Pnuff	249 00	
G. T. Cary.....	For advertising in the "Daily Mercury," Quebec.....	200 00	
Bank of Montreal.....	" pay lists of bonus	4,698 95	
Embert, Papineau & Honey.....	" do Montreal.....	943 43	
Fiset, Burroughs & Campbell.....	" do do Quebec	156 66	
C. A. Leblanc.....	" do Sheriff's Office, Montreal.....	149 99	
	Carried over.....	9,147 52	1,538,696 21

Miscellaneous.—Continued.—Registration Service.—Charges on Revenue.—Crown Lands Expenditure.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....	9,147	52	.....	.....	1,538,696	95
	Miscellaneous.—Continued.						
Crawford Lindsay.....	For one month's bonus as clerk in Law Clerk's Office.....	66	66				
C. G. Holt.....	" services as Commissioner to report on the fire by which the Quebec Court House was destroyed.....	500	00				
J. Langlois.....	" do do.....	500	00				
J. G. Bossé.....	" do do.....	500	00				
J. J. Dunbar.....	" services and disbursements as Secretary to above commissioners.....	356	75				
Ferdinand Gingras.....	Indemnity for losses sustained by late Court House fire.....	400	00				
M. A. Leblanc.....	For services and disbursements as special Commissioner in re C. E. Belle, Montreal.	604	10				
M. J. Bégin.....	" law costs, work, &c., connected with Provincial Exhibition of 1871.....	236	63				
Hon. G. Ouimet.....	To meet travelling expenses.....	20	00				
	CHARGES ON REVENUE.—CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.					12,331	66
	REGISTRATION SERVICE.						
	Quebec Office						
P. L. Morin.....	For twelve months salary to 30th June, 1873.....			1,400	00		
Do.....	disbursements of office do.....			15	62		
G. A. Varin.....	twelve months salary do.....			800	00		
F. Lachaine.....	do do.....			890	00		
Do.....	disbursements do.....			562	72		
R. d'Estimauville.....	twelve months salary do.....			300	00		
G. A. Bouchette.....	six months salary, at \$2 per day, to 31st Dec., 1872.....			368	00		
Charles Gauvin.....	ten months salary, at \$1.50 do to 30th June, 1873.....			414	00		
Joseph Caron.....	chain bearer, 248 days, at \$1 do.....			248	00		
A. Côté & Co.....	rent from 1st May to 15th December, 1872.....			125	00		
G. Binet.....	board and carriage hire.....			78	75		
Edouard Roussel.....	carpenter's work.....			24	09		
Bélanger & Gariépy.....	water cooler.....			4	50		
Thomas Andrews.....	sundries furnished.....			6	50		
Joseph Trudel.....	repairing drafting table.....			2	00		

B. Vohl.....	Instruments furnished	6 50		
C. Duquet	do repaired	2 25		
			5,167 93	
Montreal Office.				
J. B. Varin	For twelve months salary to 30th June, 1873	1,600 00		
Do	disbursements of office	648 47		
F. W. Blacklock.....	twelve months salary	1,200 00		
Do	eleven months special allowance, at \$1.50 per day, to 31st May, 1873.....	502 50		
L. W. Sicotte	do	502 50		
Do	twelve months salary to 30th June, 1873.....	1,000 00		
J. H. Leclair	eleven months salary at \$800 per year, to 31st May, 1873	733 32		
J. A. Graham	stationery	67 41		
Duvernay Frères.....	advertising in "La Minerve"	13 44		
T. & R. White.....	do "Montreal Gazette"	12 48		
John Lovell.....	do "Daily News"	11 52		
G. E. Desbarats	do "Canadian Illustrated News"	3 44		
Do	do "L'Opinion Publique"	3 44		
			6,298 52	
Three Rivers Office.				
G. A. Bourgeois	For eleven months salary, at \$1,400 per year, to 31st May, 1873.....	1,283 32		
Do	disbursements of office	841 79		
L. O. Arcand	eleven months salary, at \$1,200 per year, to 31st May, 1873.....	1,100 00		
L. P. Guillet.....	do \$600 do	550 00		
B. Bourgeois	copying descriptions	96 08		
R. Sampson	plumb line furnished.....	3 50		
			3,874 69	
St. Jérôme Office.				
L. A. Hervieux	For salary from 25th April, to 30th June, 1873, at \$1,400 per year....	252 57		
J. H. Leclair.....	difference of salary between \$800 and \$1,100 a year for 2 months	50 00		
			302 57	
General.				
Joseph Caron.....	For copying descriptions	481 96		
M. Von Körber.....	do	47 80		
	Carried over.....	529 76	15,633 71	1,551,928 61

Registration Service. — Continued. — Charges on Revenue. — Crown Lands Expenditure. — Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....	529	76	15,633	71	.....	1,551,028 61
	REGISTRATION SERVICE. — Continued.						
	General. — Continued.						
J. B. N. Proulx.....	For copying descriptions.....	233	15				
David Kerr.....	brushes, paints, &c., furnished.....	3	37				
A. Côté & Co.....	stationery.....	264	02				
E. Proulx.....	do.....	64	74				
Lafrance & Lemieux.....	binding, stretching plans, &c.....	266	75				
G. Bessange & Co.....	scientific instruments.....	161	18				
Co Express Co.....	charges on scientific instruments.....	16	34				
N. V. LeFrançois.....	survey of parish of Beauport.....	743	75				
E. E. Taché.....	disbursements for do.....	6	50				
N. V. LeFrançois.....	on account of survey of parish of L'Ange Gardien.....	6	17				
W. W. O'Dwyer.....	survey of Parish and village of St. Césaire.....	200	00				
L. H. Huot.....	advertising in "Le Canadien".....	15	98				
J. J. Foote.....	" " Quebec Morning Chronicle ".....	16	56				
W. J. Maguire.....	" " Irish Citizen ".....	12	00				
L. Brousseau.....	" " Le Courrier du Canada ".....	13	50				
Poitras & Co.....	" " L'Echo de Lévis ".....	14	52				
	Total Registration Service.....			2,568	29		
	Surveys.					18,202	00
J. C. DesMeules.....	Survey of parts of Kinogomi and Labarre Townships.....					101	20
A. Painchaud.....	do of Islands in River York, district of Gaspé.....					211	36
S. L. Brabazon.....	do of West part of Huddersfield Township.....					469	52
C. Laurier.....	do of parts of Lussier & Archambault Township.....					1,620	86
John Bignell.....	do of Upper St. Maurice Territory.....					820	58
Do.....	do and exploration of Rivers Manicouagan, Pentecost, Godbout and Trinity.....					5,520	00
P. H. Dumas.....	do of Rivers Marguerite and Little Peribouka.....					350	00

Do	do of Rivers Petites and Grandes Bergeronnes, Escoumains, Sault au Mouton, Sault au Cochon and Portneuf. ....	.....	890 79	
J. E. St. Pierre.....	do of Residue of Bagon Township .....	.....	614 65	
Gédéon Gagnon.....	do of River Malbay.....	.....	474 81	
Do	do of Rivers Malbay, Ste. Anne and part of Callières Township.	.....	1,450 00	
J. B. Legendre.	do of East part of Bulstrode Township .....	.....	1,588 36	
T. O. de la Chevrotière	do of Rivers Manouan and du Lièvre.....	.....	95 83	
Do	do do (2nd expedition).....	.....	2,448 23	
J. Barnard	do of Residue of Wolfe Township .....	.....	1,589 50	
E. H. Legendre.....	do of Rivers Nouvelle, Port Daniel, Petit and Grand Pabos. ....	.....	500 00	
P. V. du Tremblay	do of projected township Lejeune.....	.....	778 10	
Do	do and borage of the division line between the Seignior of Grondines West and Lejeune Township.....	.....	150 00	
U. Dorval	do of Residue of Joliette Township.....	.....	798 58	
E. Casgrain.....	do of Rivers Betsiamites, aux Outardes and Laval.....	.....	600 00	
P. E. Lavergne.....	do of Rivers Blanche, Colombier, Papinachois, &c.....	.....	1,100 00	
J. N. Duval.....	do of part of Ashford Township.....	.....	230 74	
Romuald Tétu.....	do of Gosford Township.....	.....	456 05	
John Sullivan.....	do do .....	.....	335 20	
Siméon Lesage	do and exploration for a line of road from Matane to the Inter-colonial Railway.....	.....	300 00	
F. P. Quinn.....	do of Cypress Lake and the Upper Matawan River.....	.....	200 00	
Doctor James Reed.....	For one half of cost of survey of part of Gayhurst Township in February, 1865, by John Bignell, P. L. S.....	.....	205 64	
E. T. Fletcher	For disbursements Inspection of surveys in Argenteuil and Pontiac counties.....	.....	200 00	
	Total Surveys.....	.....	24,000 00	
	Special Exploratory Survey for continuation of Gosford Road.			
John Sullivan.....	For amount paid on account of Survey.....	.....	6,633 48	
	Boundary Line Quebec and Ontario.			
W. W. O'Dwyer.....	For amount paid on account of Survey.....	.....	7,579 00	
G. A. Bouletette.....	services	270 00		
Do	travelling expenses.....	10 00		
Odilon Mercier.....	do .....	.....	280 00	
Hearn & Harrison.....	instruments furnished.....	.....	50 00	
Hon. J. O. Beaubien.....	travelling expenses to Toronto and back.....	.....	31 00	
		.....	60 00	
	Carried over.....	.....	8,000 00	
		.....	56,835 48	1,551,028 61

Charges on Revenue.—Crown Lands Expenditure.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....			56,835	48	1,551,028	61
	<i>Purchase of Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company's Lands.</i>						
Barclay and Routh.....	For their mortgage on the Company's lands.....			34,066	67		
J. R. Hamilton.....	For amount paid him as curator to the company.....			1,500	00		
	<i>General Expenditure.</i>					35,566	67
	(Board of Examiners of Land Surveyors.)						
Alexander Sewell.....	For allowance to members of board.....		170	00			
Charles Baillargé.....	For drafting table for use of board.....		50	00	220	00	
	<i>Expense of Agencies, &c.</i>						
E. Heath.....	Coulonge Agency Salary for year.....	800	00				
	Commission.....	159	21				
	Disbursements.....	75	00				
	Postages.....	21	46				
	Gatineau do Salary for year.....	800	00	1,055	67		
	Commission.....	499	02				
	Disbursements.....	20	00				
	Postages.....	14	98				
Robert Farley.....	Petite Nation do Salary.....	800	00	1,334	00		
	Commission.....	166	05				
	Disbursements.....	70	00				
	Postages.....	11	25	1,047	30		

Charges on Revenue.—Crown Lands Expenditure.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	13,751 03	220 00	92,402 16	1,551,028 61
	<i>General Expenditure.—Expenses of Agencies.—Continued.</i>				
John Eden.....	Gaspé Agency	Salary for year 400 00 Commission 48 13 Disbursements 5 00 Postages 7 31	460 44		
Louis Roy, senior.....	do sub-agency	Salary..... 200 00 Commission 14 38 Disbursements 82 50 Postages..... 1 30	298 18		
J. N. Verge.....	Bonaventure Agency	Salary, 8 months, to 28th February..... 400 00 Commission 75 02 Disbursements 50 00 Postages... 7 44	532 46		
Geo. Duberger.....	Saguenay do	Salary for year..... 600 00 Commission 21 84 Disbursements 227 00 Postages..... 7 74	856 58		
J. O. Tremblay.....	Lake St. John do	Salary for year 800 00 Commission 123 59 Disbursements 80 00 Postages..... 17 14	1,020 73		
Israël Dumais.....	do sub-agency	Salary for year..... 200 00 Disbursements 35 00 Postages... 5 36	240 36		

L. Z. Rousseau	St. Charles	Agency	Salary for year..... Commission Disbursements Postages.....	600 00 91 69 40 00 2 88
<hr/>				
L. A. Dubord..... Wm. Lamb L. A. Dubord..... Do	St. Maurice	do	Salary for year do Commission Disbursements	1,200 00 800 00 431 86 602 77
J. B. Delfausse.....	L'Assomption	do	Salary for year Commission Disbursements Postages	800 00 177 50 32 50 9 35
O. E. Belle..... J. C. Coursoilles.. ..	Parts of l'Assomption and Petite Nation,	Salary for year..\$1,200 00 Salary to 31st January at \$700 408 33 from 1st Feby., at \$800 333 34 Commission 219 89 Disbursements 355 37 Postages..... 8 05		
C. E. Belle.....	Inspector of Agencies		Salary for year..... 1,000 00 Disbursements..... 68 50	
John Hume.....	Forester,		Salary for year..... 1,400 00 Disbursements 79 37	
C. H. DeSalaberry..... Do			Salary from 7th Feb. to 30th June, 1873 at \$1,200 473 33 Disbursements..... 259 25	
L. H. Gosselin	do			
Alfred Blais.....	Overseer of game,	Salary for 18 months to 14th May, 1873.....		
W. C. Willis..... N. Lavoie..... Do	do Commission on monies collected in Coffin Island..... Disbursements connected with same.....	do 1 year to 25th Feb. 1873..... 16 84 10 00		
Quebec Post Office.....	Postages of office, Quebec.....			
Advertising.				
Cabana & Bélanger..... G. E. Desbarats..... Wm. Allen.....	Advertising in do do	" Le Pionnier de Sherbrooke " " Illustrated News " & Dominion Guide..... " Aylmer Times "	2 56 50 00 13 00	
				28,682 49
				92,402 15
				1,551,028 61

Charges on Revenue,—Crown Lands Expenditure.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....		65 56	28,682 49	92,402 15	1,551,028 61	
	<i>General Expenditure.—Advertising.—Continued.</i>						
J. T. Pattison.....	Advertising in " Pontiac Advance "		13 00				
Duvernay, Frères & Dansereau.....	do " La Minerve "		12 00				
Do	do " La Semaine Agricole "		12 00				
James Carrel.....	do " Quebec Budget "		12 00				
G. T. Cary.....	do " Quebec Mercury "		12 00				
J. G. Moylan.....	do " Canadian Freeman "		9 00				
			135 56				
	<i>Refunds.</i>						
	Refund on lot in Allumette		14 20				
Patrick O'Donnell.....	do lots Aston.....		20 05				
A. O. Désilets	do lot Aylmer		17 24				
R. Dallaire, junr.....	do do Point Betsiamites.....		114 00				
Hudson Bay Company.....	do do Calumet.....		20 00				
John Poupore.....	do do Causpyscall		11 38				
Joseph Talbot	do do Fox.....		1 00				
J. Bte. Jalbert.....	do do Hampden		12 00				
Wm. Farwell.....	do do Shenley South.....		8 00				
J. Bilodeau.....	do do Woodbridge		6 00				
André Paradis.....	do on timber dues.....		23 32				
C. Vallière	do do		54 78				
A. H. Murphy	do do		1,350 00				
R. W. Cruice.....	do do			1,651 97			
	<i>Crown Domain.</i>						
	Commission and Disbursements.....		404 87				
Joseph Laurin.....	Law-Costs in re Mots & Gagnon.....		504 68				
Langlois, Angers & Colston	Services at Gaspé Basin.....		30 00				
Joseph Eden.....				939 55			
	<i>Seignior of Lauson.</i>						
	Commission and disbursements.....			813 98			
Joseph Laurin.....							

<i>Gold Mines.</i>					
R. Turner.....	Pay of force (now discharged) from 1st June '72 to 30th June '73.....	1,601 00			
Do	For postage, &c.....	2 02			
Jean Leclerc.....	boots for force.....	15 00			
Renfrew & Marcou.....	caps do	5 25			
Glover, Fry & Co.....	clothing do	65 10			
Vital Roy	cartage of arms and accoutrements to Quebec... ..	6 05	1,594 42		
<i>Special Service.</i>					
L. L. Rivard.....	Travelling expenses, &c., to and from Percé, to attend sale of the Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company's lands in Gaspé district.	200 00			
J. J. Riopel	Services connected with said sale	17 00			
L. L. Rivard.....	Travelling expenses, &c., to and from New Carlisle, to attend sale of the G. F. & O. M. Cy's lands in Bonaventure.....	120 00			
E. E. Taché.....	Travelling expenses to Ottawa and back.....	52 60	389 60		
<i>Crown Instalments.</i>					
L. L. Rivard.	Amount paid Sheriff of Bonaventure in the matter of the Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company.....	50 00			
M. Sheppard.....	Sheriff of Bonaventure, expenses in same.....	31 65			
J. P. Proulx	Compensation for loss on lot 1 in Aylmer township.....	374 97			
M. Henan.....	Paid in connection with part of lot 19 in 8 Tingwick.....	19 00			
W. Laurier.....	Law-costs re Lavigne & Dion.....	201 84			
	do Paeaud, Lavigne & Dion.....	570 82	772 66		
<i>Old Ledger Account.</i>			1,248 28		
F. Rouleau.....	Amount applied on lot 27 in 7 Ware.....		7 10		
<i>Miscellaneous expenditure.....</i>				35,462 95	
<i>WOODS AND FORESTS.</i>					
<i>Bonaventure Territory.</i>					
Hospice Legendre.....	Survey of River Nouvelle, Port Daniel, &c.....		471 30		
	Carried over.....		471 30	127,865 10	1,551,028 61

Charges on Revenue—Crown Lands Expenditure.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....			471	30	127,865	10
	Saguenay Territory.						1,551,028 61
P. H. Dumais.....	Survey of Petites and Grandes Bergeronnes.....	1,965	22				
P. E. Lavergne.....	do Rivers Laval, Blanche, &c.....	372	00				
G. Gagnon.....	do River Malbay.....	2,000	00				
John Bignell.....	do Manicouagan River.....	1,000	00	6,337	23		
	St. Charles Territory.						
John Sullivan.....	Exploration of Gosford Railway Block.....	20	00				
E. Casgrain.....	do	326	85	346	85		
	St. Maurice Territory.						
F. P. Quinn.....	Survey of Upper Matawin River and Cypress Lake.....	503	00				
Hilarion Legendre.....	do Matawin river.....	40	23				
L. O. Arcand.....	do Batiscan and St. Pierre timber limits.....	38	51				
J. B. Normand.....	Law-costs seizing timber in De Calonnes township.....	224	27	806	00		
	Total Woods and Forests.....					6,961	37
	SPECIAL FUNDS.						
	Jesuits' Estates.						
Huet & Larue.....	Commission and disbursements, Quebec			813	20		
Louis Guillet.....	do Batiscan.....			113	35		
F. Lottinville.....	do Three Rivers.....			196	96		
J. B. Varin.....	do Montreal.....			393	32		
L. O. Arcand.....	Survey of division line, Côteau St. Louis.....			10	00		
N. V. Lefrançois.....	do do Seigneurie of Beauport.....			56	25		
						1,583	08

SURPLUS ACCOUNTS.					
Timber Deposits.					
John Leaghey	Applied on lot in Allumette	do	do	31 50	
Chas. Warren	do	do	do	20 50	
John Poupore	do	do	do	26 00	
R. Donaldson	Refund	do	Buckingham	47 76	
J. Melançon	do	lots	Cathcart	9 27	
Do	Applied	do	do	61 74	
J. Martineau	Refund	do	do	22 70	
J. Prudhomme	Applied on lot	do	do	9 75	
E. Beaudry	do	do	do	20 25	
J. R. Rocheleau	do	do	do	5 35	
M. Whelan	do	do	Cameron	92 53	
Alex. Rivest	do	do	Chertsey	16 56	
T. Martin	do	do	Horton	10 83	
Patrick Egan	do	lots	Lowe	71 64	
D. Mahoney	do	do	do	69 36	
Thomas Morin	do	lot	do	16 22	
Wm. Willan	Refund	do	Masham	27 59	
Wm. Finn	Applied on lots	do	Northfield	84 22	
F. Akey, junior	do	lot	do	11 82	
B. Lanthier	do	do	Ripon	24 14	
J. Courville	do	do	Templeton	20 34	
A. Foubert	Refund	do	do	69 80	
J. Ethier	Applied	do	Wright	32 24	
M. Morrisette	do	lots	do	63 00	
				862 11	
Deposits.					
H. A. Paré	Applied on lots in Alma	do	do	2 00	
A. Lacroix	do	lot	Armagh	27 24	
A. Gagnon	Refund	do	Arthabaska	5 67	
George Pouliot	Applied	do	Ashapmouchouan	9 72	
F. Pouliot	do	do	do	4 00	
A. St. Amand	do	do	Ashford	24 00	
F. X. Frenette	Refund	do	Allumette Island	3 00	
J. O. Tremblay	Applied	lots	Bagot	19 60	
Jérôme Rioux	Refund	lot	Bégon	6 00	
J. B. Charron	Applied	do	Bouchette	27 50	
M. Bernier	Refund	do	Bourdages	6 00	
M. P. Bernier	do	do	do	6 00	
Charles Fardin	do	do	do	1 00	

Charges on Revenue.—Crown Lands Expenditure.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....		142 73		862 11		1,551,020 61
	Deposits.—Continued.						
Joseph Morin, junr.....	Applied lot						
Yves Tremblay.....	Refund lots		1 75				
M. Mirault.....	Applied do		2 00				
G. H. Lane.....	do lot		64 49				
F. Boily.....	Refund do		11 40				
N. Lavoie.....	Applied on lands		4 00				
F. Boulanger.....	do lot		37 14				
Joseph Nadeau.....	Refund do		8 04				
O. Fuzzell.....	do do		3 75				
C. H. Poyer.....	do do		5 00				
Pierre Morin.....	do do		1 00				
H. Côté.....	do do		4 00				
Hon. D. E. Price.....	Applied do		78				
Rémi Hudon.....	Refund on village lots, Hébertville		3 00				
N. Larouche.....	do on lot		34 26				
H. Jutras.....	do do		4 00				
Jean Champagne.....	Applied do		22 10				
J. C. Coulombe.....	Refund do		30 45				
Joseph Lafrance.....	Applied do		1 00				
Hon. Geo. Bryson.....	Refund do		3 00				
L. N. Blais.....	Applied do		10 77				
W. Dubé.....	do do		2 40				
J. Gagné.....	do lots		6 00				
J. Ellard.....	do lot		9 60				
M. Cooney.....	Refund do		8 50				
James Flynn.....	Applied do		33 09				
J. Angleheart.....	Refund do		8 43				
P. Pélissier.....	do lots		3 00				
A. Daly.....	do lot		200 00				
D. McLaughlin.....	Applied do		20 90				
J. B. Goupil.....	do do		48 00				
Joseph Goupil.....	do do		6 00				

Charges on Revenue.—Crown Lands Expenditure.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....	92,403	15	142,502	15	1,551,028	61
	Recapitulation.—Continued,						
	General Expenditure—						
	Miscellaneous.....	\$35,462	95				
	Woods and Forests.....	6,961	37				
	Special Funds.....	1,583	08				
	Suspense Accounts.....	6,092	60				
		50,100	00				
	Total as above.....	\$142,502	15				
	To meet demands on Municipalities Fund.						
	(Con. Stat. 4. C., Cap. 110, sec. 7.)						
A. O. Désilets.....	Secretary-Treasurer, Municipal Council, county of Nicolet, for one year's interest to 10th June 1872.....					72	00
	Licenses.						
James Prendergast.....	Powder inspector, Quebec, fifteen months salary to 30th June, 1873...					125	00
do	do do contingencies of office.....					19	17
J. McLaughlin.....	do Montreal, eighteen months salary to 30th June, 1873.					150	00
A. Côté & Co.....	For printing blank forms and for stationery					43	03
G. T. Cary.....	do do					29	89
J. J. Foote.....	do do					42	00
James Carrel.....	do do					13	18
Middleton & Dawson.....	For blank books.....					9	90
Jos. Elliott.....	" amount paid for adhesive stamps.....					1	20

Eugène Orpéau.....	196 45				
Alfred Carter.....	108 00				
M. Dolan.....	54 00				
George Addie	36 00				
Jas. B. Brown.....	198 00				
Thos Pye.....	54 00				
J. E. Pouliot	81 00				
J. B. Beaulieu.....	54 00				
Richard Brash.....	36 00				
Melvin Adams	36 00				
Arthur Wilcocks.....	108 00				
John L. French.....	75 60				
		1,470 42			
Stamps.					
A. Côté & Co.....	47 13				
Mr. American Bank Note Co.	343 50				
Jos. Elliott.....	3 95				
Hon. Postmaster General.....	51 96				
		446 54			
			1,916 90		
				144,491 11	
Total Stamps & Licenses.....					
Total of Charges on Revenue against appropriations.....					
Marriage License Fund.					
Secretary, Public Instruction Dept., amount of collections to be dis- tributed among various Protestant Educational Institutions, &c.....				4,932 00	
					1,700,451 72
Total Expenditure by warrant.....					
PAYMENTS BY REVENUE OFFICERS OUT OF COLLECTIONS MADE BY THEM.					
Building and Jury Fund.					
Paid by them to Petty Jurors.....		6,378 40			
Do for repairs		41 50			
Do in petty disbursements		20 83			
			6,440 73		
				1,700,451 72	
Carried over.....					
Sundry Sheriffs					
Do					
Do					

Charges on Revenue.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
	Brought forward.....			5,440	73	1,700,451	72
	<i>Licenses.</i>						
Sundry persons	Expenses of collection on licenses	12,831	12				
Sundry municipalities	Tavern licenses applicable to municipalities	2,278	80				
				15,109	92	20,550	65
	Total Expenditure.....					1,721,002	37
	(1) Taken from Appropriations						
	do Special Warrants.....	\$1,542,763	57				
	do Revenue by Officers.....	139,056	15				
	do Marriage License Fund.....	20,550	65				
	do Dominion Special Subsidy for Immigration.....	4,932	00				
		13,700	00				
						1,721,002	37

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 30th June, 1873.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,

Assistant-Treasurer, P. Q.

GASPARD DROLET,

Auditor, P. Q.

(1) See Statement of Special Warrants.

STATEMENT of the amount of Fees (including Fees by Law Stamps), received by certain Officers connected with the Administration of Justice, and of the payments made to the same and others, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873, under Consolidated Statutes, Lower Canada, Cap 93.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Fees received.	Payments for Salaries, &c.	Deficit of Fees over Payments.	Excess of Fees over Payments.
	<i>Sheriffs.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
T. Bouthillier & C. A. Leblanc.	District of Montreal.....	3,265 12	7,100 00	3,834 88	195 76
Hon. C. Alleyn	do Quebec.....	3,151 77	6,412 16	3,260 39	
G. F. Bowen	do St. Francis	1,870 76	1,675 00	.....
L. M. Coutlée.....	do Ottawa.....	34 00	1,000 00	966 00	
M. Sheppard.....	do Bonaventure	29 33	500 00	470 67	
Philip Vibert.....	do Gaspé	80 00	500 00	420 00	
	<i>Prothonotaries and Clerks of Circuit Court.</i>				
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hubert, Papineau & Honey.	District of Montreal.....	41,176 11	40,522 85	.....	653 26
Fiset, Burroughs & Campbell...	do Quebec.....	16,180 70	25,744 60	9,563 90	
E. Barnard	do Three Rivers.....	4,293 50	5,305 00	1,011 50	
	<i>Clerks of the Crown.</i>				
Dessaulles & Schiller.....	District of Montreal.....	107 00	2,031 52	1,924 52	
W. E. Duggan.....	do Quebec	50 70	1,612 83	1,562 13	
E. Barnard.....	do Three Rivers.....	3 40	24 18	20 78	
	<i>Clerks of the Peace.</i>				
Dessaulles & Schiller.....	District of Montreal.....	2,984 80	4,494 50	1,509 70	
D. Murray.....	do Quebec.....	1,468 60	4,687 75	3,219 15	
L. U. A. Genest.....	do Three Rivers.....	876 40	2,110 80	1,234 40	
	Carried forward.....	75,572 19	103,721 19	28,998 02	849 02

No. 7.—Continued.

STATEMENT of the amount of Fees (including Fees by Law Stamps), received by certain Officers connected with the Administration of Justice, and of the payments made to the same and others, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873, under Consolidated Statutes, Lower Canada, Cap. 93.—Continued.

NAMES.		Brought forward.		Excess of Fees over Payments.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Prothonotaries, Clerks of Circuit Court, Crown & Peace, &c.					
	District of St. Francis.....	75,572	19	183,721	19
	do Gaspé.....	4,826	80	5,349	39
	Clerk of Circuit Court, Magdalen Islands.....	461	00	750	74
	Crier of Courts, Gaspé.....			100	00
	do Bonaventure.....			200	80
	do Kamouraska.....			200	00
	do Ottawa.....			300	00
	Clerk Court of Appeals.....			159	00
				6,667	22
		86,986	19	117,438	54
	Commission allowed distributors.....			3,591	68
		86,986	19	121,030	22
				21,301	37
				3,591	68
				24,893	05
					849 02
					849 02

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 30th June, 1873.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,

Assistant-Treasurer, P. Q.,

GASPARD DROLET,

Auditor, P. Q.

L. Halmault	Sheriff, Beaucharnois, petty disbursements	0 50			By amount received for insurance on Court House, Quebec		40,000 00
J. Dufresne	do Iberville,	0 33			By do for debris sold do		80 00
Hon. C. Alleyne	do Quebec,	20 00		20 83			
	Total payments by Sheriffs				5,440 73 By balance carried down		62,088 72
					299,953 09		237,864 37
							299,953 09
18 June 30th, 1873	To balance brought down (1)				237,864 37		

(1) This balance includes the \$116,475.51 in the assets dealt with by the Arbitrators, and its insertion in the account is not to be construed as being recognized either directly or indirectly, as the property of Quebec.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 30th June, 1873.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,
Assistant-Treasurer, P. Q.

GASPARD DROLET,
Auditor, P. Q.

No. 9.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, St. John's, in account with the Province of Quebec, for thirteen months ended 30th June, 1873.

Dr.	\$	cts.	Cr.	\$	cts.
To Balance from 30th June, 1872.....		280 78	By deposited to credit of Treasurer.....		838 50
To receipts from paying patients.....	\$763 50		By expenditure for :		
Horse sold.....	75 00		Furniture.....	137 35	
		838 50	Repairs and improvements.....	772 40	
To warrants during the year.....		20,545 29	Rent and taxes.....	464 00	
To amount received from bank in June for pay-list.....		400 00	Pew rent.....	47 00	
			Printing and stationery.....	219 34	
			Postages and telegrams.....	113 08	
			Farming utensils.....	11 50	
			Kitchen do.....	97 68	
			Insurance.....	43 25	
			Freight.....	85 65	
			Garden.....	26 40	
			Interments.....	35 00	
			House linen.....	20 91	
			Clothing.....	519 70	
			Bedding.....	328 01	
			Laundry.....	103 75	
			Stoves and piping.....	119 37	
			Light.....	347 78	
			Cleaning and scrubbing.....	53 95	
			Officers travelling.....	101 00	
			Feed and fodder.....	213 23	
			Live stock.....	17 25	
			Fuel.....	1,605 22	
			Water.....	171 00	
			Beer, wine and spirits.....	554 94	
			Bread.....	1,150 62	
			Meat.....	3,854 91	
			Flour.....	87 70	
			Indian and oatmeal.....	117 38	
			Tobacco and snuff.....	111 52	
			Salt, pepper and spices.....	30 58	
			Small groceries.....	81 58	
			Vinegar.....	15 00	

Medicine and medical comforts.....	336 23	15,821 46
Incidentals.....	367 21	
Eggs.....	239 62	
Milk.....	660 18	
Butter.....	604 98	
Vegetables and fruit.....	409 06	
Fish...	158 88	
Potatoes	816 20	
Sugar.	451 23	
Molasses	31 55	
Tea and coffee.....	317 93	
Peas.....	259 50	
Barley and rice.....	95 72	
Cheese.....	26 13	
By salaries and wages :		
Medical Superintendent.....	1,300 00	
Matron.....	390 00	
Book-keeper.....	273 00	
Steward.....	361 00	
Gardener.....	260 00	
Cook.....	273 00	
<i>Keepers, servants, &c.</i>		
Males.....	1,245 00	
Females	1,296 00	
5,388 00		
By balance.....		
22,047 96		
16 61		
22,064 57		
The balance brought down.....		
22,064 57		
16 61		

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 30th June, 1878.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,

Asst.-Treasurer, P. Q.

GASPARD DROLET,

Auditor, P. Q.

No. 10.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure and Receipts through the Queen's Printer, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873.

EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	RECEIPTS.	\$	cts.
<i>Official Gazette.</i>					By amounts deposited during the year at credit of Treasurer for Official Gazette	14,959	43
C. F. Langlois, Queen's Printer, 12 months salary		800 00			By amount from sale of Statutes	97	40
C. Pageau, book-keeper, do		950 00			do printing private bills	326	51
T. Moloney, clerk, do		750 00			do sale of Municipal Code.....	61	34
C. J. Ardouin, do		100 00					
A. Boulanger, do 11 do		91 66					
Mrs. Widow A. Boulanger, gratuity		16 67					
A. Côté & Co., printing Official Gazette.....		5 202 74					
Contingencies, including postages		484 63		8,395 70			
<i>Printing, &c., of the Laws.</i>							
A. Côté & Co., printing and binding		2,638 83					
J. J. Foote, do		2,076 91					
Postages on distribution of the Laws		630 76					
Sundry petty accounts		4 66		6,351 16			
Balance of receipts over expenditure				13,746 86			
				1,697 82			
				15,444 68		\$	15,444 68

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Quebec, 30th June, 1873.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,

Asst.-Treasurer, P. Q.

GASPAR DROLET,

Auditor, P. Q.

No. 11.

STATEMENT of Reports of Council and Special Warrants, under authority of 31 Vict., Chap. 2, Clause 47, prepared by the Auditor as thereby required.

SERVICE.	DETAILS.	REPORTS OF COUNCIL.			No. of Special Warrants.	Amount of Special Warrants.	Amount expended.	Balances not expended.
		No.	Date.	Amount.				
Rents of Court Houses and Gaols.	To pay rents of buildings leased during the construction of the Gaspé and Bonaventure Court Houses and Gaols, claims for damages to same, rent of house for gaoler, at Kamouraska, and ground rent at Quebec and Three Rivers	258	1872. September 16...	\$ cts. 630 03	1	\$ cts. 630 03	\$ cts. 1,180 67	
Roads and Bridges, Chicoutimi...	To pay for works on Colonization roads undertaken and prosecuted in order to help distressed settlers	260	September 16...	4,000 00	2	4,000 00	2,819 33	
Aid to distressed people, Saguenay	To procure provisions.....	260	September 16...	800 00	3	800 00	790 55	
Purchase of the Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company's Lands	To prevent these lands from passing into the hands of speculators as per Report of a Committee of the House.....	14	September 16...	34,066 67	4	34,066 67	34,066 67	
Boundary Line between Quebec and Ontario.....	To meet expenses establishing division line	19	October 10...	8,000 00	5	8,000 00	8,000 00	
	Carried over.....	.....	.....	47,496 70	.....	47,496 70	46,306 58
							1,190 12	

No. 11.—Continued.

STATEMENT of Reports of Council and Special Warrants, under authority of 31 Vict., Cap. 9, Clause 47, prepared by the Auditor as thereby required.—Continued.

SERVICE.	DETAILS.	REPORTS OF COUNCIL.			No. of Special Warrants.	Amount of Special Warrants.	Amount expended.	Balances not expended.
		No.	Date.	Amount.				
	Brought forward.....	.....	1872.	\$ cts. 47,496 70	.....	\$ cts. 47,496 70	\$ cts. 46,306 58	\$ cts. 1,190 12
Montreal Gaol.....	To pay for work performed and materials delivered, fitting up heating apparatus, the appropriation having lapsed with the fiscal year before the completion of the work and contract...	289	October 10...	2,000 00	6	2,000 00	1,332 96	667 04
Court Houses and Gaols, New Districts	do do	332	November 23...	4,087 50	7	4,087 50	3,882 04	205 46
Public Departments Salaries.....	To pay increase of salaries voted by the House with appropriation, 36 Vic., cap. 1.....	28	February 3...	3,500 00	8	3,500 00	2,781 74	718 26
Quebec Temporary Court House..	To repair and fit up military hospital & quarters, in consequence of the destruction by fire of the Court House....	29	February 8...	15,980 00	9	15,000 00	14,988 27	11 73
Normal Schools	Balance due on compensation for 1871, to catholic institutions for grants to Quebec and Montreal High Schools....	66	February 25...	2,125 00	10	2,125 00	2,125 00	
Reformatory, Montreal.....	To pay the Brothers of Charity now in charge, that of St. Vincent de Paul being closed.....	88	April 2...	5,000 00	11	5,000 00	5,000 00	
Legislative Assembly	To meet expenses and increase of salaries voted by the House.....	82	April 2...	14,500 00	12	14,500 00	14,500 00	

Charities.....	52	February	17...	400 00	13	400 00	400 00	
Rents, Insurances. Repairs, &c., of Public Buildings.....	98	April	25...	3,800 00	14	3,800 00	3,795 49	4 61
Beauport Asylum.....	121	June	25...	5,000 00	15	5,000 00	4,329 54	670 46
School Inspectors' salaries								
Exploratory survey for continua- tion of Gosford Road	120	June	5...	2,651 75	16	2,651 75	2,651 75	
Purchase of the Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Company's Lands	10	June	6...	2,633 48	17	2,633 48	2,633 48	
Immigration	11	June	6...	1,500 00	18	1,500 00	1,500 00	
Printing, &c., of the Laws.....	157	June	10...	8,000 00	19	8,000 00	6,981 25	1,018 75
Rents of Court Houses and Gaols..	164	June	13...	500 00	20	500 00	351 16	148 84
Police	167	June	13...	360 00	21	360 00	360 00	
Legislative Council.....	176	June	19...	4,500 00	22	4,500 00	3,546 12	953 88
Administration of Justice	178	June	19...	2,000 00	23	2,000 00	1,949 00	61 00
Quebec Official Gazette	182	June	19...	25,000 00	24	25,000 00	18,646 07	6,353 93
Law Clerk	191	June	20...	800 00	25	800 00	795 70	4 30
	193	June	20...	200 00	26	200 00	200 00	
				151,054 43		161,054 43	139,056 15	11,998 28
Amounts expended under special warrants No. 7..... \$ 3,882 04								
8..... 3,500 00								
11..... 5,000 00								
forming..... \$12,382 04								
Voted and part of 36 Vic., Cap. 1.....								
Amount belonging to fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873, and for which a Legislative vote is required.....								
								12,382 04
								\$126,674 11

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 30th June, 1873.
GASPARD DROLET,
Auditor, P. Q.

No. 12.

STATEMENT of Warrants issued and remaining unpaid on 30th June, 1873.

Year of Issue.	No.	TO WHOM PAYABLE.	Amount.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1868-69.....	427	Félibert Létourneau.....	10 00	
	479	Jos. Napoleon Richard.....	50 00	
	564	Ml. Bausmand.....	10 00	
				70 00
1872-73.....	2288	Casey & Co	1 90	
	2342	John L. French.....	75 60	
	2375	Colonization Society No. 1, County of Bagot.....	300 00	
	2376	do No. 3, County of Portneuf.....	150 00	
	2398	Louis Paquet.....	50 00	
	2399	J. G. Fair	50 00	
	2400	Jos. T. Paradis	75 00	
	2401	Robitaille & Tessier.....	222 21	
	2402	P. Beaubien	272 21	
	2403	G. Badeaux.....	55 55	
	2404	J. B. Johnston.....	40 00	
	2405	A. T. Michand.....	30 00	
	2406	P. H. Church.....	40 00	
	2407	Joseph Jones.....	111 10	
	2408	Valère Guillet.....	55 55	
	2409	J. G. Lebel.....	13 88	
	2410	Archd. Kerr.....	13 88	
	2411	Wm. Tilly.....	27 76	
	2412	P. L. Gauvreau.....	25 00	
	2413	Ludger Tétu	25 00	
	2414	J. Prendergast	79 43	
	2415	H. Bernard	79 43	
	2416	N. C. Faucher	40 00	
	2417	John Gordon.....	30 00	
	2418	F. S. P. C. Dupuy.....	30 00	
	2419	Barwis & Théroux.....	22 50	
	2420	Z. Vézina.....	22 50	
	2421	P. J. U. Baudry.....	22 50	
	2422	F. T. Hall.....	22 50	
	2423	F. D. Gauvreau.....	22 50	
	2424	F. R. Gosselin.....	22 50	
	2425	Marchand & Marchand	22 50	
	2426	Morin & Désilets	22 50	
	2427	Déry & Pelletier	22 50	
	2428	A. Bender	22 50	
	2429	A. N. Gouin	22 50	
	2430	F. M. Derome.....	22 50	
	2431	Chas. Du Berger.....	22 50	
	2432	de Lorimier & de la Bruère.....	22 50	
	2433	J. R. Berthelot.....	22 50	
	2434	A. Driscoll.....	22 50	
	2435	S. W. Foster.....	300 00	
	2436	F. H. O'Brien	300 00	
	2437	L. U. Fontaine	300 00	
	2438	Magloire Lanctot.....	300 00	
	2439	C. H. H. Cimon.....	300 00	
	2440	G. E. Rioux.....	300 00	
	2441	E. J. Hemming.....	300 00	
	2442	A. B. C. Ouimet.....	300 00	
	2443	Chas. Dorion..	300 00	
	2444	James Oliva	300 00	
		Carried over.....	5,253 50	70 00

No. 12.—Continued.

Unpaid Warrants.—Continued.

Year of Issue.	No.	TO WHOM PAYABLE.	Amount.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward	5,253 50	70 00
1872-73	2445	L. A. Billy	300 00	
	2446	L. J. A. Bernier	300 00	
	2447	Jos. Moïse Désilets	69 23	
	2448	Alexander Fraser	69 23	
	2449	Revd. Ladies of the Hotel Dieu, Quebec	360 00	
	2453	C. J. Coursol	66 68	
	2454	W. H. Bréhaut	367 26	
	2459	C. A. Leblanc	600 04	
	2460	Dessaules & Schiller	201 19	
	2461	do	435 67	
	2462	Hubert, Papineau & Honey	2,874 48	
	2465	B. Testard de Montigny	296 70	
	2467	Marcel Leclère	647 00	
	2468	New City Gas Co., Montreal	36 60	
	2469	F. X. U. Dequoy	22 30	
	2470	R. Mitchell & Co.	1 25	
	2471	Manager Bank of Montreal, Quebec	11 07	
	2472	Colonization Society No. 2, County of Portneuf	150 00	
	2473	do No. 2, Montreal West	150 00	
	2474	do No. 1, Montreal East	200 00	
	2475	T. P. Bédard	75 00	
	2476	W. J. McK. Maguire	100 00	
	2477	Revd. Ladies of the Convent of N. D. de Toutes Grâces, Lévis	200 00	
	2478	J. R. Poitras	375 00	
	2479	Ph. Vallière	81 00	
	2480	do	278 00	
	2481	Wm. Caldwell	42 00	
	2482	Richd. Manger	216 00	
	2486	John McLaughlin	50 00	
	2487	Lt. Col. Panet	133 30	
	2488	C. A. Leblanc	604 10	
	2489	Fiset, Burroughs & Campbell	2,300 28	
	2490	James Prendergast	25 00	
	2491	do	10 30	
	2492	G. F. Bowen	1,143 67	
	2493	Archer & Co.	426 00	
	2494	Jos. Dion	25 50	
	2495	Simon Peters	24 80	
	2496	Jos. Grenon	46 50	
	2497	Elséar Veilleux	20 00	
	2498	Jean Paré	6 00	
	2499	Octave Veilleux	6 00	
	2500	F. X. Gagné	5 69	
	2501	Pierre Rousseau	55 00	
	2502	E. Roussel	8 50	
	2503	G. T. Cary	10 08	
	2504	J. B. Peltier	6 00	
	2505	J. B. Derome	8 52	
	2506	T. E. Gauvreau	75 00	
	2507	Edward Barnard, junr.	200 00	
	2508	E. Moreau	193 26	
	2509	do	140 00	
		Carried over	19,302 69	70 00

No. 12.—Continued.

Unpaid Warrants.—Continued.

Year of Issue.	No.	TO WHOM PAYABLE.	Amount.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	19,302 69	70 00
1872-73.....	2510	C. F. Langlois.....	12 67	
	2511	Hon. C. Alleyne.....	500 02	
	2512	L. W. Marchand.....	746 94	
	2513	Jos. Brunet.....	325 67	
	2514	P. A. Doucet.....	481 50	
	2515	do.....	25 50	
	2516	C. F. Langlois.....	548 52	
	2517	do.....	2 16	
	2518	do.....	0 80	
	2519	Glover, Fry & Co.....	61 33	
	2520	Chas. Loupret.....	296 70	
	2521	L. Giard.....	4,932 00	
	2522	Corporation of the City of Quebec.....	1,602 69	
		Total of 1872-73.....	.....	28,839 19
		Total of Warrants remaining unpaid 30th June, 1873.	.....	28,909 19

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 30th June, 1873.

GASPARD DROLET,
Auditor, P. Q.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT,
Assistant-Treasurer, P. Q.

No. 13.

STATEMENT of "Judicial and other Deposits" under 35 Vic., Cap. 5, and 36 Vic., Cap. 14, shewing the amount deposited and paid previous to 1st July, 1872, the deposits and payments during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873, the Interest received and paid, and the balances in Banks on 30th June, 1873.

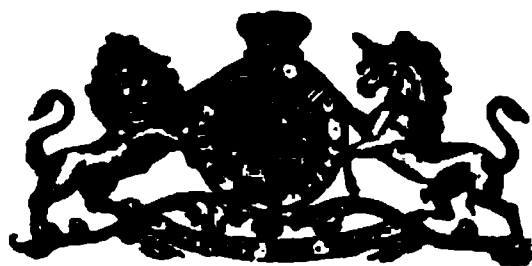
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Amount deposited previous to 1st July, 1872.....			359,707	57		
do during fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873.....			468,147	40		
Total amount of deposits.....			827,854	97		
Amount paid previous to 1st July, 1872.....	62,516	49				
do during fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873.....	496,245	06				
Total paid on deposits.....			558,761	55		
Balance on deposits.....					269,093	42
Interest accrued previous to 1st July, 1872.....			1,380	70		
do allowed by Banks for fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873.....			13,274	59		
Total Interest.....			14,655	29		
LESS :						
Refunded—Administration of Justice :						
For Auditor's salary, proportion of, from 15th February, 1872.....	550	00				
Clerk's salary, from 23rd May, 1872, at \$1,200 per year.....	1,328	57				
Books, printing, forms, &c.....	399	46				
	2,278	03				
Refunded—Treasury Department Contingencies :						
Postages for 18 months	750	00				
Amount paid under the Law to Sheriffs and Prothonotaries.....	4,092	84				
Total charges against Interest.....			7,120	87		
Balance of Interest.....					7,534	42
Balance at credit of Judicial Deposits in the following Banks.....					276,627	84
Union Bank, Quebec.....	52,282	60				
Do Three Rivers.....	3,732	50				
Do Ottawa	640	89				
Merchants Bank, Sorel	12,985	13				
Do St. Hyacinthe.....	3,345	82				
Do Beauharnois	845	24				
Do St. Johns.....	3,404	78				
City Bank, Sherbrooke	11,218	36				
Eastern Townships Bank, Cowansville.....	1,935	04				
La Banque Jacques-Cartier, Montreal	186,237	48				
	\$276,627	84				

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

FOR THE
12 MONTHS ENDED THE 30th JUNE 1873.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.



MONTREAL.
FROM THE STEAM PRESSES OF 'LA MINERVE.'

1873.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

FOR THE

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 30th JUNE 1873.

*To His Excellency the Honorable René Edouard Caron, Lieutenant Governor of the
Province of Quebec.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In conformity with the provisions of the Act respecting the Sale and Management of the Public Lands, I have the honor of submitting to Your Excellency my Report of the transactions of the Department of Crown Lands for the fiscal year ended on the 30th June 1873.

CROWN LANDS

During the year there were 125,622 acres sold, for the sum of \$49,724.19, and on account of these and previous sales \$53,123.62 were collected.

In the same period there were 83 lots, containing 7,130 acres in superficies, located as Free Grants on certain Colonization Roads.

In virtue of the 16th clause of the Act 32 Victoria, Chapter 14, 7,486 acres of and were reserved in favor of Colonization Societies.

On the first of July last the lands surveyed and ready to be disposed of amounted to 6,033,851 acres.

CLERGY LANDS.

There were 5,874 acres of these lands sold during the past fiscal year, which deducted from the 208,720 acres remaining for sale on the 1st July 1872, leave 202,846 acres still to be disposed of. The price of the lands sold was \$2,677.79 and the collections amounted to \$5,608.90.

JESUITS' ESTATES.

The sum of \$13,193.33 was collected on account of these properties during the twelve months ended on the 30th June 1873 : the expenses, Agents' Commission and disbursements amounted to \$1,583.08.

CROWN DOMAIN.

The Crown Domain of the Province of Quebec yielded the sum of \$4,749.41, made up as follows : from Beach and Deep water lots \$3,931.35, Domain proper \$818.06. Cost of management \$939.55.

SEIGNIORY OF LAUZON.

The rents and dues collected in this Seigniorie amounted to \$7,072.82, the expenses of collection, &c., were \$813.98.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Timber dues, bonuses and ground rents produced during the fiscal year 1872-73 the sum of \$518,682.62.

GOLD MINES.

The issue of mining licences and fines imposed by the Inspector yielded the Department only \$7 ; the cost of maintenance of the police for part of the year, amounted to \$1,594.42.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Fiscal year ending 30th June 1873, \$611,811.88

GENERAL REMARKS.

After having perused the foregoing summary, comprising a synopsis of the different financial transactions of my Department, as well as the aggregate total of the several amounts of which it is composed, Your Excellency will observe with satisfaction on comparing this result with that of former years, that the revenue of the fiscal year 1872-73 is much higher than that of any other since the confederation of the Provinces, and considerably more than the maximum of annual collections from the Crown Lands of the former Province of Lower Canada, under the Union.

It is however my duty to state frankly and at once that several of the chief sources of this revenue have sensibly diminished since last year, and to point out briefly the different causes of this diminution, which for the most part are only of a temporary character.

Let it be understood in the first place that the receipts from sales of Crown and Clergy Lands and the arrears due on previous sales, and also those of rents and other dues pertaining to the Jesuits' Estates and the Seignior of Lauzon are the items of the general revenue of this administration which have not increased as it was expected they would. As, in the cases just mentioned, the smallness of the receipts compared with the amount of arrears due, might by some be attributed to remissness on the part of the Crown Lands and Jesuits' Estates agents, I desire to point out that these officers are not to be blamed for this temporary want of success, for being all interested in the collection of the revenue, they have, with very few exceptions, made unceasing efforts to arrive at the best possible results.

The only obstacle, according to these gentlemen, to the collection of what is due to the Crown is to be met with in the remarkable indifference manifested by the greater number of the purchasers of public lands when the question of paying up the arrears accrued upon their lots is broached; these allowing themselves at all times to be easily persuaded by any who will offer them such advice, that the Government should, and sooner or later will make them a total remission of the debts they have thus contracted.

This apathy, or rather this determination manifests itself especially in those sections of the Province in which the lands of the public domain are sold at the lowest prices and on the easiest terms. And as it might be supposed that the soil, being poor, does not yield the settlers referred to a sufficient return to enable them to meet their engagements, I will add that these lands, for which the agents of my Department can hardly realize 20 cents an acre, are almost invariably sold (and paid for) by one private individual to another, at five or six times the price.

Besides this unwillingness to pay, which is found amongst purchasers of public lands in almost all parts of the province, one of the circumstances by which the transactions connected with the sale of these lands have been most affected is the immense reserves hitherto made in favor of Colonization Societies, which cannot yet be called upon to furnish their contingent to the revenue of the province. However, the suspensions of sales caused by the reserves in question will soon cease, and the settlers protected by these societies will before long be required to comply with the law and the regulations of my Department. In two sections of

the Province, offering the most advantageous field for colonization, the reserves made in favor of the "Société Générale Forestière de France" and the "Canadian Company", in withdrawing from sale the most accessible parts of the country and those best suited for agricultural settlements, have necessarily interfered with the transactions to which I allude. These Societies having been unable to fulfil the conditions upon which reserves were made in their favor, have been formally notified that the privileges conferred upon them have, in default of the accomplishment of the stipulations agreed upon, ceased to exist. This action was decided upon and an Order in Council to that effect was passed on the 19th of July last and communicated to the officers of the said "Canadian Company", representing the "Société Générale Forestière de France", on the 8th of August following, and the instructions given to the local agents to suspend sales over the whole of a territory comprising more than 350,000 acres were forthwith annulled.

Another of the causes which have most contributed to the diminution of the receipts from sales of Crown and Clergy lands is found in the restrictions imposed on sales of land unfit for cultivation or apparently so, and which are often applied for as firewood or mineral lands. Although the system of granting lands *en bloc*, not subject to conditions of settlement, has been almost abandoned since confederation, as being prejudicial to the cause of colonisation, and many abuses having grown out of the sale of smaller but in many cases isolated tracts, I have thought it advisable to be still more decided in refusing to make such sales, and to suspend them in several cases under consideration, until I could make myself thoroughly acquainted with the value of the lands applied for, and the real intentions of the parties desiring to purchase them, in order to adopt such rules as will enable me to dispose of this class of lands in the most judicious manner.

I am also of opinion that the price hitherto set upon mineral lands is far too low and forms an inducement to speculators to purchase them under pretence of working the mines they are supposed to contain, but really with a view to realizing large profits from the timber growing upon them; therefore in order to meet and counteract such cases of underhand dealing, I am disposed to recommend that the price of this class of lands be raised, or else that as in the neighbouring country, mining rights be made distinct and independent of all others.

With a view to regulate the system of making free grants on certain Colonization Roads, it appeared desirable to define by Order in Council the extent of territory intended to be so granted, and as this privilege was not accorded on certain parts of some of the larger roads, I thought it but just to remedy such an anomaly, by doing away with these exceptions, for the existence of which there appeared to be no reason.

The system of inspection forming part of the new organization of the agencies established by my predecessor having been so fruitful of good results, the inspector, Mr. Hume, residing at Leeds, has resumed his functions which were temporarily suspended and is now occupied in making a general visit to the offices of all the agencies in the Province.

In order to extend this direct supervision to all the branches of the Department of Crown Lands, I have recently given particular instructions to L. L. Rivard, Esq., Gold Mining Inspector, to make and maintain a detailed inspection of the offices of the Jesuits' Estates Agents, so as to be in a position, upon receipt of the suggestions which he will think it proper to make respecting them, to assimilate this service as nearly as possible to that of the Crown Lands and Timber Agencies, by establishing therein the same uniform system of keeping accounts, as well as of conducting the correspondence and business generally.

WASTE LANDS OF THE CROWN, SURVEYS, &c.

The total area of Crown Lands subdivided into farm lots and disposable on the 1st of July 1872, was 6,115,505 acres. * Deducting from this the quantity sold and located as free grants during the last fiscal year, and adding the number of acres, 58,584 surveyed in the same time, leaves a superficies of 6,033,851 acres available for settlement on the 1st of July last.

As regards the property of the late Gaspé Company, purchased by the Government of this Province in the course of last summer and autumn, and comprising 122,275 acres, the expectation of my predecessor that it would soon be reunited to the Crown Domain has unfortunately not yet been fulfilled owing to the destruction of the documents relating to this judicial sale by the disastrous fire at the Court House in this City, and in consequence of which the final arrangement of this matter has been and will for some time longer be delayed. I have however thought it expedient in anticipation of the conclusion of these transactions, to order a survey of a part of the Seigniorie of Pabos in rear of the first range already conceded by the Seigniors, and which was urgently required to enable the inhabitants of that locality to extend their settlements or to form new ones in the interior. Instructions to this effect have therefore been given to Mr. Antoine Painchaud, P. L. S., of Gaspé Basin, who will very shortly proceed to the place referred to and begin the work, and at the same time make an examination of some lands in the first range of the township of Newport which have been settled upon and respecting which the Department possesses no reliable information.

With the exception of a part of the township of Wolfe in the county of Terrebonne, recently surveyed by Mr. Bernard of Three Rivers, containing some very good farming land into which the most advanced settlements on the North River are likely to extend and form a connection with those on the Red River, the township surveys performed during the period to which this report refers have been only of secondary importance, or renewals or verifications of former surveys of which all traces had disappeared in the lapse of time.

Having reduced the surveys of rivers as much as could be done during the course of the fiscal year 1872-73, I disposed of the supply thus placed at the credit of my Department in such a manner as to enable me to undertake the subdivision of certain lands very necessary for the progress of colonization. Thus on the recommendation of certain agents, I gave instructions to change the disposition of several lots in the township of Ware, county of Dorchester, so that they might front on the river Etchemin; to complete the subdivision of the townships Massé and Duquesne, in Rimouski; to lay off a range of lots on the northern bank of the River St. Maurice, in the county of Champlain; and to trace several ranges in Aumond, county of Ottawa. I have also ordered the verification of certain surveys in the township Onslow, county of Pontiac, to put an end to some serious disputes which have arisen among the occupants of certain lots, the superficies of which was affected by some old erroneous surveys.

The scaling and plans of several rivers ordered by my predecessor have nearly all been made in the manner proposed and mentioned by him in his last

* As there was an error in the annual recapitulation of the area of land disposable at the beginning of each fiscal year, I have thought it necessary here to restore the correct figures. See Appendix No. 5 A.

report, and all the documents, field notes and plans connected with these extensive explorations are now deposited in my Department.

Thus the Rivers Petite and Grande Bergeronnes, des Escoumains, Sault aux Moutons, Portneuf and Sault au Cochon have been explored to their sources by Mr. Surveyor Dumais, and comprise over 540 miles which have been measured and laid down on the plan according to the instructions given to this gentleman, and as described in the report prepared by him, to which I beg to refer for detailed information respecting this region of our country. See Appendix No. 28.

The exploration and scaling of the rivers Manicougan, Godbout, Trinity and Pentecost, which had been confided to Mr. J. Bignell, Provincial land surveyor, forming altogether 600 miles of measurements, have also been completed. The first of these rivers, in size almost equal to the St. Maurice, takes its rise above the latitude of 52°, 12' N, and waters an immense tract of country hitherto unknown.

This important survey, the largest work of that class undertaken and successfully carried out in this province by a single surveyor, is represented on a plan drawn to a scale of one mile to an inch, and measuring over fifteen feet in length by four in width. See Mr. Bignell's report, Appendix No. 29.

Mr. Eugène Casgrain who was instructed jointly with Mr. Lavergne to survey and explore the rivers Bersemis, aux Outards, Papinachois, Blanche and Colombier, was not able to accomplish the whole of the task assigned to him. However these gentlemen performed more than four hundred miles of measurements of which were done by Mr. Casgrain. An unfortunate accident which this gentleman met with, having forced him to delay his departure until a late period of the winter, when provisions could only be transported slowly and and with great difficulty, prevented the completion of this exploration.

Mr. de la Chevrotière who received instructions in 1871 to survey the river Manouan and the large lakes in which it takes its rise, and also the three upper branches of the Rivière du Lièvre, having found it impossible to complete this work, resumed last winter the scaling of the large lakes Wabaskoutyank and Nemicashingue, but the season being advanced and the ice near breaking up, he was again obliged to abandon his operations at the discharge of the last mentioned lake into the middle branch of the river du Lièvre. The three tributaries in question thus remain to be explored. See Appendix No. 31.

In January last, my predecessor having instructed Mr. Hospice Legendre, P. L. S. of Maria to scale the rivers Grand and Little Pabos, Port Daniel, Little Cascapedia and Nouvelle, this gentleman after having organized his surveying party, repaired with all haste to the scene of his operations, but owing to the short space of time which remained before the breaking up of the ice and melting of the snow he was obliged to limit his work to the first three streams above mentioned. The report and other documents relating to this expedition have not yet been received in my Department.

Seeing that there are a number of timber limits in the region watered by the above mentioned rivers, whose boundaries cannot be defined until the courses of these rivers, which serve as bases in laying off the limits, are established, I have thought it advisable to authorize the continuation of this work as well as the scaling of the three branches of the river "du Lièvre," in order to obviate the numberless difficulties which would otherwise arise in connection with the boundary lines of such limits.

It is hardly necessary to state that the expenses of these preliminary surveys only are borne by the government, all those connected with the running of boundary lines are invariably defrayed by the proprietors of the limits.

Mr. John Sullivan, C. E., who had been instructed to examine into the possibility of constructing a railroad from Gosford to Lake St. John, in prolongation of the wooden railway from Quebec to Gosford, had completed that operation at the time of the publication of the last report concerning the transactions of the Department of Crown Lands, but being unable to communicate the result of his examination in time for insertion in the said report, I think it proper to supply this want and serve the interests of the district of Quebec and the county of Chicoutimi by publishing even at this late day the memorandum prepared by this gentleman which gives a good idea of the work to be undertaken in the construction of the projected road. (See Appendix No. 32).

Not considering it within my province to offer any fresh remarks on the advantages or disadvantages presented by the line followed, I shall content myself with referring to those of my predecessor, in whose views on this subject I entirely concur.

The subject upon which I have just touched, coupled with the daily extension of railway enterprise and of large constructions of all sorts, lead me naturally to remark upon the small number of the surveyors of this province who have any of the knowledge of civil engineering which most of them should possess, and the acquisition of which should in my opinion form part of the preparatory course of all members of the profession.

With a view to remedy this deficiency and to extend the field of geodetical studies so as to include that of civil engineering, and to regulate the course of such studies, I have placed myself in communication with the Board of Examiners for Provincial Land Surveyors in order to obtain from these gentlemen such suggestions as they might think fit to make on the subject.

In consequence the members of this board are now preparing a report which will shortly be submitted to me, and by the aid of which I hope to be enabled to draw up a bill embracing the chief points of the system to be adopted for the attainment of the object proposed.

The establishment of the frontier line between this Province and that of Ontario, extending from the head of Lake Temiscamingue in a direction true North as far as the height of land dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence from those running towards Hudson's Bay, having become necessary from several grants and reserves of land having been made in that locality last fall, its position has been definitely settled by the governments of the two provinces. My predecessor had come to an understanding with the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, and the preliminary arrangements having been concluded, it was resolved to transmit detailed instructions at once to two competent surveyors, selected to establish this line of demarcation, requiring them to repair without delay to the locality and proceed immediately to the execution of the work.

The preparation of a plan of lake Temiscamingue and of the river Ottawa from its confluence with the Matawan, to the "Rapide des Quinze" being indispensable for the purpose of establishing correctly the position of the locality. and the configuration of the northern extremity of the lake, in order to determine intelligently the point of departure of the boundary line, at the spot which should be considered in the terms of the statute, to form the head of the said lake, orders were given

to Messrs. W. W. O'Dwyer and J. L. P. O'Hanly, provincial surveyors, named commissioners, the one for Quebec and the other for Ontario, to make a scaling of the lake and river as far as the mouth of the river Blanche where they were to meet, and then to prepare a common plan and make a report, with such suggestions as they should consider necessary, and transmit them without delay to their respective governments.

These operations, begun in November last, were finished last spring, and the principal documents connected with them have been received at my Department. There remains now only to fix the point of departure for the boundary line, which from the spot fixed upon is to be run in the direction agreed as far as the height of land, a distance of about forty four miles.

To settle this question as soon as possible, I am shortly to meet the Honorable R. W. Scott, Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Ontario, when I trust that a satisfactory solution of this important question will be arrived at. *

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The receipts derived from this branch, which constitute more than five sixths of the total revenue of my Department, reached during the fiscal year 1872-73 the sum of \$518,682,62, an increase of \$73,929,94, over those of last year.

Notwithstanding the prudent restrictions set upon the sale of timber limits, I am in hopes, seeing the extent of territory now under license, and the large amount of ground rent derived therefrom, (and provided that lumbering operations are not much curtailed, that the receipts from this source will not fall below their present amount.

During the last six months expired since the passing of the Act putting an end to the private sale of timber limits it has appeared to me of great importance to settle all the difficulties concerning grants of limits which had been made sometime previously and to take all the measures necessary to ensure the prompt collection of the amounts still due thereon, and I am now in a position to state that with only one exception these transactions have been definitely closed.

There remained still to define the berths chosen by certain grantees, but the greater number of these came forward at my request within the time fixed by my predecessor; and in the very few of these cases which still remain unsettled, the parties interested have engaged to fix upon the site of their limits before the end of the present month.

In virtue of the law just referred to, viz: the act 36 Vict., chap. 9, which provides for an annual sale of such timber limits as it may be deemed advisable to dispose of, I judged it expedient, in the general interests of the Province and

* Since the preparation of these remarks, the undersigned having been at Toronto on the 19th instant, and having had the advantage of an interview with the Honorable R. W. Scott, Commissioner of Crown Lands of Ontario, the basis of a compromise by which the interests of both parties are secured was then settled upon. This arrangement having been approved by the Government of each province, and the Honorable Mr. Scott having recently visited Quebec, a final settlement of his embarrassing question regarding the starting point of the frontier line was arrived at. The Commissioners consequently received instructions to proceed to the spot fixed upon and thence establish and lay down the line of demarcation hereafter to be recognized between the two provinces.

I cannot let this occasion pass without bearing testimony to the urbanity, politeness, and attention displayed towards me on all occasions by the Honorable Mr. Scott and the employees of his department in the settlement of this important question, and by which its solution was considerably facilitated.

of certain localities in particular, to select for this year's sale certain tracts situated in the northern part of the peninsula of Gaspé which have already been frequently applied for by several firms who own extensive saw mills in that region, and for whom the necessity of acquiring new territory has become urgent, to enable them to procure the timber necessary to supply their mills. These lands which in general border on the river St. Lawrence, or extend a short distance back from it, being from their situation exposed to be constantly plundered and stripped of the valuable timber growing on them, and stretching along a shore line of about 180 miles in length, would have required a small army of forest rangers to preserve them intact; and in keeping them longer out of the market would prove a source of expense without producing any revenue.

As certain persons have appeared very desirous to know the extent of land under license or granted in these localities, believing that the most of what is available, or at any rate, a quantity amply sufficient, for the present requirements of the trade is already disposed of, it will serve, I think, to place the matter in a proper light, to insert here a statement showing the extent of land in square miles disposed of up to date in the region referred to, of which about one fifth is advertised to be sold in October next.

STATEMENT showing the extent and the number of timber limits in the Gaspé agency and that part of the Rimouski agency to the east of the Matapedia Road, granted from the 21st November 1866 to the 1st December 1872.

Date of licence.	To whom granted.	Superficies.	Total number of square miles granted.
1866	<i>In the Rimouski agency.</i>		
November 21	Wm. Price & Co.....	36 sq. m.	
"	do	36	
"	do	32	
"	do	32	
1872			
March 21	J. A. Lamontagne.....	8	
April 19	Price Brothers & Co.....	3	
			147
1869	<i>In the Gaspé agency.</i>		
December 4	Lowndes Brothers.....	105	
1871			
October 1	King Brothers.....	227	
" 1	E. Vachon & Co.....	150	
1870			
October 29	O. A. Lamontagne	22	
			504
Superficies to be offered for sale in October next in the Gaspé agency..			442½
Superficies to be offered for sale in October next in the Rimouski agency			1072½

Extent of land conceded in Seigniories, sold or located in the Gaspé agency and in that part of the Rimouski agency above mentioned.....	663
Total superficies granted.....	2829
Total extent of the Gaspé agency.....	4449
do do of that part of the Rimouski agency east of the Matapedia Road.....	2700
Total.....	7149
Less the quantity already granted or to be sold in October.....	2829
Extent in square miles remaining disposable in these two agencies.....	4310

Thus on perusing this statement, it can easily be seen what a small extent of land is now under license for cutting timber in the county of Gaspé and that part of Rimouski east of the Matapedia road, and that the extent of timber limits now offered for sale is not at all out of proportion to the requirements of the locality or to the superficies remaining disposable in this region.

Hence the only motive which induced me to offer the timber limits in question for sale in the manner prescribed by the law, was that of supplying the wants of the whole population of the district, being besides convinced that it was more advantageous with regard to the interests of the Province, to dispose of a territory which it was difficult to preserve from spoliation.

In referring to the numberless difficulties in the way of preserving the timber on Crown Lands, and protecting it from the invasions of depredators, I beg to remark that the double dues hitherto exacted from persons cutting timber in defiance of the law are very far from being a sufficient penalty to arrest this evil, and that it will be necessary in future to be more energetic in punishing trespassers with all the rigor which the law and the regulations permit of.

But there is another source of destruction much more greivous in its effects and more difficult to contend against than the incursions of trespassers, and which every year in some one or more districts commits ravages of a more or less serious nature in the forests of our country. I allude to the fires, often caused by the carelessness of parties clearing their lands, of *voyageurs* or of hunters and trappers. In order to abate this scourge as much as possible, I have given special instructions to all the Crown Lands and Timber Agents and particularly to the Forest rangers and Gamekeepers to give all possible publicity to the clauses of the law in force for the prevention of fires in the public forests, recommending them also to procure the punishment of all persons who either in exploring the forests or in clearing their lands, neglect to take such precautions as the law directs.

In view of the fatal consequences which are likely to follow the very extensive clearings which are being made in all parts of the province, I consider that it is of the first importance that the question of restocking the forests be taken up without delay and that it will not be inexpedient to make some experiments in this direction. Thus in order to settle upon some practical means of averting a result which may otherwise be anticipated, I purpose to study the question fully, and to procure information respecting what has hitherto been done in Europe to preserve the forests and to replace them by degrees by new plantations wherever this species of culture afforded prospects of success.

The first means which I would suggest, and which in my opinion would most tend to encourage the cultivation of all species of forest trees indigenous to this country, would be to aid in the promotion of large nursery grounds in different parts of the province, the proprietors of which should receive for their encouragement an annual subsidy from the Legislature.

These nurserymen might occupy themselves with the planting and cultivation not only of young plants of forest trees, but also of all the varieties of fruit bearing trees known to grow and succeed in this country, and which our horticulturists and farmers import at great expense from the neighboring states of the American Union.

The question of laying down on correctly drawn plans the grants of timber limits recently made conjointly with those already defined having engaged the attention of my predecessor and as he had already given orders for the preparation of certain maps comprising regions respecting which this had to be done, I have caused this work to be prosecuted with vigor and am now in a position to say that all the limits for which licenses have been issued in the Saguenay region are laid down in their proper relative positions on such maps, and that as much will soon be done with regard to the grants of limits in the peninsula of Gaspé.

As for the St. Maurice and Ottawa regions although my Department is in possession of tolerably correct information respecting them, I am of opinion that before long these data will be quite insufficient, and that it will be necessary to undertake the reconstruction of these old documents in order to add all the new subdivisions and recent surveys now in the possession of the Department, so as to be able to define all the different locations granted.

Before beginning the preparation of these sectional maps, especially those of the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, which, owing to the complicated configuration and the great number of the subdivisions of these counties, will require to be done with particular care, it will be necessary to have some special work performed, consisting partly in verifications of certain former surveys but principally in the establishment of three or four geographical positions indispensably required to serve as unalterable bases from which to start in the projection of these maps, and consequently to ensure for them all the exactness desirable. The grants of timber limits being based on township surveys, and these on the surveys of Seigniories, the cadastral operations now being carried on in those localities will (as I shall show further on) be of great service in the preparation of these maps, the want of which is now so strongly felt.

MINES.

Gold mining operations in the Chaudière Division have become, as is well known, of little or no importance, and the amount of fees paid for licenses is correspondingly insignificant. The police force maintained to keep order in this district, whose number was reduced two years ago, has therefore been altogether done away with, and the appropriation hitherto annually required for its support will no longer appear in the budget. The issuing of licenses, formerly entrusted to the officer in charge of the police force will now be done by the Gold Mining Inspector, who can answer all applications therefor from the Department, without incurring any expense. See Report of Gold Mining Inspector, Appendix No. 23.

On the other hand mines of the inferior metals are being opened and worked on a large and constantly increasing scale in nearly all parts of the Province ; and as I have hitherto had no means of ascertaining the extent and progress of these operations, I am about to instruct the Crown Land and Timber Agents to procure information on this subject and transmit to me each year a statement respecting the mining and metallurgic industries in each of their agencies. For this purpose I have caused to be prepared a schedule of the principal subjects on which information is required, which will be transmitted to these officers to be filled up in the manner indicated.

CADASTRE.

During this fiscal year fourteen parishes and two wards of the city of Three Rivers have been cadastrated by the three offices of Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers. These parishes and wards, which contain 11,900 lots or parcels as laid down on the plans and described in the books of reference, have a collective area of 365,925 arpents.

The parishes so cadastrated are 1st. Long Point, Point aux Trembles, Rivière des Prairies, Sault au Récollet. St. Laurent and Lachine in the district of Montreal ; 2nd. Charlesbourg, St. Gabriel of Valcartier, St. Dunstan of Lake Beauport and St. Augustin in the district of Quebec ; 3rd. St. Edouard de Gentilly, St. Pierre des Becquets, Ste. Brigitte, Ste. Perpetue, forming part of the county of Nicolet and St. Philip and St. Louis Wards in the city of Three Rivers.

Besides this, M. Lefrançois, P. L. S., according to instructions from my Department, has made the Cadastre of the parish of Beauport, which comprises 1503 lots and *emplacements* with a total superficies of 22,489 arpents.

A year ago my predecessor, judging from the progress made up to that time by the Cadastre staff as it then stood, that it would be impossible to attain the results expected every year, in order to meet the just requirements of the public, recommended an augmentation of the annual appropriation for this service, to enable him to take measures to hasten on the work. The additional subsidy having been voted for the fiscal year 1873-74, two new offices were created in January last, one for the district of Montmagny, the other for that of Terrebonne : but it was not until the first of July last that work could be begun in these two new divisions, the money appropriated for this purpose not having been till then placed at the credit of my Department. The officers chosen to be directors of the work in these districts are J. A. Hervieux, Esq., N. P., ex-registrar of the county of Terrebonne, residing at St. Jérôme, and Thos. Breen, Esq., P. L. S., late Crown Lands and Timber Agent, residing at Montmagny ; also, J. H. Leclerc, Esq., P. L. S., and F. X. Gendreau, Esq., N. P., have been appointed to aid these gentlemen, the one in his capacity of surveyor, and the other as first assistant. These offices are now in full working order, and give me reason to hope that they will contribute a proportional augmentation of the work and information to be looked for yearly.

Notwithstanding this addition to the funds and the working staff, I very much fear that the rate of progress will not yet be such as to justify the expectation of seeing the most necessary part and the part most called for of this important undertaking completed within a reasonable time. Because, when it is considered that the number of parishes civilly erected and not yet cadastrated, situated in those parts of our Province formerly constituting the Seigniories is over four hundred, it will be at once admitted that the work should progress at the

rate of at least forty parishes a year if it is intended to be accomplished within a comparatively limited period. Nor must it be forgotten that these parishes do not cover even one half of the inhabited and subdivided portions of the Province, and that after they are cadastrated, there will still remain all the townships and the parishes therein, for the older conceded and inhabited parts of which, at least, a similar work will very soon become necessary.

Consequently with a view to hasten the execution of the task, and to ensure its accomplishment within a set time, I am disposed to recommend the establishment of a sixth office, which, with the two recently set in operation, by doubling the amount of work hitherto performed in each year, will lead to the attainment of the result desired.

The experience obtained in the cadastration of the parishes of Beauport, Ange Gardien of county Rouville, and St. Paul of Abbotsford, performed to my entire satisfaction by Messrs. O'Dwyer and Lefrançois, under special engagement, has induced me to make similar arrangements with Messrs. Sewell, Sullivan and Lefrançois, who are now respectively engaged in making the cadastres of the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Raymond, in the county of Portneuf, and that of Ange Gardien in the county of Montmorency.

These operations, being simultaneously confided to several persons, it was absolutely necessary that they should all follow the same system in the field, and adopt the most complete uniformity in the preparation of the plans and books of reference. I have therefore caused the preparation of special instructions to that effect which have been addressed to each of the parties referred to. This document, which I have had printed in order to facilitate its distribution, contains full and precise directions for the guidance of the surveyors and the new directors in the performance of the important duty assigned to them.

In connection with the work of cadastration, and as a corollary of the various information procured in the course thereof, it will be possible before long to undertake the construction from the official plans of a series of maps of all the counties of the province, which being drawn on a large scale and comprising all the data at present wanting, with respect to the limits and boundaries of parishes and counties, the roads, the old seigniorial divisions, the outlines and names of concessions, and showing all the different properties, can not fail to prove of great interest and utility to all classes of educated persons.

In order to give an idea of the information which a plan of this kind would contain, I have caused to be constructed on a geographical projection, and a scale of one mile to an inch, a general plan of the county of Quebec, containing all the details above mentioned. This fine work, begun last spring and executed by Mr. P. L. Morin, surveyor of the cadastre of the district of Quebec, is now completed and may be consulted at this Department.

I propose shortly to have a map of the county of Nicolet compiled from the official plans of the different parishes composing it, and which have been prepared with great care at the office of the cadastre of the district of Three Rivers by Mr. L. O. Arcand under the able direction of Mr. G. A. Bourgeois.

As soon as all the official plans of the county of Jacques-Cartier are completed and transmitted to my Department, I also intend to have a map of the whole island of Montreal, similar in all respects to those just mentioned and on the same scale, prepared from the documents of the cadastre of the district of Montreal, the correctness and fidelity of which are well established.

In like manner, as soon as the official plans and other documents concerning all the divisions of other counties are transmitted to me, the compilation of the maps, comprising all the latest information so received, can be continued and the series will form a collection of great value, which at some future time may be engraved or lithographed, and so placed within the reach of all.

For details of the cadastral operations see Appendices Nos. 24, 24a, 25, 25a, 26, 26a, 27 & 27a.

These, your Excellency, are the remarks which I beg to offer as explanatory notes to the detailed statements of the business transacted in the Department over which I preside during the fiscal year 1872-3, and which will be found in the following Appendices.

Respectfully submitted

by Your Excellency's

most humble and obedient servant,

P. FORTIN, *

Commissioner of Crown Lands

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, October 1873.

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APPENDIX

OF

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands,

FOR

THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 30th JUNE 1873:

APPENDIX No. 1

RETURN of Officers, Clerks and Messengers, in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year ending 30 June 1873.

Branches.	Name.	Designation.	Date of appointment.	Salary.	By whom appointed.	Remarks.
	Hon. J. O. Beaubien...	Commissioner.....	1867	\$ 3,750	Official Gazette	Resigned 27 Feb. '73
	Hon. P. Fortin.....	Do	1873	3,750	Do	
	E. E. Taché	Assistant Commissioner....	1869	2,000	Order in Council.	
	Jos. Bouchette.. ..	Deputy Surveyor General.	1818	2,400	Sir T. C. Sherbrooke.	
	E. T. Fletcher.....	Surveyor & Draughtsman				
		& Inspector of Surveys...	1841	1,400	Surveyor General Parke.	
	G. G. Dunlevie.....	Surveyor & Draughtsman..	1852	1,400	Com. of Crown Lands.	
Surveys	H. R. Dufort.....	Draughtsman.....	1861	900	do	
	Jules Taché	Do	1868	800	Order in Council.	
	F. Chassé.....	Clerk	1855	1,100	Com of Lands.	
	T. Morkill.....	Clerk	1858	1,240	do	
	W. F. Collins.....	Clerk in charge	1843	1,800	do	
Land sales.....	F. D. Dugal	Clerk	1854	1,100	do	
	W. E. Collins.....	Clerk	1859	1,060	do	
	L. Berthelot.....	Clerk	1861	1,060	do	
	J. J. Prendergast.....	Registrar.....	1851	1,200	do	
Woods and Forests	L. A. Robitaille.....	Superintendent	1855	1,500	do	
	A. Paré.....	Clerk	1867	1,000	Order in Council.	
	J. V. Gale.....	Accountant	1856	1,600	Com. of Crown Lands.	
	G. G. Gale.....	Clerk	1866	800	do	
Accounts	L. D. Lemoine.....	} Clerks in charge..... {	1858	1,340	Order in Council.	
	L. L. Rivard.....		1868	1,400	do	
	D. C. Mackenzie.....	Clerk	1869	1,060	Com. of Crown Lands.	
	J. B. N. Proulx.....	Clerk	1873	800	Order in Council.	
Office Keeper.....	P. Potvin.....	Office Keeper.....	1859	525	Com. of Crown Lands.	
Messenger	P. Cahill.....	Messenger	1856	525	do	
Do	C. Dumontier.....	Do	1864	525	do	

APPENDIX No. 2.

LIST of Crown Land and Timber Agents, etc., connected with the Department of Crown Lands, showing the Agency, Residence, Annual Salary, date of appointment and Commission, on land collections made during the year ending 30th June 1873.

Name of agent.	Agency.	Residence.	Annual Salary	Date of appointment.	Commission paid during the year on land collections.	REMARKS.
Edmund Heath.....	Coulange.....	Clarendon.....	\$ 800	13 Aug 1869.....	\$ 159 21 cts.	
Robert Farley.....	Gatineau.....	Hull.....	800	do.....	499 02	
G. W. Cameron.....	Petite Nation.....	Thurso.....	800	do.....	166 05	
O. B. Kemp.....	Magog.....	Granby.....	400	do.....	194 42	
Wm. Farwell.....	St. Francis.....	Robinson.....	600	do.....	426 51	
A. Gagnon.....	Arthabaska.....	Arthabaskaville..	800	do.....	307 65	
J. A. Fortin.....	Chaudière.....	St. Joseph.....	600	do.....	308 95	
C. T. Dubé.....	Grandville.....	Rivière-du-Loup..	800	do.....	181 47	
J. B. Lepage.....	Rimouski.....	Rimouski.....	800	do.....	197 37	
J. N. Verge.....	Bonaventure.....	Carleton.....	600	do.....	75 02	Deceased 18 February 1873.
L. J. Riopel.....	Bonaventure.....	New-Carlisle.....	600	7 May 1873.....		Vice Verge.
G. Duberger.....	Saguenay.....	Murray Bay.....	600	13 Augt 1869...	21 84	
J. O. Tremblay.....	Saguenay and Lake St. John.....	Chicoutimi.....	800	do.....	123 59	
J. Dumais, assistant {	John.....	Roberval.....	200	15 Sept. 1871...		
L. Z. Rousseau.....	St. Charles.....	Quebec.....	600	13 Augt 1869...	91 69	
A. Dubord.....	St. Maurice.....	Three Rivers.....	1,200	do.....	431 86	
J. B. Delfauss.....	L'Assomption.....	Joliette.....	800	do.....	177 50	
C. E. Belle.....	L'Assomption & Petite Nation parts of.....	Montreal.....	1,200	do.....	219 89	
John Eden.....	Gaspé (part of).....	Gaspé Basin.....	400	3 Feb. 1870.....	48 13	
L. Roy, senior.....	Gaspé (part of).....	Cap-Chat.....	200	do.....	14 38	
Thomas Breen.....	Montmagny.....	Montmagny.....	800	27 June 1870....	69 41	
C. de Salaberry.....	Forest Ranger.....	Chambly.....	1,400	17 July 1869....		
L. H. Gosselin.....	do.....	Rimouski.....	1,200	7 Feb. 1873....		
A. B. Filion.....	Petite Nation (part of)...	Grenville.....	450	20 Dec. 1872....	4 86	
John Hume.....	Inspector.....	Leeds.....	1,000	13 Aug 1869....		
W. C. Willis.....	Eastern Townships.....	Sherbrooke.....	100	Nov. 1867.....		Game Overseers.
Alfred Blais.....	Rimouski.....	Rimouski.....	100	Nov. 1867.....		do
A. Labbée.....	Charlevoix.....	St. Urbain.....	100	7 Mar. 1873....		do

LIST of Crown Land and Timber Agents, etc., connected with the Department of Crown Lands, etc.—Continued.

Name of agent.	Agency.	Residence.	Annual Salary.	Date of appointment.	Commission paid during the year on land collections.	REMARKS.
Paul Duchesne..... A. J. Russell.....	Chicoutimi..... Upper Ottawa.....	St. Urbain..... Ottawa City.....	\$ 100	7 May 1873.....	\$ cts.	Game Over seers. The Crown Timber Office, acts for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec : and also for the Dominion of Canada. in the collection of Slide Dues ; the proportion of salaries, &c., to be borne by the Gen. and Provincial Governments when decided.
M. L. Stewart.....	General Collector of Timber and Slide dues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The remarks above also apply to this Agent.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec 30 June 1873.

E E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 3.

Special Return of Crown Land and Timber Agents, Agencies, date of appointment, annual salary and commission allowed, also employés attached to each agency, year ending 30th June 1873.

Name.	Agency.	Date of Appointment.	Annual Salary.	Commission on Land Returns.	REMARKS.
C. E. Belle, Agent.....	L'Assomption and Petite Na-	6 May 1864...	\$ 1,200	\$ 219. 89 cts.	Land and Timber Agent.
J. C. Coursolles, Clerk....	tion. (Parts of).....	1st May 1858...	800		
A. Dubord, Agent.....	St. Maurice.....	26 May 1859...	1,200	431. 86	
Wm. Lamb, Clerk.....	.....	2 Sept. 1861...	800	
A. J. Russell, Agent.....	Upper Ottawa.....	June 1846...	1,840	No commission allowed	
C. S. McNutt, Assistant.	13 April 1858...	1,200		Timber Agent only. The Crown Timber office Ottawa, acts for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and also for the Dominion of Canada, in the collection of Slide dues; the proportion of salaries, &c., to be borne by the General and Provincial Governments when decided
J. Ritchie, Clerk.....	.....	22 June 1864...	700	
E. T. Smith, Clerk.....	.....	23 June 1864...	550	
McL. Stewart, Agent.....	General Collector of Timber and Slide dues	27 Sept. 1845...	2000	No commission allowed	The above remarks also apply to this Agent.
Wm. O'Kane, Assistant.	1st June 1861...	1,200		Deceased 14 September 1872.
John McKay, Assistant.	.....	27 May 1864...	1,200	
Pierre Miller, Clerk.....	.....	7 Nov. 1872...	1,000	

* These salaries are paid by the Federal Government.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June 1873.

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 4.

List of Agents, etc., Jesuits Estates, Seigniory of Lauzon, Crown Domain and Gold Mines, for the year ending 30th June 1873.

Name.	Nature of agency.	Date of appointment.	Commission paid during year.	REMARKS.
Laurin, Jos.....	Crown Domain and commuting agent. Censive of Quebec. Superintendent Beach and Deep Water Lots, and Agent for Seigniory of Lauzon.	1865, September 5 and 1868, January 3.....	\$ cts. 817 00	
Varin, J. B.....	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Jesuits Estates, District of Montreal.....	1840, April 1.....	345 32	
Lottinville. F.....	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Cap de la Madeleine and Jesuits Estates, City of Three Rivers.....	1855, June 1.	167 67	
Guillet, Jr., Ls.....	Collecting and Commuting Agent, Seigniory of Batiscan.....	1848, June 1.....	93 40	
L. L. Rivard	Inspector of Gold Mines.....	1871, November 3.....	No salary.	
Huot & Larue	Collecting and Commuting Agents, Jesuits Estates, District of Quebec.....	1868, January 3.....	652 13	

E. E. TACHÉ.
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June 1873.

APPENDIX No. 5.

STATEMENT of the number of acres sold, amount of sales, and amount of collections for the year
ending 30th June, 1873.

Date.	Service.	Number of acres sold.	Amount of sales.	Amount of collections.
12 months to				
	Crown Lands	125,622	\$ cts. 49,724 19	\$ cts. 53,123 62
30 June 1873.	Clergy Lands.....	5,874	2,677 79	5,608 90
		131,496	52,401 98	58,732 52

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June 1873.

E. E. TACHÉ.
Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 5a.

STATEMENT shewing the number of acres sold, Free Grants and those for Colonization purposes, also number of acres surveyed and the number of acres for sale on the 30 June of each fiscal year, from 1st July 1867 to 30 June 1873.

YEAR.	Acres sold.	Free Grants.	Colonization.	Surveyed.	Number of acres for sale.
1st July 1867 to 31st December 1868.....	202,703	10,502	.....	54,014	6,170,375
1st January to 30 June 1870	151,103	8,051	6,129	371,173	6,321,265
1st July 1870 to 30 June 1871.....	163,056	21,302	93,122	120,498	6,164,283
do 1871 do 1872.....	168,183	11,212	43,703	174,320	6,115,505
do 1872 do 1873	125,622	7,130	7,486	58,584	6,033,851
Total	810,667	58,197	205,440	778,589	.....

R É S U M É .

For sale 1st July 1867	6,329,566
Number of acres granted, from 1st July 1867 to 30 June 1873. { Sales	810,667
Free Grants	58,197
Colonization	205,440
.....
.....	5,255,262
.....	778,589
.....	6,033,851
For sale 30 June 1873	

Add Surveyed

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30 June 1873.

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 6.

STATEMENT of Receipts of Department of Crown Lands, for the 12 months ending 30th June 1873.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Woods and Forests			518,682	62
Jesuits Estates.....			13,193	33
Crown Domain.....			4,749	41
Seignior of Lauzon.....			7,072	82
Crown Instalments.....			53,123	62
Clergy do			5,608	90
Special Service.....			26	50
Surveyors Fee Fund.....			183	96
Surveys			3	00
Gold Mines.....			7	00
Timber Commission.....			1	08
Patent Fees			65	50
Casual Fees.....			39	29
Inspection Fees			84	00
Assignment Fees.....			61	50
Settlement Fees.....			988	16
Sugar Licences			18	30
Location Fees			122	00
Registration Fees.....			389	00
Investigation Fees.....			2	00
			604,421	99
SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.				
Deposits.....	6,908	79		
Timber Deposits.....	481	10	7,389	89
			611,811	88

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June 1873.

APPENDIX No. 7.

STATEMENT of Expenditure of Department of Crown Lands, year ending
30th June 1873.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Agents salaries.....		18,788 00
Agents disbursements.....		5,191 44
Registration service.....		18,202 00
Refunds.....		1,651 97
Surveys.....		24,000 00
Board of Examiners.....		220 00
Commission agents.....		3,735 06
Special service.....		389 70
Gold Mines.....		1,594 42
Woods and Forests.....		6,961 37
Advertising.....		135 56
Postage.....		747 29
Jesuits Estates.....		1,583 08
Crown Domain.....		939 55
Seignior of Lauzon.....		813 98
Gosford Road.....		6 633 48
Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Co.....		35,566 67
Crown Lands.....		1,248 28
Old Ledger accounts.....		7 10
Boundary Line Ontario and Quebec.....		8,000 00
LESS.—Registration service.....	18,202 00	136,409 55
Gosford Road.....	6,633 48	
Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Co.....	35,566 67	
Boundary Line Ontario and Quebec.....	8,000 00	68,402 15
Actual expenditure.....		68,007 40
SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.		
Timber Deposits.....	862 11	
Deposits.....	5,230 49	6,092 60
		74,100 00

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June 1873.

APPENDIX No. 8.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Return of Surveys from 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873.

Surveyor.	Surveys.	Cost of Survey.	Area.	Outlines and Rivers. Miles.	County.	REMARKS.
St. Pierre G. E.....	Township of Begon	\$ cts. 1,528 80	19,710	13½	Témiscouata.....	Subdivision of residue.
Dorval Urg	do Joliette	798 58	18,394		Joliette..	do do
Brabazon S. L.....	do Huddersfield.....	1,165 12	20,480.		Pontiac.....	do the West half.
Gagnon G..	River Malbay, scaling part of.....	3,492 50	58,584	52		From the rear boundary of the seigniory of Murray Bay.
Bignell John.....	Exploration of the upper waters of the rivers St. Maurice, Gatineau and Ottawa...	1,474 81				
Lachevrotière T. C. de... Casgrain E.....	do River Manouan..... do Lands to be granted to the Gosford Railway Company	4,460 58 2,095 83		297 About 85		Commencing at mile post 190 on Lake Asiwawanan. Commencing at mile post 51 on Lake Manouan.
Desmeules J. C.....	Townships of Labarre & Kenogami.	326 85 101 20			Chicoutimi	Balance, viz : \$1409 paid by the Company. Being amount withheld on settlement of account, but subsequently allowed.
Legendre J. B. O..... Du Tremblay P. P. V.... Duval J. N	do Bulstrode, part of..... do Lejeune..... do Ashford.....	1,828 36 778 10 230.74			Arthabaska....	Resurvey of the East part, subdivided in 1796.
Painchaud A.....	Islands in York River.....	211 36		37	Portneuf & Champlain. L'Islet	Outlines of the Township. Verification of part.
	58,584 acres, subdivided into Farm lots at 5½ cents per acre.	\$15,000 33			Gaspé	In front of the Townships of York and Gaspé Bay South.

N. B.—The foregoing quantities and amounts exhibit the surveys completed and paid up to date, apart from the surveys in progress, on most of which advances have been made.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec 30th June 1873.

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 9.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

STATEMENT of Revenue collected during the fiscal year ending 30th June 1873.

				\$	cts.
Amount collected in Upper Ottawa Territory by	A. J. Russell	do	do	220,353	32
do do do	McLean Stewart	do	do	64,779	96
do do do	Chs. E. Belle	do	do	1,202	19
				286,335 47	
do do do	Lower do	do	do	75,340	23
do do do	do do	do	do	41	03
				75,381 26	
do do do	St. Maurice	do	do	68,687	79
do do do	Arthabaska	do	do		
do do do	do	do	do	4,635	41
				516 38	
				5,211 79	
do do do	Magog	do	do	26	80
do do do	St. Francis	do	do	4,026	89
do do do	Chaudière	do	do	7,101	99
do do do	Montmagny	do	do	11,146	80
do do do	Grandville	do	do	5,682	09
do do do	Rimouski	do	do	2,692	16
do do do	Bonaventure	do	do		
do do do	do	do	do	9,795	44
				9,795 44	
do do do	Gaspé	do	do	2,990	40
do do do	do	do	do	1,556	50
				4,546 90	
do do do	Chicoutimi	do	do	27,714	53
do do do	Saguenay	do	do	10,332	71
				518,682 62	

NOTE.— In addition to the above, the sum of \$481.10, was collected for value of Settler's Timber, applicable (less deduction for charges) in payment of Land making the total collections for the year, \$519,163.72.

E E. TACHÉ,

Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 10.

WOODS & FORESTS.—GENERAL STATEMENT of Timber &c., and amount accrued from Timber Dues and Ground Rents, during the fiscal year ending 30th June 1873.

Agents.	Areas under License.	Saw-Logs.			Maple.		Oak.		Ash.		Elm.		Tamarac.	
		Standards W. Pine.	W. Pine Pieces.	Spruce Pieces.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
A. G. Russell.....	17,546	705,245	493,280	.....	2	67	6	148	13	509	311	9,136	146	5,022
Chs. E. Belle.....	5,476½	197,244½	157,889½	41,402	.....	.....	2	57	.....	.....	128	3,139	44	744
A. Dubord.....	9,760	114,524	204,989	129,718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ant. Gagnon.....	458½	2,462	12,500	26,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	376	7,973
(). B. Kemp.....	.....	.....	536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Farwell.....	789½	428	613	802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. A. Fortin.....	1,124	15,644	10,654	12,141½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thos. B. een.....	1,356	13,524	17,150	74,508	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chs T. Dubé.....	792	1,036	2,935	14,886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jos. N. Verge.....	16	.....	224	1,615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. B. Lepage.....	531	705	411	21,005½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L. G. Riopel.....	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Eden.....	332	269	912	2,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louis Roy.....	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. O. Tremblay.....	3,542	4,989	58,750	70,174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geo. Duberger.....	1,491½	4,012	5,927	40,492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	44,286½	1,060,082½	966,770½	435,986	2	67	8	205	13	509	439	12,275	566	13,739

APPENDIX No. 10.—Continued.

WOODS and Forests, General Statement of Timber, &c., and amounts accrued from Timber Dues and Ground Rents, during the fiscal year ending 30th June 1873.

Agents.	White Pine.		Red Pine.		Birch.		Bass-wood.		Spruce.		Hemlock.		Cedar.		Fire-wood.	
	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Hard cord.	Soft cord.
A. J. Russell.....	88,553	4,934,162	7,680	298,382	.....	.....	2	66	4	95	1	47	434	6,914	.....	.....
Chs. E. Belle.....	659	20,838	4	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	272	.....	.....	185	1,515	.....	.....
A. Dubord.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Ant. Gagnon.....	137	1,890	.....	.....	1,779	30,962	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177
O. B. Kemp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wm. Farwell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. A. Fortin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	1,056	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thos. Breen.....	152	3,144	.....	.....	.....	988	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chs. T. Dubé.....	53	1,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jos. N. Verge.....	217	5,387	.....	.....	120	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. B. Le Sage.....	202	1,440	.....	.....	205	5,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L. J. Riopel.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	637	8,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Eden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louis Roy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. O. Tremblay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geo. Duberger.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	89,973	4,968,531	7,684	298,482	2,939	49,390	2	66	10	367	67	1,103	619	8,429	.....	1,200

APPENDIX No. 10.—Continued.

WOODS and Forests, General Statement of Timber &, and amount accrued from Timber Dues and Rents, during the fiscal year ending 30th June 1873.

Agents.	Cedar rails.	Knees.	Hutstocks	Shingles	Railway ties.	Interest	Trespass	On Timber dues.	On Ground rent.	On Bonus.	Total.
	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Packs.	Pieces.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
A. J. Russell.....	810 47	135 57	220,202 14	37,063 35	28,123 94	286,335 47
Chs. E. Belle.....	619	9,349	6 59	477 85	46,846 42	11,250 00	16,800 40	75,381 26
A. Dubord.....	509 79	.....	44,168 00	19,520 00	4,490 00	68,687 79
Ant. Gagnon.....	5,268	132	109	137½	.....	.....	569 96	3,635 98	951 85	54 00	5,211 79
O. B. Kemp.....	26 80	.....	.....	26 80
Wm. Farwell.....	1,000	.....	72 65	185 60	1,590 64	2,178 00	4,026 89
J. A. Fortin.....	191 48	4,052 51	2,248 00	610 00	7,101 99
Thos. Breen.....	35 00	.....	8,108 30	2,913 50	90 00	11,146 80
Chs. T. Dubé.....	135 02	1,249 07	1,588 00	2,710 00	5,682 09
Jos. N. Verge.....	126 45	236 99	32 00	.....	395 44
J. B. LePage.....	3 81	2 73	1,417 12	1,091 00	177 50	2,692 16
L. J. Ricipel.....	1,800 00	7,600 00	9,400 00
John Ed'n.....	256 40	664 00	2,070 00	2,990 40
Louis Roy.....	2 50	.....	10 00	344 00	1,200 00	15,556 50
J. O. Tremblay.....	25 90	.....	12,768 63	7,684 00	7,836 00	27,714 53
Geo. Duberger.....	80 90	.....	3,197 31	2,810 50	4,244 00	10,332 71
	5,268	132	109	756½	10,349	1,474 96	1,711 71	346,361 27	90,950 84	78,183 84	518,682 62

Department of Crown Lands,
Woods and Forests. }
Quebec, 30th June 1873. }

E. E TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 11.

STATEMENT of Disbursements and Receipts on account of Gold Mines, Province of Quebec, year ending 30th June 1873.

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Pay and expenses to Police Force for part of the year ending 30th June 1873.....	\$1,591 42
RECEIPTS.	
L. L. Rivard amount of fees received during year ending 30th June 1873.....	\$7 00

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands
Quebec, 30th June, 1873.

APPENDIX No. 12.

SPECIAL RETURN of Officers and Clerks at the Cadastre Office Montreal, Quebec
and Three Rivers, year ending 30th June 1873

NAMES.	Designation.	Annual salary.
	MONTREAL.	\$ cts.
J. B. Varin	Director	1,600 00
F. W. Blaiklock	Surveyor and Draughtsman	1,200 00
L. W. Sicotte	Clerk	1,000 00
J. H. Leclair	Surveyor and Draughtsman	800 00
	QUEBEC.	
P. L. Morin	Surveyor and Draughtsman	1,400 00
G. A. Varin	Clerk	800 00
R. D'Estimauville	do	300 00
F. Lachaine	do	800 00
G. A. Bouchele	Clerk and Draughtsman, employed in the Department for general correspondence, copying of plans and books of reference; resigned 26th october 1872	per diem 2
Charles Gauvin	Clerk	per diem 1 50
	THREE RIVERS.	
G. A. Bourgeois	Director	1,400 00
L. O. A. Arcand	Surveyor and Draughtsman	1,200 00
P. Guillet ..	Clerk	600 00

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissoner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June 1873

APPENDIX No. 13.

SPECIAL Return of Extra Clerk employed in the Department of Crown Lands for
year ending 30th June 1873.

P. M. A. Genest—Extra clerk from 13 October 1872 to 30 June 1873, \$1 50 per
diem \$390 00

E. E. TACHÉ,

Assistant-Commissioner

Department of Crown Land,
Quebec, 30th June 1873.

APPENDIX No. 14.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—Return of Lands granted by Letters patent from 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873.

Grants of and under 100 acres.		Grants above 100 and under 500 acres.		500 acres and upwards.		Total number of Grants.	Number of Acres granted.	Whether by gratuitous grants or sale.	Total number of acres granted.
Grants.	Acres.	Grants.	Acres.	Grants.	Names of Grantees.				
372	27,828	174	33,428	.....	.....	372	27,828		Acres. Granted to 30th June 1872..... 5,750,297 Granted from 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873 73,414 5,823,711
				1	Théo. Girouard, Stanfold, and Elizée Beaudet, Quebec.....	174	33,428		
				1	Benson Bennett				
				1	Alice Wicksteed, Inverness.....				
				1	Legal Representatives of the late George Desbarats, Montreal.....				
				1	Les révérends Pères Oblats.....				
				1	G. B. Hall, Quebec.....				
				1	Stephen S. Phelps, Bolton				
				1	G. R. Eaton, Berlin, New-Hampshire.....				
				1	Thos. Bennett, Bury				
				9	.....	9	8,965		
						555	70,221	Sale.	Granted to 30th June 1872..... 5,750,297 Granted from 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873 73,414 5,823,711
						39	3,193	Gratuitous.	
						594	73,414	Total.	

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June 1873.

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 15.

STATEMENT showing the number of Beach and Deep water lots granted by Letters Patent from 1st July 1872 up to 30th June 1873, also the names of grantees, dates of grants, and situation of lots.

Names of grantees.	Dates of grants.	Locality.	Beach Lots.	Deep water Lots.
Jos. Léger Hardy	20 July 1872.....	St. Charles des Grondines.	1	1
Jas. A. Sewell, Jr, M. D., & a ^l , es-qua.....	4 October 1872 ..	Mouth of River Jacques- Cartier	1	
The Grand Trunk Railway Com- pany	20 February 1873.	St. John's.....	1	1
John McDougall & Sons	13 March 1873.....	Three Rivers	1	1
Charles W. Carrier.....	17 March 1873.....	Levis.....	1	1
		Total	5	4

E E. TACHE,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June 1873.

APPENDIX No. 16.

Statement of the number of letters received by the Department of Crown Lands,
from 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873.

Number of letters received from 1st July '872 to 30th June 1873.....	4,314
Number of Orders in Council received during the same period.....	34

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assist.-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec 30th June 1873.

APPENDIX No. 17.

STATEMENT showing the number of instructions given to Surveyors ; the number of plans and tracings copied ; the number of Townships and Parishes erected ; the number of Reports prepared and Adjudications made ; the number of Sales and Locations cancelled ; the number of lots comprised in such sales and locations, and the number of Letters written from 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873.

Instructions to Surveyors.....	28
Plans and tracings	349
Townships erected.....	1
Parishes and villages erected.....	13
Reports	91
Adjudications.....	133
Sales and locations cancelled	586
Lots comprised	724
Letters written.....	2,979
CADASTRE OFFICE.	
Letters written.....	180
Plans copied.....	30
Number of descriptions copied.....	15,064
do plans compared.....	105
do descriptions compared.....	17,648

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June 1873.

APPENDIX No. 18.

STATEMENT showing the number of lots of public lands inspected and classified, the names of the Agents, Agencies and Townships in which the inspections have been made, during the year ending 30th June 1873.

NAMES of Agents and Agencies.	Townships.	Number lots.	Total of lots inspected & classified.
J. O. TREMBLAY, Lake St. John Agency	Chicoutimi	250	961
Is. DUMAIS (assistant).	Bagot	523	
	Roberval	188	
Ls. ROY, Gaspé Agency (part of) ...	Christie	48	48
J. A. FORTIN, Chaudière Agency	Linière	19	19
EDM. HEATH. Coulange Agency	Onslow	150	217
ROBERT FARLEY, Gatineau Agency	Leslie	67	
	Lowe	1	
	Masham	1	
GEO. W. CAMERON, Petite Nation Agency (part of)	Aylwin	2	6
	Portland West	2	
	Lochaber	2	
	Augm. of Grenville	6	
O. B. KEMP, Magog Agency	Ripon	1	10
	Buckingham	1	
	Grantham	12	
W. FARWELL, St. Francis Agency	Wickham	3	15
	Hereford	6	
	Auckland	25	
ANT. GAGNON, Arthabaska Agency	Hampden	10	41
	South Ham	7	
	Ham	13	
	Chester	1	
	Warwick	1	28
	Aston	3	
	Bulstrode	1	
	Stanfold	2	
			1,345

E. E. TACHÉ,
Asst.-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June 1873.

APPENDIX No. 19.

STATEMENT of the quantity of land reserved for Colonization Societies, under the provisions of the Act 32 Vict. ch. 14, during the year ending the 30th June 1873, shewing the names of the Societies in whose favor such reserves have been made, in what township said lands are situated, the number of lots and acres reserved for each society ; also the dates of the Orders in Council authorising such reserves.

Name of Society.	Date of Order in Council.	Townships.	Number of Lots.	Number of acres reserved for each Society.
Temiscouata .....No. 1	14 September 1872	Bégon	16	1,600
Ottawa .....No. 1	5 July 1872.....	Aumond	54	5,241
Montreal West.....No. 1	21 September 1872	Marston	6	645
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	7,486

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June 1873.

E. E. TACHÉ.
Assistant-Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 20.

STATEMENT of Colonization Roads in the Province of Quebec, together with the names and residences of the Agents, the townships traversed by said Roads, the number of acres of land open for location on each, and the regulations or conditions under which Free Grants thereon are made.

TACHÉ ROAD.

J. B. LEPAGE, Agent, Rimouski.
 C. T. DUBÉ, do Rivière-du-Loup (en bas.)
 EUG. RENAULT, do Montmagny.

10,140 acres open for location.

The Taché Road, which is only partially constructed, begins in the township of Buckland and traverses the township of Mailloux, in the county of Bellechasse, the townships of Montminy and Patton, in the county of Montmagny, the townships of Arago, Garneau and Lafontaine, in the county of l'Islet, the townships of Chapais, Painchaud, Chabot and Pohenegamook, in the county of Kamouraska, the townships of Armand, Demers, Hocquart and Raudot, in the county of Temiscouata, the townships of Bédard, Chénier, Duquesne, Macpès, Neigette, Fleury and part of the township Cabot, in the county of Rimouski, where it joins the Matapedia Road.

MATAPÉDIA ROAD.

J. B. LEPAGE, Agent, Rimouski.
 Ls. J. RIOPEL, do New-Carlisle,

12,614 acres open for location.

This Road commences in the parish of St. Flavie, on the River St. Lawrence, in the county of Rimouski, and connects with the east end of the Taché Road, in the township of Fleury, and passes thence (occasionally intersecting the Kempt Road,) through the township of Cabot, the seigniory of Lake Matapedia and the townships of Lepage and Casupscull, in the county of Rimouski, and the townships of Assemetquagan and Ristigouche to the mouth of the Matapedia, in the county of Bonaventure.

KEMPT ROAD.

J. B. LEPAGE, Agent, Rimouski.
 Ls. J. RIOPEL, do New-Carlisle.

20,526 acres open for location.

The Kempt Road commences on the River Ristigouche, in the township of Ristigouche, traversing that township and the township of Assemetquagan, in the county of Bonaventure, the townships of Casupscull and Lepage, the seigniory of Matapedia, the township of Cabot and the seigniory of Métis, in the county of Rimouski, to the River Métis, on the River St. Lawrence.

MATANE AND CAP CHAT ROAD.

J. B. LEPAGE, Agent, Rimouski.
 Ls. Roy, do Ste. Anne des Monts.

2,775 acres open for location.

This Road commences at St. Jérôme, in the seigniory of Matane, in the county of Rimouski, and passes along the shore of the River St. Lawrence through

APPENDIX No. 20.— *Continued.*

the townships of St. Denis, Cherbourg, Dalibaire, and Romieu, in said county, and the township of Cap-Chat, to St. Ann's, in the county of Gaspé.

WARE AND LANGEVIN ROAD.

J. A. FORTIN, Agent, St. Joseph, Beauce.

272 acres open for location.

The Langevin Road traverses portions of the townships of Ware and Langevin.

MAILLOUX ROAD.

EUG. RENAULT, Agent, Montmagny.

11,000 acres open for location.

This Road starts at a point on the Taché Road, in the township of Mailloux, traverses said township and the townships of Roux, Bellechasse and Daaguam, in the county of Bellechasse.

TEMISCOUATA ROAD.

CHS. T. DUBÉ, Agent, Rivière-du-Loup, en bas.

17,522 acres open for location.

The Témiscouata Road commences at Rivière-du-Loup, running through the townships of Whitworth and Armand and the seigniory of Témiscouata, to the Province line.

ELGIN ROAD.

EUG. RENAULT, Agent, Montmagny.

2,300 acres open for location.

The Elgin Road, in the county of l'Islet, commences at the River St. Lawrence, at Port Joly, in the seigniory of Port Joly, and thence passes on the division line between the townships Fournier, Ashford, Garneau, Lafontaine, Casgrain and Dionne, intersecting the Taché Road on the line between the townships of Garneau and Lafontaine.

LAKE ST. JOHN ROAD.

L. Z. ROUSSEAU, Agent, St. Roch, Québec.

15,758 acres open for location.

The Lake St. John Road starts from the township of Tewkesbury, in the county of Québec, and passes through the township of Cauchon, and the unsurveyed lands of the Crown, also through the township of Metabetchouan, to the village of Metabetchouan, in the county of Chicoutimi.

APPENDIX No. 20.—(*Continued.*)

MARITIME ROAD.

JOHN EDEN, Agent, Gaspé Basin.

LOUIS ROY, do Cap-Chat.

23,682 acres open for location.

The Maritime Road, beginning at and passing through the seigniory of St. Anne des Monts, traverses the townships of Tourelle, Christie, Duchesnay, the seigniory of Mont Louis, Taschereau township, La Magdelaine seigniory, township Denoue, Grande Vallée des Monts seigniory, township of Cloridorme, the seigniory of l'Anse de l'Etang and the township of Sydenham as far as the township of Fox, all in the county of Gaspé.

CONDITIONS OF FREE GRANT LOCATIONS ON COLONIZATION ROADS.

- 1st. The locatee is to proceed to and occupy at once the land assigned to him. Should he not do so within one month of the date of his ticket, or should he abandon the land after having been placed on it, he will be considered as having lost all claim to receive the land.
- 2nd. He is required to clear and place under crop 12 acres of the land located, within four years of the date of his ticket, build a house, and to reside on the land until his settlement duty is performed. When completed, he will be entitled to his patent.
- 3rd. If under the necessity of being temporarily absent from his location, he will apply to the resident agent, stating the length of his intended absence, and the reason for it, which will be entered on the agent's book, if the reasons for absence seem sufficient. Should he absent himself without permission to do so, or should he remain away longer than authorized, he will be considered as having forfeited his location.
- 4th. Any assignment or attempt to assign the ticket or location, without the previous knowledge and approval of the agent, will also be considered as a forfeiture of all right in the locatee or assignee.
- 5th. In all cases of abandonment of location, the located land will be considered immediately open for new location or sale.

No location will be allowed for more than 100 acres to one individual.

NOTE.—The system of Free Grants in this Province (with the exception of Grants not exceeding ten acres for places of public worship, schools, burying-grounds, town hall, &c., and Grants not exceeding one hundred acres for Model or Industrial Farms) is confined by law to land set apart for that purpose on each side of the Colonization Roads mentioned in the foregoing statement.

APPENDIX No. 21.

STATEMENT shewing the names of the Colonization Roads, the names of the Agents and the number of Locations issued on said Roads, from 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873 inclusive, &c.

ROADS.	AGENTS.	Locations issued.	No. of acres.	Locations annulled.	No. of acres.
Taché	J. B. Lepage, C. T. Dubé, E. Renault	15	1,450	1	100
Temiscouata	C. T. Dubé	12	1,088		
Matapedia	J. B. Lepage & L. J. Riopel	15	1,381		
Kempton	do do	3	300		
Matane & Cap Chat ...	Louis Roy & J. B. Lepage	7	542	6	532½
Elgin	Eug. Renault				
Etchemin	J. A. Fortin				
Mailloux	Eug. Renault	12	600		
Ware & Langevin	J. A. Fortin	2	201		
Lake St. John	L. Z. Rousseau				
Maritime	John Eden & L. Roy	16	1,518		
Kennebec	J. A. Fortin	1	50		
	Total	83	7,130	7	632½

E. E. TACHÉ,
Assistant-Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Quebec, 30th June 1873.

APPENDIX No. 22.

Quebec, 4th September, 1873.

To the Honorable

The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR,

I have the honor to report that in my capacity of Inspector of Agencies, I did not visit many Agents during the year ending the 30th June last. As I had in the previous year visited all the Agencies in the Province, a work which was only completed in the month of January, 1872, it was not considered necessary that I should again visit them all in the following year.

One of the Colonization Societies having made application for a reserve of all the unpatented lands in certain ranges in the Township of Marston in the St. Francis Agency, I was employed for sometime in the summer of 1872 in making an inspection of lands in that Township, in order to ascertain what lots under sale were without improvements of any value, with a view of cancelling such sales as might appear to have been made to other than actual or intending settlers.

Early in the month of June last, I again in obedience to instructions from the Department commenced a regular visit to all the Agencies in the Province, in the discharge of which duty I still am and will be for some time longer engaged.

I can in this report speak only of those Agencies which I was enabled to visit before the close of the last fiscal year, and they were but few in number as I commenced with those furthest from Quebec; viz. Gaspé and Bonaventure.

As three new Agents had recently been appointed, I was directed to visit them at as early a period as possible, in order to give them all necessary instructions. I found all these gentlemen to be exceedingly intelligent and anxious to acquire a thorough knowledge of the duties they would be required to perform and I feel convinced they will make very efficient Agents.

In the Agencies which I visited in the time above mentioned, Gaspé and Bonaventure, there was little worthy of particular remark, I found that the Agents accounts from the time of my last visit had been correctly kept and there was nothing to complain of in other respects, with the exception of the smallness of the collections, which in these two Agencies did not in the last two years exceed in amount the collections in the same places for the one year ending June 1871, and the diminution was greater in Bonaventure than in Gaspé, although the land is better in the former than in the latter place, and the amount of arrears due is three times greater.

I do not think that the Agents are to blame for this decrease in the payments on lands which I regret to say is not confined to these two Agencies, it appears to me that there is an increased remissness or unwillingness amongst the people generally to pay the arrears they owe upon Crown Lands, and I am inclined to believe that many of them withhold their payments under the expectation they have been led to entertain that some reduction in price or at least remission of interest will be made.

In almost every Agency there are a great number of sales with only the first instalment paid thereon, in which the arrears are owing for many years, and it is on such sales that the fewest subsequent instalments are paid, recent purchasers being more punctual in paying their instalments than those of an earlier date are.

To permit arrears, which it is determined shall hereafter be fully exacted, to accumulate for an indefinite period is in my opinion a mistaken leniency and prejudicial to the best interests of the inhabitants themselves. It would therefore seem to be the wisest policy either to compel the payment as soon as possible of all the arrears which have been due for a number of years, or to encourage the payment of them by a remission of part of the interest to all those who within a limited time will profit by such an indulgence and come forward and pay what will still remain due.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedt. servant,

(Signed) JOHN HUME.

Inspector of Agencies.

APPENDIX No. 23.

GOLD MINING INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 5 September 1873.

To the Honorable

The Commissioner of Crown Lands,

SIR,

In my capacity of Gold Mining Inspector, I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this branch of the service for the year ended on the 30th June last.

Mining operations which might almost be said to have ceased during the year 1871-72, acquired no greater importance during the last fiscal year; only seven mining licenses for the seigniory Rigaud-Vaudreuil having been issued in the twelve months.

I do not however, think it out of place to state here that a new company has just been formed and organized under the name and style of the "Gilbert and Chaudière Gold Field and Mining Company of Canada, Limited," with a capital of £125,000 stg. This company has, I am informed, acquired from the DeLery Company the right of mining over about 15,000 acres of land in the seigniory of Rigaud-Vaudreuil, where it intends to begin work this fall on a large scale in both quartz and alluvion, and with this view it appears, has made arrangements in London, for procuring the necessary materials and mining plant.

As it has long since been established that there is an abundance of the precious metal in the Chaudière Division which only requires capital for its development, there is reason to hope that the efforts of this new Company will be crowned with success.

APPENDIX No. 23.—*Continued.*

The services of the police under my orders in this Division having become unnecessary owing to the stoppage of mining operations, I, in obedience to your instructions and in virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the law, discharged the men on the 1st of May last, thus putting an end to the expenses connected with the maintenance of that force : and have had all their arms and accoutrements brought to Quebec and deposited in your Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

I. L. RIVARD,
Gold Mining Inspector.

APPENDIX No. 24.

CADASTRE OFFICE.

Montreal, 30th June 1873.

To the Honorable

The Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the transactions of the Cadastre Office at Montreal for the year just expired.

The Cadastration of the following parishes has been performed, Long Point, Point aux Trembles, Rivière des Prairies, Sault au Récollet, St. Laurent and Lachine.

The lots numbered and described in these six parishes amount to five thousand five hundred and forty.

On the 15th of March last I transmitted to your Department the plans and reference books of the parishes of Long Point, Point aux Trembles, Rivière des Prairies and Sault au Récollet, which completed the Cadastre of the county of Hochelaga.

The plans and reference books of St. Laurent and Lachine, county of Jacques Cartier, are now open for inspection by the parties interested, and will be transmitted to you on the expiration of the thirty days allowed for such inspection.

There remain to be cadastrated in the county of Jacques Cartier the parishes of Point Clair, St. Ann, St. Geneviève, l'Isle Bizard and the town of Lachine. Work has been begun in the last mentioned locality.

I have the honor to be

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. B. VARIN,

Director.

APPENDIX No. 21a.

SYNOPTICAL STATEMENT of the work performed in the Cadastre office, District of Montreal, during the year ended 30th June 1873.
J. B. VARIN, Director.

LOCALITY.	Area of Land registered.			Number of lots described in Book of reference.	Date of Closing of Cadastre.	Date of transmission to Department of Crown Lands.	Date of Deposit.	Date of Publication.	Date from which the two years allowed for renewal of registration shall count.	REMARKS.
	Arpents.	Perches.	Feet.							
COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA.										
Parish of Long Pointe.....	9,716	54	163	506	2 Oct. 1872	15 March 73.				
" Pointe-aux-Trembles....	8,267	97	26	236	26 Nov. "					
" Rivière des Prairies.....	7,116	30	13	177	24 Dec. "					
" Sault-au-Récollet.....	13,523	15	14	508	4 Jny. 1873					
COUNTY OF JACQUES-CARTIER.										
Parish of St. Laurent.....	22,094	16	249	3,086	3 April "					
" Lachine.....	10,446	23	96	1,027	30 May "					
Total.....	71,164	36	237	5,540						

APPENDIX No. 25.**Quebec, 1st July 1873.**

**To the Honorable P. FORTIN,
Commissioner of Crown Lands.**

SIR,

I have the honor to lay before you a statement of the work of the Cadastre Office, at Quebec, from July 1872 to date.

The area of the parishes of which cadastre have been completed during the year is 163, 784 arpents, divided into 2,781 lots, as follows : Charlesbourg 1060, St. Gabriel of Valcartier 894, St. Dunstan of Lake Beauport 295 and St. Augustin 532.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

**P. L. MORIN,
Surveyor.**

APPENDIX No 25a.

SYNOPTICAL STATEMENT of the work of the Cadastre Office, District of Quebec.

P. L. MORIN, Esq., Surveyor.

LOCALITY.	Area of Lands registered.		Number of lots described in Book of Reference.	Date of transmission to Department of Crown Lands.	
	Arpents.	Feet.			
COUNTY OF QUEBEC.	23,857	.....	1,060	28 September 1872.	
	95,592	.....	894	30 January 1873	
	18,883	.....	295	21 April 1873.	
COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.	25,452	.....	532	30 June 1873	
	163,784	.....	2,781		
Total					

APPENDIX No. 26.

CADASTRE OFFICE,

Three Rivers, 5th September 1873.

The Honorable P. FORTIN,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Quebec.

SIR,

I enclose herewith a statement showing in detail the work performed by the Cadastre office of the District of Three Rivers from the 19th October 1872 to the 30th June last, a period of about eight months.

The operations therein set forth comprise the completion of the registration division of the county of Nicolet and the cadastration of St. Philippe and St. Lewis wards of the city of Three Rivers; the whole covering a superficies of 108,488 arpents, divided into 3,191 lots and described by as many numbers in the book of reference.

Since the 30th of June the cadastre of the city of Three Rivers has been completed; and the plans and books of reference composing the same will shortly be transmitted to your Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. A. BOURGEOIS,
Director.

APPENDIX No, 26a.

SYNOPTICAL STATEMENT of work performed by the Cadastre office, District of Three Rivers, since 19th October 1872 to 30th June 1873.—G. A. BOURGEOIS, ESQ., Director.

LOCALITY.	Area of Lands Registered.		Number of lots or parts thereof described in the Book of reference.	Date of transmission to the Department of Crown Lands.	Date of Proclamation.	Date from which the two years allowed for the renewal of registration shall count.	Remarks.
	In feet for incorporated Towns and Villages.	In arpents for parishes situate exclusively in Seigniories. In acres for parishes or parts thereof of state in Townships.					
DISTRICT OF THREE-RIVERS.							
COUNTY OF NICOLET							
CITY OF THREE-RIVERS.							
Parish of St. Edouard de Gentilly	.....	34,200	874	1 March 1873	18 June 1873	15 July 1873	Subdivision of a lot already registered, area entered in report of 1871-72.
do St. Pierre les Becquets	.....	57,271	890	1 March do	18 June do	15 " do	
do Ste. Brigitte.....	.....	15,252	203	1 March do	18 June do	15 " do	
do Ste. Perpetue.....	.....	.....	106	1 March do	18 June do	15 " do	
do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Philippe Ward.....	51,932,500	1,602 arp. 85 pr. 160 feet.	620	7 Feb. do	.....	.....
St. Louis.. do	5,280,000	162 arp. 96 pr. 96 feet.	498	28 June do	.....	.....
Total	67,212,500	108,488 arp. 81 pr. 256 feet.	3,191	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX No. 27.

To the Honorable P. Fortin, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith the plan and book of reference composing the cadastre of the parish of Beauport, containing fifteen hundred and eight lots and descriptions covering a superficies of 22,489 arpents, 76 perches and 89 feet. The main and cross roads which I surveyed by their astronomical bearings in the course of this work form a total length of 928 arpents 2 perches and fifteen feet. The shore line of the St. Lawrence in front of the said parish was also scaled with astronomical bearings, and extends over a distance of 122 arpents 5 perches and 16 feet. The retracing of part of the seigniorial line between Beauport and Notre-Dame des Anges, and of the rear lines of the St. Therese, St. Ignace, St. Marie, St. Louis and part of the St. André concessions was also done in the same manner, their length amounting to 520 arpents and 15 feet.

I have also to inform you that besides these measurements, the positions of all the rivers, streams and rear lines of concessions have been established and laid down on the plan.

I chained each lot separately, measuring the depth of the concessions at intervals, but frequently enough to enable the precise contents of each lot to be made out in a satisfactory manner; many of the lots being of irregular figure.

I have also the honor to transmit a plan of the first range of this parish, drawn on a larger scale than that of the general plan, to show more distinctly the irregular subdivision of the lots therein.

The whole done in the most careful possible manner.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

your most obedient servant,

N. V. LEFRANÇOIS.

Ange-Gardien, 31st. May 1873.

A P P E N D I X N o . 2 7 a .
SYNOPTICAL STATEMENT of the Cadastral Operations performed by N. V. LEFRANÇOIS, Esq., P. L. S.,
in the County of Quebec.

LOCALITY.	Area of the Lands registered.		Number of lots described in the Book of Reference.	Date of trans- mission to the Department of Crown Lands.
	Arpents.	Feet.		
Parish of Notre-Dame de la Miséricorde of Beauport.....	22,489	.....	1,508	.....
Total.....	22,489	.....	1,508	.....

APPENDIX No. 28.

REPORT of the scaling and exploration of the rivers Petite and Grande Bergeronne, Escoumains, Sault au Mouton, Portneuf and Sault au Cochon, &c., &c., made in accordance with instructions from the Department of Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec dated 12th November 1872.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec.

SIR,

In conformity with your letter of instructions dated the 12th November 1872, directing me, in my capacity of Provincial Land Surveyor, to make a scaling of the rivers Petite and Grande Bergeronne, Escoumains, Sault au Mouton, Portneuf and Sault au Cochon, situated on the North shore of the River St Lawrence, below the river Saguenay, in the county of Saguenay, I proceeded, immediately after the receipt thereof, to organize my party of men, prepare our baggage, buy provisions, &c. As soon as these necessary preparations were made, I started with all possible diligence for the scene of my operations, a long and difficult journey at this advanced season of the year, taking advantage of the last trip of the St. Lawrence Tow-Boat company's steamer Clyde to reach Tadousac, where a part of my provisions had already been lying for some time. I here, though with considerable difficulty, procured vehicles to carry myself and my men with our provisions and baggage to our destination, it being impossible to go by way of the St. Lawrence on account of the ice therein and the high winds then prevailing, and in due time we found ourselves safely arrived at the "Petite Bergeronne", the starting point of my operations.

The river "Petite Bergeronne" being still open, and not being able to scale it correctly from the banks, I employed the time while waiting for it to freeze over, in exploring the surrounding country and scaling several lakes of considerable importance, such as lake à Gobeil, lake Paradis, lake Patrix, lakes Bergeronne and des Sables.

As soon as the ice on the river was safe to travel upon—(this river very seldom takes with good ice, and there are many places in it which never freeze over at all) I began the scaling, after having ascertained the variation of the compass of my instrument, verified the length of my chain, &c.

This river offers a harbor of refuge of easy access to vessels of light draught, which can pass up as far as the bridge built by the government on the Tadousac Road. Its real mouth is bounded by high, well timbered mountains to the south-west, and to the north-east by rocks bare of all vegetation. But after having penetrated half a mile into the interior, the valley by degrees becomes wider, and soon forms a beautiful basin, which nature has been pleased to shelter on all sides from the high winds so frequent in those regions.

Réül Bouliane appreciating the importance of the situation and the richness of the soil, has located his establishment in the middle of this valley, and cultivates this isolated but admirably situated farm to great advantage. The soil is composed of clay and alluvial earth in the meadows, and of gray and yellow earth mixed with sand in the uplands: the wood on the heights is of several kinds, among which white birch, balsam and spruce predominate, with a few white, red and yellow pine.

The rise and fall of the tide are visible nearly three miles from the mouth of the river, making the latter navigable for this distance by vessels of middling size.

The narrow strips of land at the foot of the mountains on each side of the river are cultivated with success by some few *habitants*, but all signs of cultivation disappear at the end of the fourth mile.

There is on this mile a remarkable water-power, capable of supplying motive power for manufactories of all sorts, especially since the execution of some important work upon it. Mr. Alfred Larouche two years ago erected a saw-mill there with costly dams and slides to facilitate the descent of timber, sufficient not only to supply the locality but to produce a large surplus for commerce.

Within a few chains of the beginning of the fifth mile is an almost perpendicular fall of over two hundred feet in height. Here the proprietor of the mill has been obliged to construct a second slide for saw logs which must have cost a considerable sum of money. The natural difficulties of the upper part of this river have been overcome by the building of a dam about 150 feet wide and ten or twelve feet in height, by which the water is backed up as far as Lac des Sables.

The river hereabouts is, so to speak, walled in as far as the lake "des Sables" on the seventh mile : a rather narrow strip of land on the western bank, widening more or less in different places, affords just sufficient space for a road by which communication is had with the interior. The greater part of the timber thus far has been removed ; a few pines and some grey spruce and tamarac are still to be met with, but cedar, balsam and white birch, poplar and *black spruce* are the most plentiful. Of land fit for cultivation there is not sufficient to settle upon, but enough to remunerate any who might clear it. The lake "des Sables," the most important on this river, is thirteen or fourteen miles in circumference, being about four miles in length by two and a half wide. There are several lumbering camps located in its neighborhood, but the greater number of the saw logs are procured on the upper part of the river to the north-east of the lake. The high mountains surrounding it are well covered with every variety of timber to be found in the Saguenay district, spruce, white birch, balsam, white and red pine, yellow birch, poplar, cotton wood, cedar, alders and basswood are all to be met with either separately or growing together.

With the exception of Point "de Sables" and of a narrow strip of the valley following up the windings of the river to its source, none of the land hereabouts is fit for cultivation, being for the most part very mountainous or covered with almost inaccessible rocks. Lake Paradis discharges towards the north-west into lake "des Sables" by a stream of a few chains in length. Lake Patix does the same to the North-east, as well as a number of other small lakes which feed the streams flowing among the mountains which surround the main lake. The course of the river above lake "des Sables" is interrupted by several falls of no great importance, one in particular, which might be considered a large rapid, would not at all interfere with the running of logs.

On the sixteenth mile, the river divides into two branches, the principal one going towards the west, the other in a North easterly direction. The aspect of the country is every where the same ; the wood is less and less leafy as we penetrate further into the interior ; pine and spruce are more plentiful and of excellent quality.

On the nineteenth mile a new branch takes its course towards the S. S. W. and extending as far as lake "Bergeronne," serves to discharge its surplus waters.

There is a small lake on the twentieth mile, and passing through a small piece of burnt land on the west bank we arrive at the source of this river in a lakelet, supplied by a stream from the North-east which is soon lost in an almost impenetrable ravine.

At the twentieth mile post, on the head waters of the river "Petite Bergeronne" a narrow gorge extends to the westward, and at a distance of two miles may be seen the chain of mountains bordering the river "Ste. Marguerite", while still further, just visible above the horizon to the south-west are the summits of the Saguenay hills. Pine and spruce are found as far as the source of the "Petite Bergeronne," down which they may be floated without any other improvements than those already made.

I then explored the North-east arm, with a view to gaining the source of the "Grande Bergeronne," passing lake Caribou and other small lakes until I reached the source of this branch, and continued my course to the North-east, but instead of falling in with the waters of the "Grande Bergeronne," I came upon those of the river "Polette," a tributary of the Escoumains.

Changing my direction more to the East I still failed to intersect the waters I was seeking but met instead with those of the river à Casette, another tributary of the Escoumains.

Having procured some information from the lumberers working on this river, respecting the probable position of the source of the "Grande Bergeronne" I decided to go and begin the exploration of this latter from its mouth.

I therefore at once returned down the "Petite Bergeronne" taking up the scaling of this river from my first point of departure going down towards the St. Lawrence. This done and having rounded the point "des Sauvages" I began the ascent of the river "Grande Bergeronne."

But considering that I had several large rivers to explore in the course of the winter, and fearing that if I continued the exploration of the "Grande Bergeronne" which is the shortest, the approach of spring would prevent me from completing the longer ones, I reserved the "Grande Bergeronne" for my last operation and continued my route to the Escoumains and began the exploration and chaining thereof, after being detained some days to renew our snowshoes and get our provisions and baggage in order. I could not verify the variation of the needle at starting, time would not permit.

From information received from Mr. Barry, Mr. Tetu's agent, I made out that there was no post of any previous survey to be found in the village or near it. I therefore fixed my starting point at the North-east corner of the centre pier of the bridge which crosses the river near its opening into the St. Lawrence opposite the S. W. end of the saw-mill.

The village of Escoumains and the establishment of Mr. Tetu are situated on the shore of the small bay into which the Escoumains river flows. The village is of no great size, a church stands in the middle of it, overlooking the country. Farming of a good class is carried on but on a small scale. The land is very good for several miles along the river especially to the north-east. It is composed of clay, marl, gray and yellow earth and sand mixed with fine gravel. The wood is a new growth of balsam, poplar, cotton wood, white birch, spruce, willows and aldes.

On the second mile, several settlers have made considerable improvements on their land, deriving therefrom sufficient produce for their own wants and having a surplus to dispose of.

On the third mile the river is crossed by a bridge constructed by the Bureau of Colonization, and the road continues along the west bank, following its general course upwards, but at more or less distance according to the necessity for avoiding hills and curves.

On leaving the fourth mile the land rises gradually and the valley becomes narrower, so much so that in several places there is no room for a passage on either side of the river.

On the tenth mile the river "à Cassette" flows in from the West-north-west; a small tributary on which the Messrs Tetu established the first lumber camps last winter. On the eleventh mile the forest has been almost completely destroyed by fire, only a few clumps here and there having escaped. All over the land as far as the eighteenth mile over which the fire has passed, a few small patches of under growth, willows, poplars and alders, growing in the low grounds and ravines, and the charred trunks and stumps of pine and spruce trees which have been cut down on the sides of the mountains and the surrounding rocks are almost the only objects that catch the eye. The river "à Polette" coming from a direction north-west by west on the sixteenth mile, gives a view of the forest in its natural aspect a few miles distant on the sides of the mountains among which it flows. The Messrs Tetu have re-established the old lumber camps on this tributary, where they procure pine and spruce. This branch of the Escoumains takes its rise in a series of lakes which extend on the north-west to the waters of the "Petite-Bergeronne" On the seventeenth mile the river "Parent," a small stream flowing from the east, falls in about half a mile above the river "à Polette." I made an exploration and scaling of this stream as well as of the lakes. A large part of the timber which grew on its banks has been carried away; the remainder has been burnt. The mountains as they recede, attain a considerable altitude, measuring eight to nine hundred feet in almost perpendicular height: and approaching so closely to the Escoumains as to leave no space for a road on its Eastern bank, this latter and part of the river's bed being encumbered with heaps of fallen earth and stones. To the West the mountains as they extend back, reach a height of about twelve hundred feet.

I made an ascent of one of these, from the top of which I had a magnificent view of the St. Lawrence from "St. André de Kamouraska" to "Ste. Flavie de Rimouski," and of all the islands between these two points.

I could also make out the sources of the rivers "Petite Escoumains" and "Parent" to the east, and of the two "Bergeronnes" the "Cassette" and the "Polette" to the west as well as the valley of the river "St. Marguerite;" the Saguenay mountains extending beyond the horizon towards the West.

On the eighteenth mile is a stream of about a mile in length by which the surplus waters of the Little Escoumains lake are at the time of the Spring freshets discharged into the river Escoumains.

At the end of the twenty first mile the river has worn itself a passage through the solid rock, the numerous obstructions giving rise to a series of rapids, falls and cascades, which render navigation impossible.

I nevertheless continued the exploration over its whole length; the men on their part taking the baggage over a portage by which much trouble and difficulty was avoided. These obstacles disappear on the 24th mile, whence the river continues tranquil as far as the 25th mile, where a contraction of the banks gives the water a current of extraordinary swiftness. A small river coming from a north easterly direction, discharges itself at the foot of this last rapid. A lumbering camp was established here a few years ago, and some of the old huts still remain as they were when occupied, furnished with all the materials required in lumbering operations.

The little river Maclure, coming from the south west, falls into the Escoumains on 26th mile. The lake of the same name which I scaled as well as the

river is not large and has furnished its share of timber : there are still a few spruce and pine trees there.

The mountains are more distant on the South-west, but on the north-east they follow closely the course of the river and maintain a height of seven to eight hundred feet above the level of the water.

At the 28th mile they suddenly change their direction, those on the south-west disappearing to the west, whilst those on the north-east form a right angle as the river does, their height diminishing by degrees as they follow its course.

The small river Chatignie takes its rise among the hills to the west, in a series of lakes which aid in rendering it navigable. All the timber of any value on these lands has been cut by Messrs Tétu's lumbermen. The river after flowing tranquilly for several miles, becomes broken by rapids which have to be climbed, so to speak, as far as lake "Gorgotton" on the 43rd mile. Two water courses, already examined, make their appearance, the first called river "à Jos. Boucher" on the 37th mile and the other, on the 38th mile, named river "à la Savanne." There is little or no timber in this section remaining to be cut except some pine and spruce above lake "Gorgotton." A great part of the forest was long ago destroyed by fire, and the new growth will never be of any value : there are however a few clumps of fine looking timber, but the quantity is insignificant. The rising grounds present very much the same appearance. Black spruce and balsam are the principal woods.

Immense rocks cover the land, rising in some places to a height of four or five hundred feet. A branch of the Portneuf passes to the west of the rise of Escoumains heading it off, and limiting its length to sixty-six miles, taking in all the windings of the lakes and the river. Upon the ridge I planted a post marked 66th mile with the date and my signature.

I scaled the principal lakes through which the river flows and some of its most important branches, exploring them from time to time as opportunities presented themselves.

I then returned down the river as far as lake "des-Cœurs," and from there struck off in a south-easterly direction and ascended a stream and some lakes leading towards the hills, in hopes to fall in with the waters of the river "Sault au Mouton," but the first water course encountered on the slope opposite the Escoumains to the eastward was a branch of the river "aux Ours," a tributary of the Portneuf. Then taking a new course to the south-east we soon found the upper waters of the river "Sault au Mouton" which I chained from its source downwards to its mouth where it joins the St. Lawrence.

The whole length of the "Sault au Mouton" is fifty four miles and a quarter. Its principal branches are the rivers "aux Castors" "à Roussel" the rivulet "à Martel" and the small streams "de l'est" and "de l'ouest." The lumberers who began work last fall on the river "Sault au Mouton" took out logs from as far as the borders of the lake "de la petite montagne," and the remainder of the forest above the lake has been explored with a view to cutting the timber as far as the source of the river if possible. The improvements made in this river allow of timber being floated down nearly its whole length with tolerable facility. The Messrs Tetu have spared no expense in removing rocks and damming up impracticable rapids in order to insure a sufficient volume of water. At the discharge of the lake "de la petite montagne," a dam eighteen feet high by at least a hundred feet in length backs up the water for six or seven miles and is of great assistance in driving logs, by creating a very strong current when the sluices are opened.

The varieties of wood which predominate are, spruce, white birch, balsam, scrub pine, tamarac and pine; the land is generally undulating and rocky. The mountains on the upper part of the river are not very high, but below the grand rapid on the twenty fourth mile their height above the water is about doubled, owing to the fact that the bed of the stream makes a sudden descent of about three hundred feet while their summits maintain their previous level.

There are several remarkable water powers at different places on this river: a glance at the plan accompanying this report will show their position and enable you to estimate their height.

There is very little land fit for cultivation in the valley of the "Sault au Mouton;" a few narrow strips at two or three places below the grand rapid and at the mouth of the river contain all that is susceptible of clearing and improvement. The bay of "Mille Vaches" near the discharge of the river offers a good location for settlement, a chapel has been erected near the St. Lawrence and there has been a priest residing there for several years. The farms are small but of excellent quality, immense natural meadows extend round the bay, and are of great advantage to the farmers who occupy themselves in raising cattle.

The post of "Sault au Mouton," situated at the entrance of the river, forms a pretty little village, neatly and well built, in the neighborhood of the mills of the Messrs Tetu. A cascade of sixty feet in height falling into the St. Lawrence is the last of a great number in this river, which well deserves its name. Regarded from the St. Lawrence this imposing water-fall imparts a certain grandeur to the appearance of the place; the picturesque mountains of the vicinity forming an admirable back ground and framing to a very charming picture.

Having completed the required operations on the river "Sault au Mouton," immediately proceeded to the mouth of the river Portneuf and began the scaling of that river, taking for my point of departure the chapel of the post of Portneuf on the south-west bank.

The Hudson's Bay Company's post has been abandoned for some years. A missionary comes two or three times a year to administer the ordinances of religion to the three or four families residing in the neighborhood. There is not much done in the way of farming at Portneuf, the number of residents being very small, there is however sufficient good land to allow of the formation of a small parish, with all the necessary elements of success, as soon as a road is opened to connect the posts lower down the river with that coming from the Bay of Mille Vaches at Tadoussac.

The rise and fall of the tide are perceptible nearly three miles up this river where it is from fifteen to twenty chains wide and three or four feet deep at low water. The banks of the river are steep, and reach a hundred feet in height. The land is composed of sand and yellow and grey earth, resting on a subsoil of clay. The first rapid considerably diminishes the breadth of the river, which is nowhere for fifty miles further more than two or three chains wide.

A saw mill was formerly put in operation here by a Quebec firm, who must have derived a considerable profit from the manufacture of lumber, owing to the abundance of timber and the facility with which it could be brought to the mill, four men being able to drive any number of logs down the fifty miles of this river which have been worked upon.

The mill and dam have both been destroyed by fire, the only part of the premises remaining is a small house or office.

On the seventh mile the river has worn itself a deep narrow channel in the rock with perpendicular sides through which the water dashes with extreme swiftness. Before reaching still water, a fall of thirty feet in height presents itself, over which the water is precipitated in three equidistant streams into the channel above mentioned.

The portage is on the east side of the river and is about a mile in length.

Above this fall the river maintains a width of two, three or four chains, up to the second fall, on the twentieth mile. The burnt lands on this river begin on the south-east bank of the Black river (*Rivière noire*), on the sixteenth mile, to the east. At the 18th mile to the west, the river Portneuf receives the discharge of the river "*des Cèdres*;" the burnt lands do not extend more than a mile along this last mentioned river, and from its mouth the timber clothed heights which border it are seen stretching away to the "*Sault au Moutons*." On the east the *brulé* extends about half way to the "*Sault au Cochon*."

The forest hereabouts having been considerably thinned out by the cutting of a large quantity of pine, the stumps and *débris* supplied fuel for the flames which have completely swept the soil, leaving only the charred trunks, which bear sufficient testimony to the extraordinary richness of the primitive forest. Above the second fall, a contraction of half a chain in width for the length of a few chains has given this part of the river the name of "*cran serré*."

A third fall of some twenty feet necessitates a portage of a few arpents to the east of the river. The burnt lands are dotted here and there with small patches of growing timber, in which some large pine and spruce trees are to be found, while the rest are chiefly balsam, white birch and black spruce. The land on the flats is composed of sand and pebbles. The hills on both sides display to view the rocks of which they are formed and bear no timber of any value.

The burnt lands come to an end about the thirtieth mile, the valley here is narrow and hemmed in by high mountains. A ravine on the east side gives passage to the river "*à la Loutre*" on the thirty-eighth mile, and another on the west does the same at the forty-third mile for the river "*aux Ours*," the source of which I explored at the head of the "*Sault au Mouton*" when operating on that river.

The mountains run parallel with the river and are from five to twelve hundred feet in height. Their varied forms and jagged peaks, with the deep ravines which give passage to the tributaries above mentioned combine to render the scenery of this locality the grandest and most picturesque of the whole region. The table lands covered with scrub pine which border on the river and extend to the base of the mountains, are composed of sand, yellow earth and small rounded pebbles. Their height varies from thirty to a hundred feet, and their width according to the direction of the mountains, from twenty to forty chains. They cease altogether at the fork of the river on the fifty-sixth mile.

The appearance and character of the river Portneuf proper here undergo a change; for the space of five long miles, it is one series of cascades and rapids flowing between two walls one or two chains apart and as high as those of the Saguenay. The depths of this ravine have never in winter been lighted by the sun's rays.

This was a most difficult part of our journey, especially for the men carrying the baggage, who were obliged to cut a passage across the glaciers piled one upon another over a long distance.

At the sixtieth mile post the river for a space of five or six chains was perfectly impassable, obliging us to make a detour of fully two miles.

On the sixty-second mile the river resumes, as it were, the appearance it presents near its mouth. Its width varies from two to eight chains while the current is hardly perceptible.

Its banks which rise gradually to a height of five or six hundred feet, were ravaged by fire many years ago : a growth of small poplars, white birch, scrub-pine and willows cover both the uplands and the meadows except in some spots that are quite bare of vegetation.

The snow which covered the hills and mountains to a depth of eight to ten feet at the time of making this exploration in February, doubtless hid from view the shrubs and underwood which would naturally grow there, shading the little valleys and level banks of the river during the summer season. The first serious obstacle to the navigation of this part of the river presents itself at the eighty-sixth mile in the shape of a cascade which rises by degrees to a height of forty feet over which fall the waters of lake "Caché," which is situated immediately above. Access to it is had by a small portage on the west side. A series of lakes then succeeds extending without interruption as far as the ninety-ninth mile and the *brûlés* disappear on the hundred and third mile, measured on the upper north-east branch which I took for the principal one on account of its width. The north-west branch coming through a narrow inaccessible ravine to join the other, gives no idea of the different appearance it presents a mile further up and of the large interior lakes by which it is fed.

On the hundred and fourth mile part of the timber on the north-east bank has been destroyed by fire, but is in general at this height of an inferior quality, being composed of black spruce, white birch and balsam. The eastern bank of the lake "à l'isle verte" has escaped the fire as well as the north-east part of its feeder, which I explored as far as the hundred and eleventh mile, where I ended my operations on this part of the river.

I then descended the Portneuf to the chief fork on the fifty-sixth mile, from there I scaled this branch as far as the heights, keeping always towards the east in order to reach as soon as possible the river "Sault au Cochon," to procure some provisions which I had had transported half-way for the exploration of the last mentioned river.

In the whole course of this exploration I met with no change in the nature of the soil. Pine, spruce and scrub pine were met with along the first seven miles, but after passing the "Grande Chûte," black spruce and white birch cover the greater part of the land watered by this branch, which receives several small tributaries from the western side and the outlets of a number of lakes.

After reaching the height of land between the Portneuf and the "Sault au Cochon" I encountered on descending the opposite slope, the waters of the little river "au Bouleau" and scaled it and the lakes on its course down to its discharge into the "Sault au Cochon" on the sixty-fifth mile according to the measurement of the latter from its source downwards. This little river bears very appropriately the name which it has borrowed from the immense forest of white birch covering the mountains among which it and its tributaries flow, and which bears so close a resemblance to the fine sugaries of the eastern townships as to be taken for immense maple groves.

Having renewed my stock of provisions I immediately ascended the river "Sault au Cochon" to its source in order to chain it coming downwards. On reaching the heights I met with several families of Indians from whom I received full information respecting the principal branch of the Portneuf, and finding that I was in the vicinity of this river, I took upon myself to go and make a hasty ex

ploration thereof and of its long lakes in order to make as exact a plan as possible, to serve in the compilation of the general plan.

Beginning operations at the north end of the lake forming the head of the river "Sault au Cochon" I scaled this lake and a succession of small ones, following their direction down as far as lake Kakiskapus, or lake "des Pécheries," of which I made a complete scaling, and exploring only the west part which forms a lake by itself, called for a good reason lake "des Baies."

On this upper part of the river the country is all one rocky and mountainous tract covered with spruce, white birch and balsam of middling length and size.

The lake Kakuskanus is a magnificent sheet of water of a very irregular and capricious form, surrounded by hills and mountains whose outlines are as varied as their elevations. The scenery is at once new and pleasing, rivalling that of the smaller Canadian or American lakes as much with regard to general effect as to the details visible from the many different points of view.

Leaving this charming prospect behind me with regret, I continued my progress down the river, scaling it and the numerous small lakes through which it passes, to the "Grand Portage" on the forty-fourth mile. A large part of this tract was traversed by fire some years ago: the new growth of poplar, scrub pine, white birch, willows and alder which clothes the plains and surrounding hills gives it a peculiar appearance, agreeable to contemplate after passing through a stretch of the primitive forest where the density of the foliage and the height of the trees prevent the windings of the river and the outlines of the neighboring hills from being seen.

Not wishing to risk the descent of the river by the "*crans serrés*," and the "Grande Rapide" I scaled the Indian portage and the lakes by which it passes, to its foot on the fifty-sixth mile. This path which the Indians have traversed for centuries, skirts the sides of the mountains, arriving imperceptibly at the summit, and from there descends the other side by similar ingenious windings without causing fatigue or lengthening the road.

The hills are clothed with black spruce, white birch, poplar and balsam; in the ravines the timber is larger, especially the white spruce, but the quantity is small compared with that of other kinds.

Having made this portage without much difficulty I continued the scaling of the river which winds and turns in a very capricious manner, but is not troublesome to navigate, being from two to ten chains wide, and free from rapids or perceptible current as far as the sixty-second mile.

Here, a fall eighteen feet in height and a rapid a mile and a half in length oblige the *voyageur* to forsake the river for the slightly undulating portage on the western bank, after which the river resumes its previous character. The timber below the "Grand Portage" is of superior quality, but the prevailing varieties are white birch, scrub pine, spruce and balsam. The mountains are from six to seven hundred feet in height and the valley between them including the river is from a quarter to half a mile wide.

The ground is sandy on the banks of the river and the table lands, (*plateaux*) but rocky on the heights. At the foot of this rapid is the north-east fork, which is nearly as large as the main river, and flows in a north-easterly direction to join the sources of the river Laval.

From the sixty third to the hundred and second mile the river is not interrupted by any rapid but flows peaceably between the two parallel chains of mountains rising above it crossing the narrow valley at intervals to bathe the

feet of those on one side and immediately returning to do the same for those on the other. The river "des Bouleaux" discharges itself from the west side on the 65th mile. Several other small rivers do the same on one side or the other, and the mountain gorges which give passage to these tributaries are generally better wooded than the valley of the river proper; spruce, pine, white birch, scrub pine, (*cypres*) balsam and poplar, are found of a good size and excellent quality: the best of the pine, however, has been cut.

The firm of Price Brothers & Co. sent lumberers in here last fall to work from the river or lake "à Cassette" on the eighty eighth mile down towards the falls on the hundred and first mile. Notwithstanding the extraordinary quantity of snow which fell during the course of last winter and that the men employed at the beginning were few, the number of logs made was very considerable. I scaled the lake "à Cassette," and I think that the best part of the pine and spruce are to be found in its neighborhood, although these lands were worked nearly twenty years ago, but trees that were small then have had time to become fit for cutting. On leaving the hundred and first mile the mountains disappear altogether, the river has worn a channel eighty to a hundred feet deep in the plain (*plateau*) which extends from the base of the mountains on the north to the St. Lawrence, running to the east until lost to sight near the river Betsiamis, and to the west as far as the Bay of "Mille Vaches."

This plateau is nearly all a perfect level and is composed of sandy soil mixed with gray and yellow earth, resting on a subsoil of clay and marl.

The varieties of wood which predominate are scrub pine, black and gray spruce, tamarac, balsam, white birch, poplar, cottonwood, pine, *bois blanc* and alder. A series of magnificent water powers extends all the way down to the river. The soil is of the best quality and the timber of length and size common only in the best lands. This tract is admirably suited for farming, and should very soon become a fine settlement if the lumbering operations now being carried on along the north shore of the St. Lawrence attract to their vicinity any number of those sturdy settlers such as are scattered over the Upper Saguenay country.

On the hundred and eleventh mile is the large boom and dam for enclosing saw-logs just above the last fall, which at a height of forty feet overlooks the little village of Forestville with its chapel and mills.

These mills were not completed at the time of my arrival at the St. Lawrence in April last, but were expected to be ready for work by the time the logs would be got down.

A great drawback to the different posts on this part of the north shore, especially in winter, is the want of a good road on land. It is very dangerous and often impossible to travel on the beach, as the ice on which the road is marked out is frequently detached and carried away in stormy weather, and the traveller is obliged to return, often after a long journey, in the course of which both himself and his team have encountered much hardship and fatigue.

I completed my operations on the river "Sault au Cochon" at its discharge into the St. Lawrence, and on a small islet there I planted a post marked 1114, with the date and my name according to my instructions.

Having been detained some days by contrary winds and ice, we did not immediately re-ascend the St. Lawrence to the "Grand Berg ronne." I profited by the delay to explore the neighborhood, and found that it was quite possible to locate a road through it.

We then continued our journey, partly by water and partly by land, up to the "Grande Bergeronne." There I resumed the operations begun in January last, and scaled this river as correctly as possible, following along its banks on one side or the other according to circumstances. This river seldom or never freezes over, and being much encumbered by alders, wind falls, and other obstacles, I was obliged to give up chaining above the falls on the ninth mile. The melting of the snow, the great difficulty attending the work, and the slight importance of this stream, joined to the fatigues of the long tramps made during the winter and the diminution of our stock of provisions forced me to refrain from exploring the river beyond the above mentioned point.

I had in my possession a small plan of Mr. Surveyor St. Pierre's exploration and chaining made in the beginning of the winter, and from which I could easily make out the general course of this branch of the "Grande Bergeronne," and of which the drawing I have made on the plan gives a very good idea.

At the beginning of the first mile, i. e. at the government bridge on the Tadousac road, this river divides into two branches, the north-west one, or river "à Bas de soie" is about twelve miles in length; and the north-east branch, the one I scaled, bearing the name of river "à Beaulieu" is considered the main branch of the "Grande Bergeronne."

The country watered by these rivers is nearly all good farming land, a considerable part of it is already well cultivated; the settlers make a very comfortable living, and the missionary who visits them receives most liberal contributions. As far as the ninth mile on the river "Beaulieu" the soil is of the best quality. The lake "à Beaulieu" within that distance is surrounded by natural meadows which are of great advantage to the settlers of that locality. A large part of the timber has been cut and lumberers are again at work on the upper part of the river "à Bas de soie". I explored a portion of this country and found that it contained a magnificent tract of good land, well suited for settlement and advantageously situated to promote the "Grande Bergeronne" mission, and to make it before long, one of the best parishes on this part of the north shore. A flour-mill is in operation near the bridge above mentioned, and the chapel is built on the hill to the east of the river. The tide rises as far as the mill, permitting small vessels to reach the bridge.

Having thus completed my operations, I had the baggage packed up and proceeded immediately to Tadousac in the hope of being able to get my men up on the ice of the Saguenay, but found this was impossible. After waiting several days I had them carried to Malbay by water, and from there to Hebertville by the St. Urbain and Kenogami road.

The whole humbly submitted

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. H. DUMAIS,

P. L. S.

Kamouraska 23rd August 1873.

APPENDIX No. 29.

To the Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands,

Sir,

In obedience to instructions from your department dated the 7th August 1872 for the survey of the rivers Manicouagan, Pentecôte, Trinité and Godbout, flowing from the North into the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence, I beg to report as follows.

Having provided my self with the necessary outfit, canoes and requisite supplies, I organized one party to accompany me, and made arrangements with others for the distribution of provisions in various localities in the interior, where I could pick them up during the winter as I progressed on the survey.

I left Betsiamites on the 10th Sept. following and entering the Rivière aux Outardes, portaged across to the river Manicouagan above the Falls.

The weather being unfavorable, I was unable to take an observation there, and accordingly proceeded up the river to the Forks, being the confluence of the river "Tootnustook" or Elbow river from the east, with the Manicouagan.

This being the point of departure on the survey I was very desirous of taking an observation in order to determine the latitude and variation, but although I remained there a week for that purpose, I had not an opportunity, as a light rain fell almost incessantly.

I therefore commenced operations and in a few days, the weather having improved, I was enabled to take one, which, with all subsequent observations is duly entered in my journal.

The country from the Falls up to the Forks is rough and hilly, and in some places mountainous the soil where elevated above the freshets, is dry sand, overlying a bed of clay and the growth is Fir, Bouleau and Spruce with occasionally a pine. The banks of the river in many places for some distance up are bold and rocky rising perpendicularly to a height varying from three hundred to five hundred feet, and in other places, these hills lie back from the river fifteen or twenty chains, leaving a strip of rich alluvial soil between their base and the river.

Whilst at the Forks, I ascertained that the Tootnustook or east branch is comparatively short, heading up in the neighborhood of Lake Tshimanicouagan, I therefore thought it advisable to follow up the west or main branch leading to the height of land, the position of which, it is desirable to ascertain, as it is much further than generally represented.

As we ascend, the valley of the river becomes wider, the mountains set further back and give a greater breadth to the level space, between their base and the river, varying from twenty chains to upwards of a mile, much of it is alluvium, but where the banks are too high to be covered by the spring freshets, the soil is a light sand covered with a layer of vegetable mould. The growth is fir, spruce, bouleau and aspen with now and then a pine.

At the distance of 119 miles from the lower Forks or (Tootnustook) are the upper Forks being the confluence of the river Moosh-a-ulagano (from the west) with the Manicouagan.

About twenty miles from these Forks, on both of these rivers, begins a lake, that on the west branch being named Mooshaulagan and that on the east Tshimanicouagan, both being of about the same extent, from 45 to 50 miles.

It was my intention to scale both of these lakes, going up one of them, and crossing from its head to the head of the other, and thence down to the Forks, but as the season was late I was apprehensive that the ice might form at the outlet and cause great inconvenience. I therefore scaled up to the outlet of Tshimanicouagan on the east branch and returned to the Forks, and thence scaled up to the head of Mooshaulagan intending to cross from the head of the latter lake to the head of the former but found on my arrival there that all the small lakes and rivers were frozen over. I therefore returned down lake Mooshaulagan and portaged from below the outlet across to Manicouagan, proceeded to the head of the lake and there abandoned the canoes; we there and then made sleighs and snow shoes, hoping to begin the ascent of the inlet on the ice in the course of a few days but were disappointed; a heavy freshet was then subsiding which prevented the ice from holding, and the ice driving down the river prevented the ascent of canoes, this river at the best, is seldom ascended in canoes, on account of the numerous rapids.

On my way up I marked mile trees, and in order that they may become well known, they are all placed on that side of the river which is travelled, as the canoes frequently cross and recross to avoid currents, shoals, &c.

We were here detained at the head of the lake, about three weeks, our provisions were getting low, so much so that our ability to reach the height of land became a matter of doubt. We went on with very scanty fare until it was imprudent to venture any further, and then turned back making all haste to reach a depôt of provisions which had been "cached" for us near the lower end of lake Tshimanicouagan, at the crossing place to the head of the Footnustook.

From the Lower Forks upwards, along the river, there are about seventy thousand acres of good land suitable for raising grain or root crops, and frost does not set in early. About the two great lakes mentioned the soil is sandy, and the growth is fir, spruce, bouleau, aspen, cypress and tamarac, but beyond the lakes, spruce of an inferior quality predominates, and where we turned back in lat. 52° 42' the only growth is small black spruce and tamarac.

Finding our "Cache" in good order at the lower end of the Lake, we cut out a Portage towards the Footnustook over a hilly country and through a mixed growth of Fir, Spruce, Bouleau and Aspen, and struck the head waters of that river in a small lake, at the distance of eleven miles from lake Tshimanicouagan. We followed this river down for about seventy miles passing through a number of lakes, varying in extent from one to nine miles, the country through which it flows, is mountainous and sometimes rocky, the soil in the low land near the river is good, and the same growth of timber prevails, viz, Fir, Spruce, Bouleau and Aspen. We then left the river, ascending a small stream coming in from the East, and at the distance of about nine miles struck the head waters of the river Pentecôte in a growth of Spruce, and Tamarac, the stream flows hence tranquilly for about nine miles passing through several small lakes, and then begins rapidly to descend, falling in the distance of fifteen miles, as many hundred feet, being occasionally broken by falls and rapids.

The country along the Pentecôte is rough and mountainous, good land is found along the river, and the growth of timber is better than along the Manicouagan, considerable Spruce (some of it of a very fine quality) and tamarac are found along its entire length a distance of eighty miles, and on approaching the coast, a little pine may be found.

On reaching the mouth of the Pentecôte, we proceeded up to the river Trinité which we scaled from the mouth up to the source, then crossed over to the river Godbout, which we also scaled from lake Pesetone at the head, down to the mouth; the same description as already given will apply to both of these rivers, viz, mountainous country, good land near the river, the same unvarying growth of Fir, Spruce, Boulean and Aspen, with occasionally cypress and tamarac, and some pine on nearing the coast, there being however a little more pine on the Trinité than on the other rivers, and on the Godbout near the coast may be found some cedar, which is not found elsewhere.

Along these four Rivers may be found altogether about (150,000) one hundred and fifty thousand acres of good land, from which hay and Root and Grain crops may be raised.

In travelling up the coast, I was much surprised to find that so few people were settled, considering the great advantages there offered them, and can only account for it by supposing the place to be unknown. Although the soil is sandy, light and easily exhausted, it may be readily enriched from the sea, and the produce of the Fisheries before their doors would always be an easy and unfailing source of profit to them. I have no doubt that if a colonisation road were opened up there, that in a short time a number of flourishing parishes would be erected.

The interior of this part of the country, is hunted over by a portion of the Montagnais tribe of Indians who are a quiet docile, inoffensive, and hospitable people; their naturally mild character has been very much improved by the Reverend Pères Arnaud and Babel who have charge of the mission at Betsiamites.

Amongst these people hospitality is practised to the fullest extent, quarrelling is never heard, and theft is unknown, and almost every man amongst them can read and write, and our own boasted civilised communities would in a great many respects, compare very unfavorably with them; amongst civilised people, when a boy, a dog and a stone are in proximity to one another, every body knows what will happen, but amongst the Indians cruelty to animals is not practised.

I cannot close my report without bringing under your notice, the kindness and assistance which I received from the Revd. Père Babel (during the absence of the Revd. Père Arnaud) also the hospitality and assistance in every way given me by W. S. Church, Esq., the gentleman in charge of the Honble. H. B. Co's. Post at Betsiamites.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN BIGNELL,

P./L.S.

Quebec, 12th September 1873.

APPENDIX No 30

To the Honorable Pierre Fortin, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Sir,

In obedience to instructions dated 30 Nov. 1872, transmitted to me on the 14th January 1873 by the Crown land Department directing me to survey and explore the "River Betsiamite" the river du Loup-Marin and the river "aux Outardes," I beg respectfully to lay before you the following Report of my operations, and the observations I have made on the above localities.

As the important service the Department had confided to me required a large number of men, and as I had to provide carefully for all the requisites for so long an expedition at a severe season of the year, I was compelled before starting to send off all the provisions, cooking utensils and camp equipage to the river Betsiamite. Therefore on the 9th Nov. 1872, I engaged a schooner to convey all my stores to the place selected, where they were placed under the charge of a trustworthy person to whom I am much indebted, as he further gave me much valuable information as to the country I was about to explore.

The whole of my provisions &c., arrived safely at Betsiamite, where on my arrival I found them in excellent order.

Every preparation being made, I left Quebec, on the 14th January 1873, with a party of eight men. The journey to Tadousac was made in sleighs, but was very tedious owing to the quantity of snow that had fallen; on our arrival the vehicles returned and we were obliged to make the journey from Tadousac to Betsiamite on snow-shoes, we arrived on the 1th February, so exhausted by fatigue, that even the strongest men could hardly stand upright. I was therefore in order to lighten my mens' loads to leave a part of my baggage on the road.

I myself especially felt the ill effect of the of the over fatigue of so long a journey, and I was confined to my bed for a week, with a violent fever. Fortunately I found in the Rev. father Arnauld, the zealous missionary of the Indians at this post, a charitable and skilful friend who soon restored me to health.

During my forced inactivity, my men were not idle. After a day's rest, and the recovery of their exhausted strength, they set to work to convey to River Laval, the provisions and baggage required for the expedition of the Surveyor Lavergne, and to bring up to Betsiamite, that portion of the baggage which they had been obliged to leave behind. This duty occupied a week, when finding myself sufficiently recovered, I prepared to proceed to the point where my exploration was to begin. I started with twelve men, two of whom were guides, and two belonging to Mr. Lavergne's party.

We left Betsiamite on the 11th February and we reascended the river as far as the falls distant from the St. Lawrence about forty miles. This journey was made very slowly, on account of the great weight of the provisions, and the depth of snow, so that the men could only carry very light loads and their number was proportionally increased.

A month was employed in passing backwards and forwards, for transport, so that it was the 13th March when I began my work, making the falls my point of departure.

The Betsiamite is a very considerable river, both as regards its great volume and the depth of its waters. A large number of lakes, and streams which may be classed as large rivers empty themselves into it, but along the whole course of the main river the country is very hilly; mountains succeed one another without interruption, being mostly of some height, many measuring over eighteen hundred feet. This long chain of mountains, has of course, a great influence on the flow of the river, which is interrupted by numerous falls often of great height, some exceeding a hundred feet.

As a general rule the soil is of an inferior quality, along the river it is almost universally composed of rocky yellow mould, presenting a very poor appearance, in some few localities however, I found a little clayed land, but soil of first quality is even still more scarce.

Considered as a forest for the supply of marketable timber, the river drained by the Betsiamite and its numerous, tributary streams, is of very little value, it appears to have been frequently devastated by terrible fires, which have destroyed every thing in their way, though in some places which the fire has spared, and where pine spruce birch and ash are found of an excellent growth, there is no doubt that the utilising these forest treasures would prove extremely profitable.

The climate of the region we explored is very severe, the winter is very long, cold and subject to snow storms, as a proof of which facts, I will simply state that on the 10th of June, there was still a great depth of snow in shady places, the trees were bare of leaves even in the most open spaces, and the cold so intense in winter that we could not sometimes leave our tents. On one of the numerous lakes on the River Betsiamite, called by the Indians Lake Pimpuakan, the ice disappeared as late as the 20th. of May, which delayed us a little in our work of exploration.

The above general statement of facts is the result of information acquired during the exploration as will be shown below.

At my starting point at the Falls I planted a post on which I marked the date of the exploration and the variation of the needle, from thence I followed the river Betsiamite a distance of ninety miles, at which distance I planted a post indicating the termination of my exploration on this part of the River.

From the falls to the sixth mile the river flows almost continuously through steep mountains. Six streams and rivers empty themselves into it, two from the East and four from the West. These waters are similarly enclosed by mountains. Within this space along the Betsiamite and all its tributaries valuable wood is found, viz pine, spruce, white wood, birch and ash; the forest continues to be equally good as far as the eighth mile, that is to say to about fifty miles from the St. Lawrence. This small forest is surrounded by burnt spaces as far as the eye can reach.

The soil is a yellow loam, and stony even where the mountains diminish in height.

From the eighth to the eleventh mile the mountains continue of great height, and very near the river or the West bank but more distant on the East.

We here found extensive plateaux but the valuable timber had all disappeared, nothing is to be seen but immense burnt spaces, the new vegetation on which is exclusively composed of small white birch and poplars with some spruce.

The river follows a North Westerly course, to about the middle of the 18th mile, and is closely confined between the mountains which border it on both sides. Between the fourteenth and eighteenth mile is a pretty long "portage" of four miles, to avoid the numerous falls and rapids at this point.

Through all this region the mountains are very close to the river, and the country is one immense burnt clearing, covered with new growth such as white birch, poplar and some small spruce.

In the middle of the eighteenth mile a small stream enters the Betsiamite, from this point also the River takes a new direction of about N. 30° W. which course it keeps to beyond the 27th mile, diverging more and more to the North.

Through this distance of nine miles the mountains are lower and more distant from the River. The tributary streams and rivers of the Betsiamite are six; three from the West and three from the North-East. There are also some falls which obliged us to make three small "portages."

The land about here is very poor, and quite unfit for cultivation even if the climate would allow it, at this time it is simply a vast "brûlé," with a fresh growth of white birch poplar and spruce.

On the 29th mile is a small lake, into which on the east side flows a large stream. To the south of this lake, is a second one a mile and a half long and a mile wide from east to west, it falls into the former lake by a small channel, it is bounded on the West by high continuous mountains. The land between the lake and the River Betsiamite, is not mountainous but very rocky.

At the 29th mile stone we leave the river, and begin "the ten mile portage" which is caused principally by a series of small lakes, which flow in to the Betsiamite. The starting point from this portage is on the left bank of the latter. From thence we proceed towards the South-West for five miles, and then to the North-West for five more miles, where the portage reaches the Betsiamite.

Along the portage the land is very rocky, but not mountainous. Some sandy soil is found near the thirty-second, thirty-third and thirty-seventh miles, and on the thirty-ninth a small marsh. Through the whole length of the portage, the forests have been devastated by enormous fires which have destroyed all the serviceable wood. The new growth consisting of poplar, white birch with some black spruce and cypress from the 32nd to the 38th mile.

From the beginning of the portage the land ascends gradually to the thirty-first mile, at that point the surface is level, after which it becomes very hilly presenting a series of 30° or 50°. The land along the thirtieth mile is perfectly level. The portage follows the banks of seven lakes of different sizes; the largest not measuring more than a mile, many other small lakes situated on either side of the exploratory line flow into the lakes bordering the portage.

From my exploratory line along the portage, I took several bearings Northwardly so as to verify the course of the Betsiamite, which I had been obliged to deviate from at the 29th mile, as already stated.

The river from the beginning to the end of the ten mile portage, follows a most irregular course. For two miles and a half it tends towards the north-west. The whole of that distance is strewn with steep rapids which make navigation impossible. One fall is 25 feet high, from there the Betsiamite makes a curve and diverges to the West till it meets the portage. The distance between these two points is about six miles in a direct line, but the numerous windings of the river at this place, almost double the distance. At about a mile before reaching the portage the Betsiamite is interrupted by a very narrow fall of about a hundred feet.

At the fortieth mile we return to the river which we follow as far as the forty first mile, the river at this point is ten chains wide. Along the route we have just followed, the mountains are very near to the river, and the country appears very barren.

We found here a very large lake and of great depth, it measures thirteen miles at its greatest length, besides numerous wide bays which we were obliged to go round and explore, the lake is called Natuakimiu by the Indians. We made a sketch of all its contours both on the east and on the west, so as to arrive at an exact idea of its configuration, and of the nature of the timber and soil.

The chief exploratory line, that on which the mile posts are planted follows the east bank of the lake, at the forty third mile, it strikes the narrow mouth of a very deep and wide bay extending Northwards, the line crosses this mouth.

Quitting the main line we follow the sinuosities of the bay and return to the lake which we continue to follow as far as the 48th mile. At this point our course is interrupted by a second bay, not so long as the preceding one but much wider particularly at the mouth, the exploratory line, follows its whole contour a distance of three miles. We arrive here at the 51st mile and we follow the lake to about the middle of the 55th mile, at the point where the Betsiamite flows into Lake Natuakimiu. From thence we continue the exploration along the west bank following all the capes and bays, the deepest and widest bay, is opposite the forty swenth mile post, planted on the east bank of the lake.

With the exception of the Betsiamite very few large streams enter Lake Natuakimiu, the most voluminous is on the west bank,

There are but two small islands on this lake, both situate on the west bank, the first, opposite the middle of the fifty second mile, and the other about three miles and a half, further north, both very close to the banks.

The borders of Lake Natuakimiu are partly surrounded by mountains of middling height, the soil is bad, sandy and rocky. The aspect of the country round the lake is extremely dreary, it is an immense "brûlé" (burnt clearing, the new growth on which is miserably poor, the prevailing products are cypress, black spruce with some poplars, and very small white birch. There is no timber for any useful purpose whatever.

From the point where it empties itself into lake Natuakimiu a distance of nine teen miles, the Betsiamite is interrupted by some rapids, of which one very steep, is opposite the 68th mile post it is about an arpent in length, and to avoid it, a short portage must be made by the south bank of the river.

After this we resume the course of the river which we follow to the middle of the 69th mile, here the rapids begin again and continue for about a mile and a half. All this distance has to be "portaged," and the river course is resumed only at the 70th mile. This portage is on the north bank of the river.

The bed of the Betsiamite is occupied by several small islands some of which are comparatively of some extent.

This region is very hilly, high mountains surround the Betsiamite on all sides, as well as its tributaries. In some parts the mountains are very near the river. The land is rocky and gravelly almost every where, when it is not mountainous. It is perfectly bare of all useful timber, fire having devastated the whole country.

At this point nothing is to be found but small white birch, poplars and black spruce, with a few cypress, on some parts of the Betsiamite and its streams, this new growth is very stunted, and in every respect this locality is so wretchedly bare as to be painful to contemplate.

Before reaching the 74th mile, the river suddenly widens and continues to do so as far as the 78th mile. There we discovered an immense sheet of water, over which the astonished spectator has an uninterrupted view as far as the eye can reach, penetrating into vast cavities which appear of immeasurable depth.

Its aspect is that of an inland sea placed in these regions to afford a well earned repose to the mind harrassed by the scenes of desolation it has witnessed in the country just traversed.

This is the Lake Pipmuakan, so called by the neighbouring Indians.

The Lake Pipmuakan is of a very irregular form. The North shore in particular presenting bays equal in depth to the length of the lake itself, its general shape however is that of an arc of a circle very strongly developed. The South shore, on the contrary exhibits a few indentations only, which cause no deviation from its perfectly circular appearance.

In its greatest length from the middle of the seventy fourth mile, to the bottom of the bay most distant from its discharge, the lake measures thirty miles but its breadth is much less, not exceeding three miles and a half at the broadest part, not taking into account the bays, or promontories which extend far into the lake.

It was only on the 27th of May, that we could commence the survey of lake Pipmuakan, as up to this date it was so covered with floating ice that navigation was quite impossible, so that we had to wait a fortnight for this immense field of ice to clear away.

During our forced delay, an Indian assisted by other men completed a canoe which we found necessary for our descent. The remainder of the party was employed in exploring the east side of lake Pipmuakan, and a small portion of the Betsiamite, from the point where it enters the lake as far as the 90th mile post, going north east.

This post marks the extreme limit of my operations in this locality, on it I engraved the following inscription 30. M. E. Casgrain. 27 Mai 1873. The great height of the waters obliged me to terminate the exploration here. The river rose 24 feet vertically, and completely covered our camping ground which we were obliged to quit.

According to the Indian account the 90th mile post does not indicate more than half of the total length of the Betsiamite, the distance to its source being as great as that we had traversed from the St Lawrence, this would make the river two hundred and sixty miles long. According to the same account the river takes its source from a number of lakes, some of which are of great extent. From

this station we proceeded the same day to the great inlet of the Lake, on the eighty ninth mile, which was appointed as a "rendez-vous" for all the men of the expedition. From thence we traversed the entry to the grand inlet to continue the scaling of Lake Pipmuakan, following the North shore.

At six miles and three quarters from our starting point, on the North shore of the lake near the grand inlet we found a wide bay bearing North ward, going round all its banks; its total length is about fifteen miles, the width of its mouth about two, at the head its breadth is under three quarters of a mile. The total length of this bay, scaling all its shores, and comprising the depth of some small indentations is over thirty miles.

In the above bay we found four scattered islands, the largest measuring twenty chains by twenty; it is situate near the Western shore, from which it is distant about twelve chains. There is but one single island near the Eastern bank, ten chains in length and breadth; on the same shore, three miles short of the head of the Bay, is the beginning of a portage bearing North-east, on the Western shore about half the depth of the bay, is an enormous rocky hill projecting into the bay, and being at least eight hundred feet high and about half a mile long. Returning to the mouth of the bay on the Western shore we direct our course towards the North west, to continue the scaling of the Lake. Our navigation was here made through a large number of islands and bays of curved shapes each more fantastical than the other sometimes we crossed great sheets of water for miles, resembling rather lakes than bays, and after having followed these shores, we find ourselves almost at the point we started from.

At length after a navigation of several days through an almost inextricable labyrinth of islands and bays, after having gone in almost every imaginable direction we find ourselves opposite a bay more regular in shape than the preceding ones but of much greater extent.

This bay is really but the continuation of Lake Pipmuakan, at its South Western extremity; its direction is south east, its width at the mouth is over two miles but three miles further it narrows suddenly to half a mile, its total length in a direct line may be taken at seven miles, on its Eastern shore, about a mile and a half from the head, is a cape of rock, four hundred feet high, and about fifty chains long.

We coasted along all the shores of this bay, we then directed our course Northwards, and scaled the South shore of the Lake to its discharge into the River Betsiamite on the seventy fourth mile.

Lake Pipmuakan is studded with a large number of islands mostly on the west side, they are generally not very extensive.

Over sixty water courses empty themselves into the lake or into its bays.

All the measurements of Lake Pipmuakan, of its bays and islands, were made with a micrometre with great success. The total distance travelled over, round the lake, without reckoning the line of mile posts, on the Eastern shore was one hundred and sixty miles, which added to the length of the exploration of the western shore of Lake Natuakimiu, which is thirty four miles, and to that of several other little lakes, amounts to two hundred and forty four miles. Through the whole course of my exploration, at the most remarkable points, I have taken numerous astronomical observations, and determined the variation of the needle and the latitude of the place.

The Lake Pipmuakan, is very deep, and navigable all over, its banks generally bounded by mountains of middling height. Its soil is poor rocky or sandy. There is no timber for commercial purposes, and on all sides it is surrounded by immense brûlés covered with white birch poplar and spruce, with some cypress of poor appearance. All the lakes and rivers we have visited are abundantly supplied with fish of all kinds. The most common are the pike, touladi, white fish trout and a kind of eel very large and differing from the queue d'Anguille by its taste which is more like that of codfish. The salmon does not ascend the river Betsiamite beyond the fall, forty miles above the St. Lawrence, which was our starting point.

On the other hand game is wanting altogether. With the exception of a few beaver, the breeding animals have quite abandoned this region, to plunge more deeply into the colder counties of the North, the caribou for instance, is of the past. The Indian ranging the forests no longer expects to meet the larger animals nearer than two hundred and sixty or three hundred miles from the St. Lawrence.

Excepting the first part of the exploration, which is well stocked with serviceable timber, all this immense country is a desert in every sense, rigorous climate, barren land and mountains, without timber.

We should have wished to push our exploration further north, but the advanced state of the season, and the rapid diminution of our provisions obliged us to stop. We therefore retraced our steps, in order to obey my instructions which directed the survey of the rivers "Loup marin," and "Outardes," which we proceeded to effect with all possible diligence, after having laid in a good stock of provisions.

The Starting point of the second exploration is on the discharge of the "Lac à l'eau morte," at the point where it joins the "Lac des Iles." The lake derives its name from the stillness of its waters, it generally empties itself into the River aux Outardes but in the Spring and Autumn when the waters are very high the Eastern outlet is not sufficient, and a part of its waters flow Westward, and fall into the Papinachois Lake. The outlet of "Lac à l'eau morte," is very narrow it being a small stream not more than five feet wide, the bed being very rocky throughout its whole length.

The Lac des Iles enters the Lac en brûlé. Its discharge flows at first on a general North westerly course, it then makes a long bend towards the North-East, and finally towards the south east, to pass into the Lac du brûlé.

The ground we have just gone over contains nothing worthy of notice, it is nothing but a long series of hills and mountains denuded of all valuable timber.

The "Lac en brûlé" called Kanittagamak by the Indians, is of moderate extent, measuring about a mile and three quarters in length, by half a mile in width, its general direction is South Westerly.

The discharges of Lac en brûlé, is properly speaking a long series of rapids separated by small lake, it has every sluggish current.

The whole of the tract we have just explored is a succession of hills and mountains, it is very desolate in every way, being completely void of useful timber, the whole forest, having been consumed by fire. The new vegetation

consists of white birch, about three inches in diameter, and of miserable black spruce.

Leaving the River Lac en brulé at the point where it joins the Loup marin, we continue our survey, following the latter till it meets the river aux Outardes.

The Loup marin, is a more considerable river than the Lac en brulé, both as regards its breadth and its depth, it has a mean breadth of forty feet. Before meeting the river last surveyed, the river du Loup marin, issues from the lake of the same name, and for which it serves as a discharge running North west, then after receiving the waters of its tributary, it proceeds towards the North east, for a distance of eighteen chains then it inclines towards the South and South east till it meets the river aux Outardes.

The regularity and tranquility of its course is but little interrupted, only one small rapid occurs near the mouth of the River lac en brulé, and a fall of thirty feet, about two miles and a quarter further down.

The land watered by the Loup marin is the natural continuation of that we have just left; the absence of good timber, and the poor vegetation being the same. However on arriving at its mouth, we found some level lands covered with some well grown but small poplars.

On the north point of the angle formed by the junction of the River du loup marin, with that of the Outardes, we planted a post marked. I. Juillet 1873. E. Casgrain, A. P. this post marks the length of the survey from lac des Îles to the mouth of the river Loup marin, which is twenty eight miles long. From that post, we descended the river aux Outardes a distance of twenty five miles, taking as usual in our progress, all the necessary observations to distinguish the locality.

The River aux Outardes, takes a general South west course, though this direction is far from being regular.

At our point of departure on the River aux Outardes, its breadth is eleven chains, a mile further, it widens to eighteen chains, at the end of another mile it is fifteen chains wide and there receives the waters of a stream coming from the East.

Nine streams and two rivers join these waters to those of the river aux Outardes, over the space we have travelled. Some flow from the West, but the greater number from the East. Further, we observed seven islands of different dimensions. The largest about a mile long by six chains wide situate near the seventh mile. The next is on the sixteenth mile, and is only ten chains by five, on the twentieth mile is a very small one, on the twenty first mile, a fourth island two chains by four, on the twenty second, a fifth island larger than the preceding one, on the twenty third, a sixth, ten chains by eight, and a seventh of twenty chains by eight.

Two falls occur on this part of the river aux-Outardes, the first at the commencement of the twenty third mile, it is about ten feet high and the second, at this point when we close our operations.

The soil on this part of the river aux Outardes, is of very middling quality, wherever there are no mountains it is rocky and sandy; however a small tract of clayet mould is found near the middle of the twenty third mile.

Marketable timber is as scarce as on the other rivers, and there is the same vegetation of white birch spruce and poplar of small growth.

This, Sir is the amount of information, which I have thought might be useful, and which it was my duty to lay before you, in conformity with the instructions which you did me the honor to confide to me,

L'Islet 8th Sept. 1873.

E. CASGRAIN. A. P

APPENDIX No. 31.

Report of the Survey and scaling of part of the River Manouan from the Exploratory line of Messrs Temple and Arcand, as far as the outlet of Lake Wabaskontyunk.

Also a report of the scaling of Lake Nanicachinque at the source of the River au Lièvre.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown lands, Quebec.

Sir.

I have the honor to lay before you the following Report :

In obedience to instructions addressed to me on the 19th. of November last, I proceeded to Three Rivers accompanied by a party of men : from thence having with some difficulty engaged carters and made the necessary preparations for an exploration and survey of some importance, I proceeded with my party to the Manouan following the River Matawin as far as the point called " Lac des pins," which is at the termination of the Colonisation roads.

From this point, I followed the road recently opened by Messrs Stoddart and Co. lumber merchants, as shown on the plan No. 2 hereunto annexed, in order to reach Messrs Temple and Arcand's exploratory line, which was to serve according to my instructions, as the base of my operations.

I adopted this route (though not in accordance with my instructions) from information received on the spot as being better and shorter, than that by the River St. Maurice, to reach Weymontachinque, where I passed last winter.

By this course, I saved on my whole exploration as regards transport of provisions and men, nearly a months' labour, as by adopting this road, I found it easy to deposit my provisions at the very point which my instructions indicated as the proper place to connect my survey with that of Messrs. Temple and Arcand. Whereas if I had passed by Weymontachinque, I should have been 51 miles

further from my point of departure and I should have been obliged to draw all my camp equipage and provisions, the whole of that distance on Taboganés.

I reached Temple and Arcand's line at post No. 65. From that point I chained, following their line north eastwardly, a distance of 67 chains 30 links, to its intersection with the River Baskoutysiebi, and at this point I commenced the scaling of the river Manouan. Having established by measurements, and angles, with the astronomical Meridian, the exact bearing, of my first course. I planted a pine post on my first station, on which I marked the following notice. "Commencement of the scaling of Lake Wabaskontyunk : J. D. C. L. 1873."

My starting point is in the midst of a burnt clearing, consequently I was unable to blaze any living tree near it to verify its position.

From the above point I followed the general course of the Manouan as far as the point where I left off last year, at the 51 mile post, at the outlet of Lake Wabaskontyunk.

I followed my instructions as closely as possible, I entered in my field notes the magnetic bearing of all my courses, carefully noting at each station, the angle contained between the different courses, to the nearest minute.

At the end of every mile along my line of survey, I planted on the south bank of the river a post with the number of the mile marked on it, counting from Temple and Arcand's line of exploration, to the termination of my operations of last year at a post marked 51 miles. I then continued the numbering of last year, from the 51 mile post as far as the height of land. At the same time I blazed as many trees as possible near each post.

Wherever I met with Islands I followed as much as possible their south channel, though I was sometimes compelled by falls or rapids to take the north ; in the last case, I merely noted the extreme ends of the islands : when they were very numerous I measured the breadth of the largest, making a sketch of them in my field book, and noting the breadth of the river or lake at these places.

Whenever the bays of lakes such as Wabaskontyunk, Thunder Bay, Morialice, Obaoukanane, and Pinatabcou, have been of considerable depth, I have made a rapid trace of their contour.

For this purpose I abandoned for the time, my main line of operations, following the contour of these bays from my last station in one direction, and returning by another to connect with my main line, not planting any mile posts on the bays.

I have further made mention in my journal of exploration, of the rivers and streams which empty themselves into the Manouan, some on one side some on the other, with their names, and in addition a description of the soil and wood, both as regards quantity and quality, also the general appearance of the land whether level or mountainous, describing all the inequalities of the country ; the burnt clearings pine woods and mountains, with their general extent and direction.

Again I have noted all the falls, water powers &c., which I have met with, giving their approximative height, and the position of all the "portages." I have laid down their direction by chaining off sets from my main line to the banks of the river, carefully recording the existence of any islands intervening between the opposite banks of the river, making a figurative sketch of the whole, as a guide on the construction of my general plan of survey.

I followed this system through the whole course of my operations, till I completed the survey of the Manouan at the height of land between the waters of the Manouan and those of the Du Lièvre.

Arrived at the middle of the portage, between these two rivers opposite to one another and distant only about four arpents, one of which, the Du Lièvre, empties itself into the Ottawa, and the other the Manouan into the St. Maurice, I planted a stout cedar post, on which I cut the following inscription, on the south east, 77 miles, 38 chains from the St. Maurice, on the north west height of land Var. 13°. 16 "west:" on the south; 1873. "J. C. de la Chevrotière Arpt. Prov. all of which is ineffaceable.

I carried out in the same way the survey of Lake Nemicachinque at the source of the River au Lièvre. I concluded my operations at the post No. 23 miles, at the outlet of the Lake, which forms at this point the so-called River au Lièvre.

The posts planted at every mile in the scaling of this lake, begin from No. 1 at the height of land and follow the contour of the lake to No. 23.

The country lying between Temple and Arcand's Exploratory line and the 51 mile post of last year's survey is generally hilly but the chains of mountains are of no great height, the soil is mostly sandy, yet in some places a rich brown loam is met with, especially at the settlements of Messrs. Stoddart & Co. and at the principal station of the "Tête de Boule" Indians, distinguished on my plan by the name of Dubé. In these places the land is well adapted for cultivation, grain and vegetables being perfectly ripened, which proves that the climate is much milder than at Weymontachinque where the potatoes rarely comes to maturity. This information I derived from one Dubé a Canadien who has married among these Indians and lived with them a number of years, and I had proof of his veracity by witnessing the harvest made at the place called Dubé, last autumn.

The Tête de Boule Indians, are of a quiet and peaceable character, partially civilised and speaking very little French; they are visited occasionally by Missionaries, which accounts for their civilization at the place called Dubé, the site for a chapel is marked out, as well as a cemetery where the Indians bury their dead.

I deem it right to mention here the improvements made by Messrs. Stoddart & Co during the last winter. Though working ostensibly only for their own benefit, they have opened a line of road 45½ miles long, which hereafter may become very useful to colonisation. as they intend to complete it in the course of the summer, so as to be serviceable for all seasons of the year. In fact this road connects the Matawin with the Manouan, at a place called Metabeskegariebi as shown on my plan, and on this line of country the soil is mostly level and sandy, and the trees, such as birch, white and red spruce, white birch &c. are all of fine growth.

This part of the country is far better adapted for townships, than the settlements which have been made at "Ste. Emilie de l'Energie," St. Simon &c, which visited when ascending the Manouan, these latter appear however to be improving notwithstanding the uneven surface of the land. Messrs. Stoddart & Co. appear to be seriously disposed to make great improvements on the Manouan, as within the last six months they have employed about forty men erecting buildings on the river Metabeskegasiebi; to serve as lodgings for the men and as stores for their provisions, which were already very considerable consisting of 200 barrels of flour, 150 of pork, &c.

They are now about to build a steamer, for the conveyance of timber on lake Wabaskontyunk, Pine wood is found in some quantity in the region comprised between the entry to lake Wabaskontyunk and the height of land as shown on my plan by the word "Pin", also in the space between Atibène bay and lake Wabaskontyunk itself. I have not met with it in as great abundance any where else, but there is a small quantity every where; from what I have been told by good judges, it is all of excellent quality.

Head of river du Lièvre.

The soil and general aspect of the country are about the same at Nemica-chinque as on the Manouan, pine is not so frequently found, but a small quantity is to be had between the height of land and the 7 mile post from the scaling of the lake.

The other qualities of wood are about the same as on the Manouan, namely cypress, red pine, spruce, white birch, fir, and in some places cedar.

I found maple in two localities only, on Maple Island, called Erimaticou Ministécou, also in the vicinity of Dubé where the Indians have turned them to account for the manufacture of sugar.

I found in some spots near the Manouan, immense burnt clearings which have done great damage to the timber, as shown on my general plan, they were caused by the carelessness of the Indians, who latterly appear more careful as they found they were injuring their own interests and means of existence which depend altogether on hunting.

Finally, I am of opinion that the territory I have explored this year will prove more profitable to colonisation, as regards the value and luxuriance of the woods, than that which I explored last year from Weymontachinque to the 51st post at the entry of lake Wabaskontyunk.

The whole humbly submitted.

Deschambeault, 31st, May 1873.

J. C. DELACHEVROTIÈRE;

P. L. L.

APPENDIX No. 32.

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

HONORABLE SIR,

In commencing my report of the survey and levelling of the projected line of Railway from Quebec to Lake St. John, in continuation of the Quebec and Gosford wooden Railway; it may not be out of place to give a cursory report of the country lying between the present terminus of the said railway and the forks of the north branch, bras du nord, of the river Ste. Anne, in the 5th range of the Township of Rocmont; where I commenced the survey and levelling of the line

in accordance with instructions from the department of Crown Lands, dated Quebec the 12th of September 1871. The length of the main line of the Quebec and Gosford Railway is 135,110 feet equal to 25 miles 4 furlongs, 7 chains and 8 feet. As a criterion for the rest of the line it may not be improper to remark that on this there are two grades, one on the 9th and one on the 23rd mile equal to 5 feet in 100 on 264 feet in a mile, and the trestle work beyond the bridge over the Jacques-Cartier river is on an 8° 40' curve.

From the present terminus to where the easterly branch of the river St. Ann should be crossed, there are two or three routes which may be practicable, but the one I consider best, would be to pass up a little to the west of the saw mill built by Mr. Oakes, on Lot No, 24 in the first range of the Township of Gosford curving around to the west along the discharge of Grand Lac Clair and following up a valley between the first and second ranges of Gosford, passing through the Company's land and to the North of Lac aux Chiens and Lac Sept Isles, curving back again towards the North West to cross the river St. Ann, easterly branch, about three miles above the Church of St. Raymond between one and three miles where easiest bridged over.

The length of this section will be about ten miles, nearly two thirds of which will be through bush land. As the timber can be had for merely the cost of manufacturing it on the Company's land; I would estimate that a wooden railway could be built through this section for about \$9000, per mile. A bridge of about 150 feet span would cross the river and could be built for about four thousand dollars.

From the bridge the line will run North West following up a valley leading to what is called Bon Terrain des Sauvages; ascending a grade, of about 90 feet per mile, for about 2½ miles.

From Bon Terrain des Sauvages the line will curve around towards the North, following up the valley of the North branch of the river St. Ann in a direction almost due North, passing at the base of mountains in the little Saguenay, which rise almost perpendicularly to a height of not less than one thousand feet.

The length of this section will be about 12 miles, nearly two thirds of which will pass through cultivated land; the cost per mile to build a railway will about equal that of the first section or say for both sections (that is to say for a 4' 8½" gage: of course a 3 ft. gage would be cheaper). \$200,000,00, including bridges.

At the forks the breadth of the river is 80 feet, but being shallow and rapid may be bridged for about \$2000,00. Here I commenced the survey and levelling of the line, in September 1871. Having given a report with the profile and returns of survey and of the 16 miles then run, it is at present only necessary to give a description of the line.

At the forks the North branch of the river St. Ann divides into two, the westerly branch of which I will call the westerly tributary, and the easterly branch the easterly tributary, the line following the former to its source, lake St. Ann, a distance of 18 miles.

The three first miles bear north west and are comparatively level, the timber being birch, spruce, fir and maple with some elm and ash, and cedar, along the river flats; the soil is a good loam but is in many places very rocky.

On the fourth mile the line turns nearly due north which is the general bearing as far as the eleventh mile, from which it changes round towards the

east, the 16th. mile post being almost due north of the forks ; the difference in latitude being very near $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the departure 1800 east.

From the 3rd. to the 7th. mile post the line is very rough passing in many places over rocks along the river bank which is shut in on either sides by mountains rising bare and rugged for hundreds of feet. This I consider one of the most difficult passes on the whole line, as there are many curves with an upgrade of one foot in thirty, for about 7000 feet. It may however be possible to make considerable improvement when locating the line and also by building high trestle work across the hollows. I have no doubt but the grade could be brought down to 150 feet in a mile.

The 16th. mile post is 1208 feet above the first bench mark, which allowing 30 feet as the height of the bridge at the forks, would make a mean upgrade of $75\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile.

Between the 8th. and 10th. mile posts there is a lake of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile broad, which is called first lake of the river, here we ran two lines, one in the fall of 1871, passing to the east of the lake, and one in the spring of 1872, passing to the west of the lake, and crossing the inlet and also the outlet and a bay in the lake ; necessitating the building of two bridges and about 200 feet of trestle work.

Notwithstanding the difference in bridging I consider the latter line the better, as it is much straighter, with a very easy grade and not much cutting or filling, whereas the former is very rough. The 12th mile passes within 250 feet of a lake which is nearly a mile long by half a mile wide which is called 2nd lake of the river on the 13th and again on the 15th mile the line crosses the river, the span being about 30 feet.

About the middle of the 15th mile the line can be greatly improved by passing to the east of the river and some heavy trestling avoided which would be required on the west side to overcome the falls from the 3rd lake of the river.

To overcome the falls near the end of the 16th mile 1000 feet of trestling will be required, the height of which will average twenty five feet. At the 16th mile post Mr. Lefrançois and I terminated our work in the latter part of 1871.

In obedience to Instructions from the Department of Crown Lands, dated Quebec 22nd of march 1872, re-appointing me to complete the survey and levelling of the line to connect with Messrs Roy and Neilson's work near Lake St. John : I had provisions forwarded, with the least possible delay to Mr. Shannahaus at the little Saguenay and on the 29th of the same month, a party of six men under my brother, who was afterwards, on the 9th of April, appointed my assistant as transit man, commenced portaging to a depot near the first lake of the river.

On account of the rainy weather and consequent bad snowshoeing in the beginning of April, we could make but little progress in forwarding the provisions so that it was the middle of April before we could commence running the line. From the 16th mile post the line runs in a North easterly direction following up the valley of the river, as before mentioned, passing to the east of Lake St. Ann, a body of water about two miles long and almost divided into two by a mountain, the whole area of the lake may be about 2000 arpens. The land here is a poor sandy soil and very rocky.

The timber is spruce, fir and bouleau in abundance but of a small growth.

From Lake Ste. Anne the line runs North crossing the height of land over Lake Batiscan, a body of water about 6 or 8 miles long and from one half to one and a quarter miles wide.

The line here cannot be less than 1000 feet higher than the lake.

It may here be remarked that up to an altitude of about 600 feet all, around the lake the timber is large and of a good quality of birch, maple, beech, spruce and fir. There is also some pine on the mountains around the lake. It may be worthy of remark also, that in the beginning of May when we had at least three feet of snow along the line it had all disappeared around the lake,

From the height of land over lake Batiscan to where we cross the easterly tributary of the north branch, on the 22nd mile the descent is 396 feet in 2 $\frac{4}{5}$ miles. Here we again commence ascending, the line passing close by several small lakes and attaining the greatest altitude, between Quebec and Lake St. John, 1633 feet, on the 28th mile.

It may not be amiss to remark that the line follows the lowest valley across the height of land.

The soil and timber here are much the same as around Lake Ste. Anne.

A remarkable phenomenon is that the easterly tributary of the north branch and all the lakes discharging into it swarm with fish, while in the westerly tributary and the lakes flowing into it, there are scarcely any to be taken,

Lac Croche, a body of water about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 miles long and having an area of over 1000 arpents is crossed on the 29th mile, at a narrow point where the breadth is but 450 feet. The altitude of the lake is 1372 feet: the depth of the water where the line crosses is not more than three feet. There will be about 2000 feet of trestle work of from 10 to 50 feet high required here to cross over the valley of the lake.

From the lake the ascent is gradual to the 33rd mile where the altitude is 1512 feet, being the highest point of the line beyond Lac Croche.

On the 36th mile the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence by the river Batiscan, separate from those flowing into Lake St. John by the Metabetchouan. There is some good tamarac growing here, the land being flat and marshy. Eight hundred feet from the 37th mile post the line crosses the discharge of Lac au Mâlo which flows into Lac aux Rognons, the source or head waters of the river Metabetchouan. The breadth of the river is 65 feet the bank rising to a height of 25 feet forms a ridge of dry land 700 feet wide along the line, from which point the land is flat and swampy. Nine hundred feet beyond the 36th mile post the line crosses the discharge of Lac des Isles, a river nearly as large as the last mentioned one. On this mile the line crosses over about 1000 feet of wet boggy land and also the narrow part of Lac aux Rognons, where the breadth is 550 feet, the depth being from one to four feet. From the 37th mile post the line follows the westerly bank of the lake which is very rough and rocky, crossing the outlet about the middle of the 39th mile. By passing on the east side of the lake I believe a cheaper though a longer line may be found, as it will avoid the crossing of the lake and the long piece of bog on the west side of it.

From the outlet of Lac aux Rognons the descent is very great, the river Metabetchouan being a succession of cataracts and rapids falling over 200 feet in about two miles, and being shut in by high hills and mountains on both sides, it will be a very difficult passage to run a railway through.

Between the discharge of Lac aux Rochons and the 44th mile the line crosses the river four times and also some bays, but when the curves are laid down these crossings and also the bays will be avoided.

From the 40th to the 46th mile the line is rough and there will be some deep cutting particularly on the 44th and 46th miles, but the grades will be easy with the exception of the 44th mile on which the descent is over 100 feet.

From the 46th to the 49th mile the country is low and level and in part swampy land on which there is some very good tamarac growing: It is one of the most delightful places that can be seen; the river with scarcely any current, and swarming with trout, winds through beautiful beaver meadows where the wild grass, called blue joint, grows most luxuriantly, making splendid pasture for the moose and caribou, which are very plentiful here. The mountains are low and seen at a distance appear to be covered with a splendid growth of hard wood which however upon near approach turns out to be the common bouleau and poplar.

Two hundred feet beyond the 46th mile post the line crosses a river we called the Windigo, which is 200 feet wide measured along the line but not over a foot deep, the general breadth of the river is about 60 feet. On the middle of the 47th mile there is a high bank appears on the profile which can be altogether avoided by curving about a quarter of a mile to the west or left of the line. Lac à la Place, about opposite the 47th mile post on the west side of the river Metabetchouan, is one of the handsomest places I have ever seen: Here we met a montagnais Indian named Thomas Chiche and his family consisting of his squaw and three children, all of whom were half naked, the poor creatures were strictly honest and would not take even a biscuit without permission. They turned out to be very useful in repairing our bark canoes and portaging, and followed us all through to Lake St. John, as they seemed to relish our flour and pork.

On the 50th mile the line crosses the Metascuiac which may be called a Lake where the line crosses it, being 650 feet wide. The greatest depth does not exceed 5 feet: it meets the Metabetchouan about 700 feet from the line: about 400 feet to the east of the line it spreads out into an irregular shaped lake about 2 miles long and from 200, to 2000 feet wide.

The 51st mile is rough and broken running partly on a side hill, there is a descent of about 60 feet from the level of the 50th mile: there will be some heavy cutting on this mile.

From the 51st to the 56th mile there is an ascent of 240 feet, there being a rise of 145, in 1700 feet on the 56th mile: I may remark here that I thought to run another line from the 48th to the 58th mile passing about two miles more to the east; as I have no doubt but that a better line could be found, which would avoid the great rise on the 56th mile and be considerably shorter than the one I ran, but the season being far advanced and our provisions getting scarce I decided on continuing as these changes can easily be made if the line comes to be located.

About a mile below the confluence of the Metabetchouan and the Metascuiac there is a fall of about 40 feet, below which the river turns around to the left for about half a mile where it becomes narrow winding around again to the right and widening out into a lake nearly a mile wide and about three miles in length, narrowing again to about 150 feet, where there is a fall or rather two falls; of about 30 feet; immediately below which the river again expands into a beautiful lake of at least 3000 feet wide, the water appearing as black as in the Saguenay

and the rocky banks rising in many places as perpendicularly : The line passes over a mile to the east of the lake at the 56th mile.

From the 58th to the 69th mile there is very little difference of level but the country is exceeding rough and broken being a succession of short hills and hollows which however are in great part sandy and can be easily cut through or trestled over. The line passes over several bays in the river here also, but most of these can be avoided : the river here in many places spreads out to over 1000 feet wide.

There is some good spruce and fir between the 60th and the 63th miles ; there is also some birch and on the mountains an odd pine. Part of the 63th and 64th miles have been overrun by fire. From the 67th to the 74th mile the country has been all overrun by fire, very recently ; and is now all grown up with blue berry and raspberry bushes ; it is mostly all sandy soil and comparatively level.

From the 74th to the 90th mile the country is rough and rocky in many places and the soil and timber of the poorest quality ; the line passes about a mile from the river as far as the 88th mile passing close by two lakes one of which is about a mile long by half a mile wide.

From the 90th mile to 108th mile, where we met Messrs. Roy and Neilson's line, ten miles from lake St. John, the country is much leveller with some valleys of good clay land and much larger timber there are however some pretty heavy grades particularly on the 97th, 100, 104 and 105th miles.

On the 98th mile the line crosses what may be called the inlet of lac à la Carpe where it is 770 feet wide, but there is an island in the middle 230 feet across : This lake is over $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, the line passing to the east of it. On the 94th mile the line turns to the east leaving the river Metabetchouan with its general course at an angle of about 45° to pass, as before mentioned, to the east of lac à la Carpe, crossing Mr. Blaiklock's exploratory line from Stoneham, within 224 feet of the 94th mile post and the Township of Caron line 540 feet beyond the middle of the 105th mile. Messrs. Roy and Neilson in the fall of 1871 commenced running the line from lake St. John towards Quebec, beginning at the mouth of the river Metabetchouan, they completed ten miles, which added to 108 miles makes the length of the line surveyed 118 miles and allowing 22 miles from the forks to the Gosford terminus leaves 140 miles of railway to be built to complete the Quebec and Gosford Railway to lake St. John, and the whole distance from Quebec $165\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

On this there will be 25 miles having grades between 60 and 150 feet per mile and about 1500 feet of bridging, and 15 miles of trestle work. There will be two bridges of about 150 feet span, two of 100, three of 80, three of from 40 to 60, 15 of from 15 to 35 and about 12 of from 8 to 15 feet span, besides about 100 culverts.

From the 16th to the 36th mile the general course of the line bears to the east of north making an easting of a little over $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in that distance : from the 36th mile the bearing is west as far as the 78th mile making a westing of 15 miles and 5108 feet in that distance and a west departure from the 16th mile post of 9 miles and 1401 feet. - From the 78th to the 98th mile the general bearing turns back again to the east, making an east departure of 6787 feet. From the 98th to the 108th mile the general bearing is again west, the difference of departure or longitude, between the 16th and 108th mile, being only 6500 feet. The difference of latitude on the first 16 miles is (according to Mr. Lefrançois' plan)

12½ miles and 73 miles 6 furlongs and 500 feet, on the 92 miles from that to Mr Roy's work at his tenth mile post, from which to his point of departure, at the Hudson's Bay Company's post, at the mouth of the Metabetchouan, the difference of latitude is 6 miles and 351 feet, making the whole difference of latitude from the forks of the N. branch of the river Ste. Anne to Lake St. John 92 miles 1 furlong and 191 feet. The whole departure, or difference of longitude, being 3 miles 3 furlongs and 310 feet west.

TABLE of grades over 60 feet in a mile from the forks to Mr. Roy, X. M. post.

Inclination in feet per mile.	Ascen- ding.	Descen- ding.	From station	To station.	REMARKS.
148	4,100	123	164	This may be brought to about 150 feet per mile.
85	1,800	.....	164	182
182	7,100	.....	182	253
119	5,800	.....	253	311
147	5,200	.....	311	363
109	5,450	.....	366	441
122 ¾	3,100	.....	561	592
162 ¾	1,300	.....	630	653
100	2,700	.....	753	780
124	2,300	.....	822	845
92	4,100	169	210	Counting from the 16th mile post.
170	5,900	210	269	This can be improved.
200	7,700	896	473	From the height of land over lac Croche (the highest point on the line), the fall to lake St. John is 1,950 feet. From lake St. John to Chicoutimi, mean tide 300 feet, making the highest point of the line 2,250 feet above Chicoutimi, mean tide mark.
95	5,800	.....	532	590
200	.....	4,500	610	655
75	4,800	.....	800	848
136	.....	3,000	940	970
175	.....	5,400	1,203	1,257
170	.....	2,400	1,433	1,458
80	.....	2,800	1,458	1,486
90	.....	4,400	1,540	1,584
135	.....	2,000	1,836	1,856
85	8,000	1,900	1,980	On the beginning of the 12th mile a rise of 15 feet can be partly avoided by curving to the left along the river.
95	.....	3,000	2,000	2,030
175	.....	2,700	3,288	3,315
100	5,000	.....	4,180	4,230
100	.....	4,000	4,230	4,270
100	3,000	.....	4,404	4,434
150	.....	2,500	4,440	4,465
150	3,000	.....	4,600	4,630
116	.....	5,000	4,690	4,740
3,987 ½	76,100	51,700	Mean grade for over 24 miles equal 128 19/31 feet per mile.
128 19/31	14½ m.	10 miles nearly.	

On the last day of November we finished the survey and started for Laek St. John and on the 2nd of November, my brother commenced taking the levels between Lake St. John and Lake Kenogamichiche, whilst I proceeded on to Chicoutimi with some of our men and saw them on board of the steamboat for Quebec. I afterwards returned to St. Jérôme and in company with the Reverend Mr. Vallée. PP. who kindly offered to drive me, I went to see the country to the west of Lake St. John to Chamouchouan. The roads being excellent and the weather very fine we had a splendid opportunity of seeing the country, and I must certainly say that I saw some of the best land I have ever seen and do not believe there is better in Canada.

To the West and North West of the Lake it appears to be all one level plane : as far as the eye can carry there are no mountains to be seen, though, to the north of the lake there seems to be a high range of mountains. A proof that the country to the west of the lake is level, is that in spring floods the water backs up more than six miles in the Chamouchouan River.

There has been a great deal of poverty since the great fire, yet it is surprising to see what improvements have been made during the last two years : at St. Jerome the people hear mass in a splendid new Church which has been built up since the fire, and at Metabetchouan, they have also a very nice new Church ; at Notre-Dame du Lac St. Jean they are building a Church which appeared to me as large as the Church of Charlesbourg and which they expected to have ready to hear Divine Service in by the beginning of the present year. There is also a new Church in course of erection at St. Prime and one at Chamouchouan.

This last year the crops have been very good, I never saw better wheat and barley than I saw at Lake St. John, and the potatoes were green till the second week in October ; the climate is certainly very favourable to the growth of cereals and green crops, I have heard of some farmers at point blue raising 400 and 500 bushels of wheat ; If a railway can be built, so as to give an outlet and a good market for the produce it will certainly become a very prosperous country.

On the 11th day of November, we finished taking the levels to Chicoutimi. The altitudes of the Lakes along the line we levelled being as follows, viz :

Lake Kenogami 486 feet above mean tide at Chicoutimi ; Lake Kenogamichiche 451, and Lake St. John 300.

The highest point of the line surveyed is on the 28th mile or 90th from Lake St. John where the altitude is 1950 feet greater than Lake St. John and 2250 feet above mean tide mark.

ESTIMATE cost of an Iron Railway, three feet gauge, from Quebec
to Lake St. John.

Line surveyed from forks N. B. River St. Ann to Lake St. John 118 miles ; clearing of line 99 feet wide equal 1,400 acres at \$32 per acre.....	\$44,800.00	118 miles 99 feet wi equal 1,4 acres, but 1
15 miles of trestlework at \$5 per foot, lin. meas.....	396,000.00	clearances,
1,500 feet of bridging at \$30 per foot.....	45,000.00	rivers, &c
100 small culverts at \$10 each.....	1,000.00	make up
2,000,000 yards of excavation and embankments at 30 cts. per cubic yard.....	600,000.00	more than
50,000 cubic yards of rock cutting at \$1 per yard.....	50,000.00	have allow
	1,136,800.00	
118 miles of superstructure at \$8,000 per mile.....	944,000.00	For one mi
Add for double track at stations, buildings and equipments to operate road.....	100,000.00	Ties.... \$4
Say for 22 miles from Q. and Gosford R. R. terminus to forks.....	300,000.00	Rails,
Converting Q. and G. wooden railway into an iron road.....	200,000.00	Spikes, &c..... 7,5
	2,680,800.00	Track laying.
Add 10 per cent for contingencies.....	268,080.00	\$8,1
	\$2,948,880.00	

Or say three millions of dollars.

Of course, it will be understood that, in making the estimate, I have taken into account improvements in the line when locating it.

From Chicoutimi to Lake St. John, a good track for a railway can be found as it is pretty much a level table land from St. Jérôme to Chicoutimi. The greatest difficulty would be in bridging over deep gullies ; but these can be in a great measure avoided by keeping near the height of land between Lake Kenogami and the Saguenay river.

There is no difficulty whatever in continuing a railway to the west of Lake St. John, as far as the level land extends.

In concluding this report, I beg to remark, that every thing was done with the greatest care and exactness possible, and the country explored as well and as much as our time and circumstances would permit, notwithstanding which it cannot be doubted but that considerable improvements may hereafter be made when the country is thoroughly explored.

The whole humbly submitted by

Your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed,)

JOHN SULLIVAN,
A. P.

St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette, march 27th, 1873.

APPENDIX No. 33.

STATEMENT showing for each year separately, the number of lots of land sold and granted from 1st July 1867 to 1st July 1873, and the number of acres contained in these lots, also the number of lots subject to conditions of Settlement for which Letters Patent have been issued.

Y E A R.	CROWN LANDS		CLERGY RESERVES.		FREE GRANTS.		Lands sold, subject to conditions of settlement, for which Letters Patent have been issued.		Lands granted, subj ct to conditions of settlement, for which Letters Patent have been issued.	
	Lots.	Acres.	Lots.	Acres.	Lots.	Acres.	Lots.	Acres.	Lots.	Acres.
From 1st July 1867 to 1st July 1868.	1,178	123,014	96	11,688	70	6,714	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " 1868	1,263	123,401	121	18,356	56	6,046	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " 1869	1,029	104,200	66	9,755	54	4,350	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " 1870	1,656	164,361	62	7,775	228	21,338	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " 1871	1,568	167,242	59	6,440	120	11,302	.....	.....	.....	.....
" " 1872	1,351	125,676	46	5,876	66	5,830	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8,045	807,894	450	59,890	594	55,580	3,734	152,772	267	21,793

RECAPITULATION.

Crown Lands	Lots.	Acres
Clergy Reserves	8,045	807,894
Free Grants.....	450	59,890
	594	55,580
Grand total.....	9,089	923,364
Lands sold, subject to conditions of settlement, for which Letters Patent have been issued....	3,734	152,772
" granted	267	21,793
Grand total.....	4,001	174,565

of which at least one tenth, viz: 17,456 acres, was under cultivation when the Letters Patent were issued.

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REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
FOR THE YEAR
1872
AND IN PART OF THE YEAR 1873.

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MONTREAL
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MINISTRY
OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Quebec, 15th October 1873.

To His Excellency ED CARON, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for the approval of Your Excellency my report on the state of public instruction in this province for the scholastic year 1871-72 and for a part of 1872-73.

As only a few months have elapsed since I was called to the head of the department, I have hardly yet had time to become acquainted with the routine of management, and to thoroughly understand the condition and working of our present school system.

I am aware that in every country, public instruction is susceptible of constant progress ; I will therefore first make myself acquainted with its present condition here and then introduce, if found necessary, the improvements that have been found advantageous in other countries.

Having carefully considered the state of affairs, I am of opinion that we have reason to be satisfied with the results already attained. The actual number of schools has not ceased to increase each year, as well as the number of pupils attending them ; their respective value and the efficiency of the instruction imparted also show sustained progress. The level of our common school has been perceptibly raised, and it is not a rare thing to see on the programme new branches of instruction only required in model schools.

These happy results are in a great measure due to the zeal and efforts of my able predecessor, the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, who, when he undertook the management of the department of public instruction, found a beginning had been made in the right direction and that the path had been traced out. If we compare the state of public instruction in this Province at that epoch (1855) with what it now is, (and that can be readily done by referring to the table below,) the great strides education has made under the able administration, of that eminent man will be apparent. It is true that Mr. Chauveau

found, on assuming the position of superintendent of education most of the difficulties in some sort smoothed over. The indefatigable zeal and energy displayed by the venerable Dr. Meilleur when at the head of the department had triumphed over nearly all obstacles and overcome the opposition and ill-will shown by a great many municipalities to the execution of the school law. The rate payers had come to understand the advantages to be gained by a good common school education, and, with very rare exceptions, they all showed a disposition to second the views of the department for the advancement of their schools.

However, although marked improvements have been made since the coming into force of our system of public instruction, we cannot deny that there is still left for us a great deal to do. We have now more especially to devise means, that the knowledge acquired by the children at school may be useful to them later, in the journey of life. Painful as is the avowal, we must admit that school is not attended for a sufficient length of time ; the child leaves it as soon as he arrives at the age of from 10 to 12 years, the time, that is, when the development of his intelligence and of his various faculties would place him in a position to study with profit, and when from the fact of the lessons received being better understood, the knowledge acquired thereby would remain forever engraved on his memory. Up to this age he learns mechanically, without very well knowing the real meaning of what is taught him, and without knowing consequently up to what point, his knowledge may be of use to him hereafter. Hence his little taste for that which is taught him and the small importance which he attaches to it. Having once left school, he no longer occupies himself with it, and thus at the end of a few years he hardly knows how to read and write.

The means of remedying this melancholy state of affairs would be to find some means of compelling children to attend school for a longer time, in place of their being withdrawn at the very period when it would be of most advantage to them to remain.

The scarcity and high price of manual labor no doubt force parents to a certain extent to withdraw their children from school, as soon as they are old enough to give them assistance in their work. But, as my predecessor suggested in his report for last year, children should be sent to school for several winters, in fact up to the time when having from their acquired some knowledge, it can be truly said that the school has been of service to them. Their assistance is not indispensable during winter ; in fact as it can then be dispensed with entirely, their time cannot be better employed than in a class room.

It would be also desirable that our school corporations should direct their efforts towards the establishment of night schools in the rural centres, which through their density of population would probably be well attended. Many young people who have left school, would there have an opportunity of completing the education which they have already received, either in acquiring with more explanations and in a more complete manner, those branches of instruction which they had entered upon at school, or in studying other branches that they had up to that period no time to examine. Our model school teachers would, I have no doubt, make it their duty for a small

renumeration, to respond to the wishes of the commissioners and of the young people in all localities in which such night schools might be desired.

Another point to which I wish to draw the attention of the country, and the importance of which will be recognized by all, is the urgent necessity which exists for the founding of public libraries. In fact, there is no doubt that a certain number of well known books, for the use of each municipality would, among other good results, prevent the young people from forgetting what they have learned at school, and enable them even to increase their knowledge. I cannot therefore too much encourage the establishment of these libraries, and I do not hesitate to affirm that by showing a little good will, we would find in many Canadian localities the means of arriving at this end. How can we expect a child not to forget what he has learned at school, if we do not provide for him, when he leaves school, books that he may read with pleasure and profit.

By supplying these libraries with good works on agriculture, horticulture, abridged histories of the different nations both ancient and modern, tales of travel, treatises on arts and manufactures, books on practical morality and of sound literature, we will satisfy one of the most pressing needs, if we wish that the popular education received at school should produce results truly durable and worthy of the sacrifices that they impose upon us.

I propose therefore to demand from the Legislative Assembly, at its next session, a grant to aid in the formation of libraries and, if, as I confidently trust, my demand is favorably received, to consider without delay as to the most efficient means of apportioning this grant, for the advancement of our schools. This will probably be best effected by distributing books, amongst the various parishes of the Province.

I think that in connection it would be very desirable that here, as in Ontario, we should establish a depositary of school books, geographical maps, reading books, for the libraries, &c., which might be circulated at very reduced rates, the department being only reimbursed for the purchase price which would always be at the lowest rates, on account of the large quantities purchased at one time.

My predecessor had already tried to establish a depositary such as I speak of. But his wishes were avorted by a certain spirit of opposition, against which he did not deem it expedient to make head, persuaded that the public, being interested in the question would soon come to see the advantages of such an innovation. The fact is before us to prove it, and it is to these depositaries that Ontario in a great measure owes the success of its schools.

As shewn in the reports of many of the school inspectors, one of the principal causes of the slow progress evinced in our scholastic establishments especially in the country, is the irregularity of the attendance at school of the children. I am aware that there are obstacles to the regular attendance of the pupils at the schools, in such a rigorous climate as ours, and also in the fact of the necessity in which the parents are often placed through the scarcity of manual labor, of keeping their children at home, to aid them in their labors during a part of the time during which the latter might most easily attend school with more ease.

I cannot urge too much upon parents and upon those who really have at heart the prosperity and success of popular education, to use all their efforts to obtain a more regular and larger attendance at school.

There cannot, I repeat, be any general satisfactory progress without this.

I intend to institute several special prizes for this object; these prizes will be distributed to each school, and another prize of value given to the scholar who has been the most regular in the municipality, in his attendance. The school inspectors shall be entrusted with their distribution, and care shall be taken not to grant prizes except in *those municipalities* which really deserve them.

Extracts from the reports of the inspectors will be found annexed. It is, I think, superfluous to insist again on the absolute necessity of retaining the services of these officers, so essential to the good working of a system of general education. The subject has already been treated on different occasions by my predecessor, and I only have to repeat here, what he has so well expressed. It will suffice to cite a few lines from a work recently published by Mr. Lavoley, under the title, — *L'Instruction Publique* — at the article in which the author treats of this subject.

“ The school should be visited by well paid district (*cantonaux*) and provincial inspectors, chosen from amongst the most able teachers and former professors of the normal schools. Men must be chosen who have special aptitude in teaching. The necessity and good effects of inspection are everywhere recognized.”

I thought it right to give effect to the project of my predecessor, which was stopped last year, of calling a conference of school inspectors to consider in concert with them the best means of improving our scholastic system and rendering it more efficient. I therefore called one together on the 19th of August last, and we together examined clause by clause the various laws formed at different times concerning schools, with a view of consolidating them into one act with the amendments and additions deemed necessary after careful deliberation. I was enabled in these various discussions to inform myself of the actual condition of our schools, and to convince myself that our educational system is not unsatisfactory. I must say also that I found all the inspectors to be possessed of a great deal of zeal and good will, and I have reason to believe that they all left the conference resolved to act more energetically than ever in the accomplishment of the important duties of their position. I was also convinced that their salaries in general are not sufficiently remunerative especially now when the necessities of life are so dear, and I am of opinion that to have and keep efficient officers, their services must be remunerated in such a manner so as to enable them to live honorably and devote the whole of their time to the exercise of the functions confided to them.

I am strongly disposed to recommend, as does Mr. Lavoley in the work above cited, the appointment of two or three inspectors-general, whose duty would be to visit all the country, each in the district which should be assigned to him, and to assure themselves whether the district inspectors properly discharge their duties. I am convinced that good

results would not fail to follow such new appointments. We would be then certain of having local inspectors truly equal to their functions, and all the more interested in displaying zeal and efficiency, as in case of neglect they would expose themselves to an immediate dismissal.

This system is followed in Germany, Belgium, Ireland and in all countries in which popular education is in the most advanced and satisfactory state.

It would be equally superfluous to insist further on the importance and necessity of normal schools. To attempt to do without normal schools is to attempt to do without special and practical schools for the physician, lawyer, merchant and even for the workman. A course of previous study is necessary for all, and I will again cite on this point a passage from Mr. Lavoley's work.

"The state," he says, "should sustain the expenses of the maintenance of normal schools in sufficient numbers to answer the wants of the teaching class. It is in the instruction given in the normal school that progress in primary instruction depends; *for in proportion to the ability of the master, is the utility of the school.*"

There is another species of school to which I desire to draw public attention. It is sufficient to name it to have its importance recognized. It is a school of science applied to the arts. As yet there is none in existence for the French population; my predecessor endeavored to establish one, but it was impossible to continue it. The English population is better supplied in this respect speaking Principal Dawson of McGill University, with the zeal and ability that characterize him, succeeded in establishing such a school in connection with his university, and the results obtained during the first year augur favorably for the results hereafter to be expected from this new institution.

I intend shortly to establish a school of this kind for the French Canadian population and I have every reason to believe that I shall succeed. Up to this time, we have not sufficiently occupied ourselves with practical and industrial schools, in which the mechanic, engineer, &c., could practically acquire the scientific knowledge required in the career which they have embraced. Hence the small number of young men who are desirous of studying engineering, &c., or any other career in which preliminary practical knowledge is required. These professions however hold out now the most brilliant future, one in which young persons can always make way for themselves in proportion as the different branches of industry are multiplied and require competent men to carry them on.

The following small tables establishes the progressive figure of the municipalities, school districts, and school houses of the Province for every five years from 1857.

It shows from 1857 to 1872, (15 years) :

1^o. An increase of 312 municipalities, or 20.8 on an average per year or 61.5 per cent.

2^o. An increase of 1,142 school districts, or 76.1 on an average per year or 44.4 per cent.

3^o. An increase of 1,564 school houses, or of 104.3, on an average per year or 77.6 per cent.

TABLE shewing the increase in the number of municipalities, school districts, and school houses for every fifth year from 1857 :

—	1857	1862	1867	1872	Increase over 1851.	Increase over 1862.	Increase over 1867.
Municipalities	507	588	737	819	312	231	82
School Districts...	2568	3079	3329	3710	1142	631	381
School Houses.....	2015	2449	2860	3579	1564	1130	719

The following table gives the state of public instruction in this Province from year to year since 1853. The progressive advance of our schools has been continuous and we find that the increase of 1872 over 1871 is 80 institutions, 1256 pupils and \$1230,84 of school rates.

TABLE shewing the progress of Public Instruction in the Province of Quebec since the year 1853.

—	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Institutions....	2352	2795	2868	2919	2946	2995	3199	3264	3345
Pupils	108284	119733	127058	143141	148798	156872	168148	172155	180845
Contributions.	165848	23032	249136	406764	424208	459396	498436	503859	526219

TABLE of the progress of Public Instruction in the Province of Quebec, &c.—Continued.

—	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
Institutions. ...	3501	3552	3604	3706	3826	3712	3913	3912	4028
Pupils	188635	193131	196739	202648	206820	208030	212838	214498	217504
Contributions..	542728	564810	593964	597448	647067	728494	792819	891857	976788

TABLE of the progress of Public Instruction in the Province of Quebec, &c.—Continued.

—	1871	1872	Increase over 1853.	Increase over 1858.	Increase over 1863.	Increase over 1868.	Increase over 1871.
Institutions.....	4063	4143	1791	1148	591	230	80
Pupils.....	223014	224270	115986	67398	31139	11432	1256
Contributions	952095	1085179	919331	625783	520369	292369	133084

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the number of children learning the most essential branches of primary instruction, since the year 1855, compiled from the grand statistical tables sent to the department by the school inspectors.

	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872
Pupils reading well	43407	46940	48833	52099	64362	67753	75236	77108	77676	75555	96491	98706	92982	84742	89608	82805	86436	87191
do writing	58033	60086	61943	65404	80152	81244	87115	92572	97086	99351	107161	111703	96988	102796	113105	114508	124262	122460
do learning french grammar...	23260	28903	29111	32843	42796	42785	49537	50137	52160	53677	60353	63672	54379	55041	55459	58605	62883	51924
do do english grammar...	9004	8000	12074	15348	14098	19064	21038	22512	23407	22770	24221	24374	22123	23896	24188	25859	26849	25835
do do orthography	32512	46779	47504	47722	54563	61542	74915	78367	68207	75850	76808	91904	80709	94767	99500	102158	119508	101301
do do analysis of gram...	16439	19504	25961	33377	29766	36711	49460	50893	52244	47686	53143	54701	48757	60045	60206	55961	56669	56038
do do simple arithmetic...	30631	35847	40070	41730	49111	47327	54323	58728	61237	64918	64071	68981	61930	64994	68306	72072	75959	75837
do do compound arithm...	22586	23431	26643	28196	30919	31758	41512	44357	45727	46529	52892	50726	42461	47435	48574	49373	54242	50308
do do book-keeping	1976	3698	4192	8853	5210	5230	7358	7541	7915	7545	8270	8405	6713	7557	8714	9088	9569	10108
do do geography	17700	23389	25487	29092	36294	37215	44592	46541	50163	51543	49778	53405	43927	45327	47421	50178	51066	46520
do do history	15520	17530	24850	26450	29906	28498	35599	39086	42447	45259	48562	49512	45952	44282	49508	50264	53884	52718

The two following tables give an estimate of the sums levied for public instruction, in this Province, from 1856 to 1872 inclusively. They establish that this latter year shows a total increase over 1871 of \$137808.13, arising from the various sources indicated. The column for buildings, &c., presents on the contrary a decrease of \$5724.43 from 1871; a decrease explained by the small number of school buildings erected during the past year.

TABLE of sums levied for Public Instruction in the Province of Quebec, from 1856 to 1872 inclusive.

Years.	Assessment to equal grant.	Assessments over and above amount of grant and special assessments.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for the construction of buildings.	Total levied
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1856.....	113884 87	93897 90	173178 93	25493 80	406765 55
1857.....	113887 08	78791 17	208602 37	22924 63	424209 25
1858.....	117485 06	88372 69	231192 65	24646 22	459396 65
1859.....	115792 51	109151 96	251408 44	2283 57	418436 48
1860.....	114424 76	123939 64	24717 10	15778 23	503859 73
1861.....	113969 29	130560 92	264089 11	17000 00	526219 82
1862.....	110966 75	134033 15	281980 23	15798 84	542728 97
1863.....	110534 25	134888 50	30768 14	11749 76	564810 65
1864.....	112158 34	144515 61	321037 30	15533 12	593261 37
1865.....	112448 09	147158 23	32481 87	13011 57	597448 76
1866.....	113657 35	153732 98	35669 53	22985 32	637067 18
1867.....	113909 64	196098 58	39468 37	24417 46	728494 05
1868.....	111790 64	178174 02	452868 69	47986 17	792819 52
1869.....	122625 44	201211 99	472573 70	97146 03	894857 18
1870.....	123381 08	233773 17	529193 12	90441 24	976788 61
1871.....	124002 19	246792 29	535981 12	4620 39	952015 99
1872.....	140236 96	263686 96	640659 81	40595 96	1085179 69

TABLE shewing the sources whence comes the difference of increase or decrease between 1o. 1864 and 1863, 2o. 1865 and 1864, 3o. 1866 and 1865, 4o. 1867 and 1866, 5o. 1868 and 1867, 6o. 1869 and 1868, 7o. 1870 and 1869, 8o. 1871 and 1870 and 9o. 1872 and 1871.

					Total increase.	Total decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Increase of 1864 over 1863....	1624 09	9627 11	13399 16	3803 36	28453 72	.....
Increase of 1865 over 1864...	228 75	2642 62	3768 67	.....	4184 39	.....
Decrease of 1865 from 1864...	.....	.....	.....	2511 55	.....	.....
Increase of 1866 over 1865...	1210 26	6574 70	31733 36	9943 75	49618 40	.....
Increase of 1867 over 1866...	252 29	42365 84	37376 84	1434 14	81426 87	.....
Increase of 1868 over 1867...	.....	.....	5806 32	23568 71	64325 47	.....
Decrease of 1868 from 1867...	119 00	17924 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase of 1869 over 1868...	9334 82	23037 97	10705 01	49459 86	102037 43	.....
Increase of 1870 over 1869...	.....	32561 18	56619 42	.....	81931 43	.....
Decrease of 1870 from 1869...	244 38	.....	.....	7004 79	.....	.....
Increase of 1871 over 1870...	621 11	13019 12	6788 00	.....	.....	.....
Decrease of 1871 from 1870...	.....	.....	.....	44120 85	.....	23692 62
Increase of 1872 over 1871...	16234 79	16894 65	104678 69	.....	37818 13	.....
Decrease of 1872 from 1871...	.....	.....	.....	5724 43	.....	5724 43

The two following small tables have reference to Normal Schools ; they give a résumé of the movement of these institutions during the scholastic year 1872-73 and from their opening. The first indicates the number of pupils that have attended them ; the second gives a statement of the number of diplomas that they have granted.

The total figure of the certificates of capacity delivered to this day is 126 for Academies, 690 for Model Schools and 1010 for Elementary Schools.

TABLE of the number of Pupils who have attended the Normal Schools.

Session.	Jacques-Cartier	McGill.			Laval.			Number of Male Pupil Teachers.	Number of Female Pupil Teachers.	Grand Total.
	Pupil teachers (male.)	Pupil teach's. (male.)	Pupil teach's. (female.)	Total.	Pupil teach's. (male.)	Pupil teach's (female.)	Total.			
First session, 1857	18	5	25	30	22	.....	22	45	35	70
Session 1857-1858	46	7	63	70	36	40	76	89	103	192
Session 1858-1859	50	7	76	83	34	52	86	91	128	219
Session 1859-1860	53	9	72	81	40	54	94	102	126	228
Session 1860-1861	52	5	56	61	41	53	93	98	109	207
Session 1861-1862	41	10	58	68	39	52	91	90	110	200
Session 1862-1863	57	8	72	80	39	52	91	104	124	228
Session 1863-1864	56	7	67	74	34	49	83	97	116	213
Session 1864-1865	56	5	60	65	43	55	98	104	115	219
Session 1865-1866	43	2	73	75	39	57	96	84	130	214
Session 1866-1867	35	2	73	75	43	55	98	80	128	208
Session 1867-1868	35	5	57	62	49	73	122	89	130	219
Session 1868-1869	36	4	70	74	64	73	137	104	143	247
Session 1869-1870	46	7	69	76	82	80	162	135	149	284
Session 1870-1871	63	6	70	73	54	59	113	123	129	252
Session 1871-1872	51	13	94	107	32	56	88	196	150	246
Session 1872-1873	46	8	108	116	38	54	92	92	162	254

DIPLOMAS granted to Pupils of the Normal Schools since the establishment of these Institutions.

Class of diplomas granted.	Jacques-Cartier	M Gill.			Laval.			Number of Male Pupil Teachers.	Number of Female Pupil Teachers.	Grand Total.
	Male Pupil teachers.	Male Pupil Teachers.	Female Pupil Teachers.	Total.	Male Pupil Teachers.	Female pupil Teachers.	Total.			
Academies	39	15	24	39	38	.....	38	92	24	116
Model Schools.....	149	41	183	232	119	199	318	308	382	690
Elementary.....	116	17	508	525	95	274	369	228	782	1010
Totals.....	295	81	715	793	252	473	725	628	1188	1816

The following table of the summary results of the boards of examiners in this Province, gives occasion to state the number of rejected, is a little larger than in preceding years. In fact it establishes that of 752 applicants (male or female), 103 or about one seventh were rejected.

ANNUAL Statistical summary of the Boards of Examiners of the province of Quebec for 1871.

ANNUAL Statistical summary of the Boards of Examiners of the province of Quebec for 1871.																			
BOARD OF		NUMBER OF DIPLOMAS GRANTED.												Number of candidates of admitted, and class of diplomas.			Grand total	Number of candidates rejected.	
		For Academies, 1st class.		For Academies, 2nd class.		For models Schools, 1st class.		For models Schools, 2nd class.		For elemen- tary Schools, 1st class.		For elemen- tary Schools, 2nd class.							
		Male teachers.	Female teach's.	Male teachers.	Female teach's.	Male teachers.	Female teach's.	Male teachers.	Female teach's.	Male teachers.	Female teach's.	Male teachers.	Female teach's.	Academies.	Model Schools.	Elementary Schools.			
Number of days the meetings lasted.		Number of candidates examined.		Mean number of teachers examined per day.															
3		34	18													28	6		
3		8	3													7	1		
2		5	3													3	2		
4		7	2													7	.....	
1		4	4													4	.....	
4		23	6													22	1		
7		201	29													181	20		
4		45	11													33	7		
3		16	5													16	.....	
.....			
4		131	33													90	41		
5		14	3													14	3		
3		33	11													28	5		
2		21	10													21	.....	
2		12	6													4	8		
4		37	9													28	.....	
3		36	12													36	.....	
4		79	20													51	10		
3		7	2													7	.....	
4		39	10													37	2		
65		752	195													649	103		
Totals																			

The table given lower down gives a statement of dissentient schools, Protestant or Catholic, in each Inspection district.

The first number 166 and are attended by 6067 pupils.

The second have fallen from 27 to 24 and are attended by 835 pupils.

TABLE OF DISSENTIENT SCHOOLS WITH THEIR PUPILS.

Names of inspectors of Schools,	Protestant Dissentient Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Catholic Dissentient. Schools.	Number of Pupils.
1 L. B. F. Painchaud.....				
2 Rev. M. M. Fothergill...	4	174		
3 L. Lucier.....			3	164
4 Th. Tremblay.....	8	185		
5 Vincent Martin.....	1	25		
6 G. Tanguay.....				
7 S. Boivin.....	9	264		
8 Wm. Thompson.....				
9 P. F. Béland.....				
10 E. Carrier.....	3	134		
11 J. Crépault.....				
12 F. E. Juneau.....	4	178		
13 P. Hubert.....	3	194		
14 W. Alexander.....			16	492
15 M. Laplante.....				
16 H. Hubbard.....	5			
17 M. Stenson.....			5	179
18 McLaughlin.....				
19 J. N. A. Archambault...	2	75		
20 J. B. Delage.....	7	142		
21 Michel Caron.....	20	501		
22 L. Grondin.....	16	543		
23 G. Thompson.....	23	1210		
24 F. X. Valade.....	22	831		
25 A. D. Dorval.....	9	288		
26 C. Germain.....	9	275		
27 C. B. Rouleau.....				
28 Bolton McGrath.....	20	861		
Total.....	166	6067	24	835

The position of the Teachers' Saving's Bank gives rise to no particular observations this year, and causes regret that the teaching class do not evince more eagerness than they have yet done to profit by the advantages offered by this useful institution.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' SAVINGS BANK.

YEARS.	Number of Teachers en- rolled each year.	Number of Pensioners each year.	Rate of pension for each year. of teaching.	Total of pensions paid.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1857.....	150	63	4 00	886 90
1858.....	74	91	4 00	2211 74
1859.....	18	128	4 00	3115 35
1860.....	4	130	3 00	2821 57
1861.....	9	160	3 00	3603 59
1862.....	10	164	1 75	2552 09
1863.....	13	171	2 25	3237 00
1864.....	7	170	1 75	2727 00
1865.....	11	160	1 75	2787 00
1866.....	13	173	1 75	2784 00
1867.....	15	176	1 75	3036 00
1868.....	10	163	2 50	4590 00
1869.....	9	174	2 50	4677 00
1870.....	5	174	2 50	4700 00
1871.....	13	162	2 50	4865 00
1872.....	7	176	2 50	5100 00

G. OUMET,
Minister of Public Instruction

APPENDIX No. 1.

REPORT

OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE

LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL,

FOR THE

SCHOLASTIC YEAR 1872-73.

TO THE HONORABLE G. OUMET,

Minister of Public Instruction, &c., &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to present you with my report for the scholastic year 1872-73.

Ninety two pupils attended school during the year : 38 male and 59 female pupil-teachers.

In the male department of pupil-teachers 35 completed the year : 4 in the academy, 9 in the first division, 22 in the second division. Of this number 27 obtained diplomas : 4 the academy diploma, 8 the model school diploma, 15 the elementary school diploma.

In the female department of pupil teachers 50 completed the year : 24 in the first division, 26 in the second division : 44 pupils obtained diplomas : 20 for model schools and 26 for elementary schools.

To recapitulate, 92 pupils attended the Laval Normal School during the scholastic year 1872-73 ; 85 finished the year ; 71 received diplomas ; 4 for academical schools, 28 for model schools, 39 for elementary schools.

In both departments the pupils in general showed great ardor for study, and their progress was truly remarkable.

The variety of subjects that can be taught in one year to pupils who are intelligent and willing to study, when good methods are used, is astonishing. In the first division of the male pupil-teachers department, not less than twenty six different branches were taught during the course of this year, that is to say : religious instruction, the art of teaching, French grammar, English grammar, trans-

lation, critical analysis, grammatical analysis, literature, mythology, history of Canada, history of France, history of England, arithmetic, book-keeping, algebra, geometry, astronomy, chemistry, physics, calligraphy, reading and elocution anatomy and physiology, geography, vocal and instrumental music, military exercises, natural history.

Without doubt the pupils have not entered deeply into all these sciences; they devoted to astronomy and chemistry for example, only a very short time in comparison with the importance of these subjects; but in all other branches and even in these latter, they received sufficient instruction to give them a general idea of the subjects and enable them to pursue their studies alone.

I will only say one word with reference to the model schools annexed to the normal schools. 430 children received instruction there during the year: 124 boys and 306 girls. These schools are kept on an excellent footing; the children make remarkable progress and the male and female pupil-teachers find a large field wherein daily to put in practice the very difficult art of teaching.

As in former years the teaching of reading especially drew my attention. I have already had occasion to tell you Sir, that we are a little backward in this respect. I do not wish to be too severe in my judgment, but it appears to me that in general, reading is not taught as it ought to be, in our schools. At any rate, with few exceptions, all the young persons who present themselves before the board of examiners and at the normal school, read defectively, as far as accentuation, pronunciation and articulation are concerned.

I have said that there are exceptions, and I could mention schools in which reading is remarkably well taught; but I repeat it, reading is not taught as it ought to be, and there is no use concealing the necessity of a reform in this matter. As this reform should come first from the normal schools, I tried to introduce in both departments, as well as in the model schools attached to them, a more perfect system of reading which will before long, I hope, produce satisfactory results. It is to be regretted that we have not as yet a graduated series of books for reading as well as treatises on pronunciation. I am aware that praiseworthy efforts have been made to attain this end, so long desired, but as they seem not sufficient they unfortunately still remain in abeyance.

Let us hope, that soon teachers will be able to procure with facility all works necessary to the proper teaching of reading. To read well, is to speak well; and to speak well is one of the important parts of a good education.

I have the satisfaction of being able to tell you, Sir, that in both departments, the moral conduct of the pupils was excellent; and even, in many, I might say, edifying. They all belong to truly Christian families, and the good principles which have been instilled into them from their infancy, have happily remained in their hearts. They have not only applied themselves with ardor to their studies, but they have endeavored to acquire the habits which mark people of good education, and to know a little of the ways of the world, I mean in the sense of a polite and christian society. On this point, I cannot too much congratulate the government on having confided the department of young girls to the direction of the Ursuline Ladies, who know so well how to bring up the children confided to their care. Through their well known experience, the young girls in the department of female pupil teachers adopt in a short time habits of order, and graceful manners which complete their family education, and fit them to present themselves with ease in society and in the midst of the best company.

I have told you of the satisfactory results of our work; still every thing has not been joy and consolation during the year just elapsed. We have had

the misfortune to lose a pupil of the department of male teachers, M. Joseph Fortin of Baie St. Paul. He was a fine young man, belonging to a truly Christian family ; and if anything could console his poor mother for being unable to receive his last breath, it is the thought that her child died piously surrounded by all the temporal and spiritual succour that he needed in so solemn and decisive a moment, and that it may be said of him with the Prophet : *Beati qui in Domino moriuntur.*

I have the honor to be with much respect, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

O LAGACÉ, Ptre.,
Principal of Laval Normal School

Quebec, 30 June 1873.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring the integrity of the financial system and for providing a clear audit trail.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It describes how different types of information are gathered and how they are processed to identify trends and patterns.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It presents a series of findings that highlight the key areas of concern and provides recommendations for how these issues can be addressed.

4. The final part of the document provides a summary of the overall findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of the data and the need for continued monitoring and reporting.

REPORT

OF THE

JACQUES-CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR THE

SCHOOL-YEAR 1872-73.

TO THE HONORABLE G. OUIMET,
Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir

The hasty departure of M. Abbé Verreau for Europe, has not permitted him to transmit to you, as in preceding years, a report of the Jacques-Cartier Normal School for the school-year 1872-73. In the absence of the Principal, and to respond to your invitation, I will send you the few following remarks. But as I have been occupied till now, in this school, with teaching at appointed hours, I shall not be able, as you already know, to transmit to you a complete report.

The number of Pupils admitted this year at the Jacques Cartier Normal School, has been thirty-six.

Old Pupils	25
New Pupils.....	11
	36
Total.....	36

Of this number, thirty-four have terminated the year. They were divided as indicated in the following table :

In the Academy class	5
“ Model-School class.....	8
“ Elementary class { 1st division.....	11
2nd “	10
	34

All these scholars are of French origin. They came to us from different parishes of the dioceses of Montreal and St. Hyacinth.

The number of lessons of one hour given in every class has been this year nearly the same as last year, giving an average of nine or ten hours a day, including the hours of teaching at the Model School by the Pupil-Teachers. Tables showing the time devoted to the teaching of the various branches which compose the course of studies of this establishment, may be seen in the report for the year 1871-72.

I have often been told by the Principal and Professors that, particularly this

year, the pupils, by their good conduct and diligence, have given the greatest satisfaction. For my part, I can bear them the same testimony.

The year has been closed by an oral and written examination. It is from the result of this examination, and the notes of the whole year, that the diplomas are granted.

In July last, the Principal was able to present you,

5	Pupils for the Academy diploma.
7	" " Model School diploma.
4	" " Elementary "

Total..... 16

Though some of the Pupils have not been successful enough to obtain a diploma, however, they were judged fit to pass to a higher class for the year 1873-74.

Of the sixteen pupils who have obtained diplomas, two are now teaching in academies in Montreal, five have the direction of model schools in the country, two could not teach by failure of health, and the remainder have returned to their studies.

As many of our graduates preferred to pursue their studies, we could not reply to all demands for teachers.

The Model School, under the direction of MM. Boudrias and Fahey, assisted by the Pupil-Teachers of the Normal School, still continues to progress. It has been attended this year by 166 children. Of this number, 51 have left the school during the year:

3	entered classical colleges,
6	" commercial colleges,
8	" " academies,
10	attended the school of "les Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes,"
6	took employment as clerks,
5	became apprentices,
6	have returned to our school,
2	are gone to the United States,
2	" " Manitoba,
1	" " Quebec,
1	" " Ottawa,
1	is dead.

Allow me, Sir, before terminating, to express the regret I feel, not to have foreseen last year, that I should have to present you with a report. I should have been much pleased to have acquainted you, in a more particular manner, with the state and progress of the Jacques-Cartier Normal School and the Model School thereto annexed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

J. O. GODIN, P^{tre}

R E P O R T
OF THE
McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL
FOR THE
SCHOLASTIC YEAR 1872-73.

To the Hon. the Minister of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec,

SIR,

I have the honor of transmitting to you the report of the McGill Normal School for the session 1872-73, being the 16th since the opening of the institution in 1857:

The session has been a full one as regards the number of students, and I trust the successful candidates for diplomas whom we have sent out as teachers may still maintain the good character of the school, and justify the confidence reposed in them.

We admitted during the past year 116 applicants, of whom 100 were female students, and 16 male students.

To these I must add one University student who entered the school according to the usual regulations.

Of the applicants for admission, 59 were resident in Montreal, and 57 from the country.

Of the whole number of applicants 35 had been successful in former sessions in obtaining diplomas, and re-entered the school for a higher certificate, 4 entering the academy class, 31 the model school class; the remainder, 81 in number, formed the class studying for the elementary class diplomas.

After the final examination, I was able to recommend for certificates 80 students, of whom 4 were for academy diplomas, 23 for model school diplomas and 53 for elementary diplomas.

The diplomas granted at the end of this session, added to those granted in previous years, will raise the whole number of certificates issued by the McGill Normal School to 796.

The total number of persons to whom diplomas have been granted is 583. Of these diplomas 39 are for academies, 232 for model schools and 525 for elementary schools. I am happy to be able to state that I can give satisfactory particu

lars, respecting the students, 69 in number, who obtained diplomas, at the end of last session. The five students, who then secured academy diplomas, immediately obtained situations and are still actively employed. Out of the eighteen students who received model school diplomas, seventeen accepted engagements in schools, and the remaining one re-entered the normal school to join the academy class. Of the 46 students who received elementary diplomas, 24 obtained situations in the country where they are now teaching, and 21 re-entered the normal school to join the model school class, and with reference to the remaining one, I may state that owing to illness she was advised to rest for a while after the fatigues of the session, and that ultimately, she will make application also for employment in the profession.

It will thus be seen that out of the students who succeeded last session in securing diplomas, 69 in all, 46 are now teaching, and that the remainder, except one, re-entered the normal school for further preparation for the work of the institution. Of the students who have been successful at the end of the present session, I have no doubt a large number will be equally successful in obtaining situations, and very probably a considerable portion of the rest will re-enter the school for a higher certificate. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of our students during the past year. As in former sessions, nothing has occurred to interfere in any way with the quiet working of the whole of our school arrangements. To the experience and good will of the whole of the professors we owe these beneficial results, and I am heartily glad of an opportunity of testifying to the ability and hearty cooperation of these gentlemen, and of expressing my sense of what I am indebted to them in this respect.

It is agreeable to me to be able to report that, during the past session, we have been in a position to give more than ordinary attention to the practice of teaching and the preparation of lessons on the various subjects lectured upon by the professors. The pupils have, under the direction of these gentlemen, arranged the subject matter of lessons which they have given orally, either to selected classes from the model schools, or before the students themselves in the class-room, and in all cases they have received such aid and counsel as will be of the greatest importance to them at the beginning of their teaching career.

I may also add that much care has been taken in the lessons given in music and drawing, so as to ensure, as far as possible, a systematic course of teaching in these important branches of ordinary education.

I must not omit to report that before the close of the last session, it was intimated to the officers of the school by a gentleman of Montreal, formerly a student of the school, that he wished to give a prize of \$40 and a useful book to the most successful student in the elementary school class. This kind act, independent of its advantage to the class to which it is apportioned, is gratifying as a recognition of benefit derived from the institution. We have now a prize for each of the two divisions, the model school class and the elementary school class, but in speaking of this, although in every way thankful for the interest taken in the school, I trust that the attainment of the diploma will still continue to be the first object sought by our students, and the next, success when engaged in the active work of their profession.

I can only repeat in this report what has been so often said in past years respecting the model schools. They still maintain their high standing, and continue as in former sessions to retain the good opinion of the public, as is evidenced by the number of applicants for admission, far exceeding the seating room of the building. I can speak in the highest terms of the teachers. From the boys' school, under the charge of Mr. F. W. Hicks, we have received some of the best male students of the last two sessions, and the girls' department, superintended by

Miss A. T. Murray, has furnished as with a large number of pupils also for training, several of whom are now successfully employed as teachers in Montreal and the country districts. Miss Derick's primary department is, as usual, filled with scholars, and large numbers are waiting for admission as vacancies occur. Miss Derick's work in this school, in preparing her pupils for the more advanced schools, can only be rightly estimated by those who are acquainted with the value of sound elementary instruction and training.

The ministers of religion in the City have, as in former years, met the students of the school every week, for the giving of religious instruction, and these gentlemen deserve the thanks of all connected with the institution for their important services.

The large number of students, entering the school from the country this session, may be looked upon as evidence of the increasing importance attached to education, and also of a desire for normal school training as a preparation for the teaching profession, the more so from the fact that for the last four or five years, the rapid increase in the cost of board in the city; not to speak of other expenses, must have largely added to the burden of those who had to provide for at least one year's residence in Montreal.

It is to be hoped that success in the normal school will lead to a just recognition of the value of the teacher's services, when he returns to the country districts, after his preparatory course of training. Perhaps I may be permitted to add here in connection with this, that if more aid could be given to students from the country, entering for professional improvement than that which we are now enabled to offer, the Province would be greatly benefitted, and it would be doing no more than what we find done in other countries, where the value of good teaching has been tested by years of experience. I am the more inclined to recommend this, from the fact that, during the past year, the students from places beyond Montreal who succeeded in obtaining diplomas, were not sufficient to meet the demand for teachers to fill situations in country districts. I may also add that it is difficult to induce teachers, residing at or near Montreal, to accept situations in the country, owing in a great measure to the large salaries obtained in the city, and also to a disinclination on the part of young persons to separate themselves from their friends, by going to remote parts of the Province. In order to meet this difficulty, I would suggest that those who have the direction of educational affairs in distant parts of the Province should select from their community those whom they may find to possess the necessary qualifications, and make provision for their passing the required time at the normal school, in order that they may return as qualified teachers for the district where they may have previously resided.

This plan has been carried out lately in some parts of the Province, and the results have been very satisfactory. In all cases the persons selected have been very suitable, and indeed every care has been taken that the arrangements should be in the end a successful one.

In answer to enquiries respecting the positions held by our former students, I have received much information from them, and have had much pleasure in continuing the intercourse which began in the normal school, and I have not failed to notice that in every instance they are desirous of expressing their gratitude for benefits received from this institution. Many of those who are now teaching in the country are seeking to acquire the means to re-enter the school, and I need hardly say we shall be heartily glad to see them. I wish I could report that endeavours were being made to increase the salaries in all the country districts. Although there is in this respect considerable improvement, there is yet room for a great deal more.

From the last report of the Minister of Public Instruction, it is satisfactory to learn that the manner in which the trained teachers of this institution fulfil their duties in schools, entrusted to their care, is repeatedly recognized by the government school inspectors, who are well able from their daily experience to give an opinion in this matter.

I have now only to call attention to one or two points which I consider of importance to the future success of the school. We still suffer from the want in the building of good waiting-rooms for the students, male and female, a want which compels us to allow the lecture rooms to be used for study, at a time when they ought to be entirely free for ventilation. The want of these, as I have before stated, greatly interferes with that attention to order and discipline, which is of paramount importance in a school for the training of teachers.

The model schools also suffer equally from the want of class-rooms, necessitating the daily use of the passages of the building for class teaching, to the great inconvenience and injury of both pupil and teacher. It is believed that no real relief can be given except by the addition of a second story to each of the wings of the building, in accordance with plans already submitted by the corporation of McGill University to the government.

Our schools will, I trust, maintain their present good standing, and the teachers and professors will, I am sure, use all their influence for this purpose. It is but fair, however, that they should have the advantages which are now to be found in the new school buildings erected in this city, in which nothing is found wanting which may be of use to the teacher, in the important but difficult task of teaching and training a large number of pupils.

In conclusion I beg to thank most sincerely the committee of the school, for their kind and prompt attention to all those things which required their consideration during the past session.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. HICKS,
Principal.

APPENDIX No. 2.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

REPORTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

INSPECTOR DELAGE.

COUNTIES OF BAGOT, ROUVILLE AND ST. HYACINTH.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward you the report of my inspection visits in the counties of Bagot, Rouville and St. Hyacinth for the scholastic year 1871-72.

I can only repeat in this report, what I have already stated in those of the two past years. The attendance of the pupils is sufficiently regular, and the progress in general is sustained.

The zeal and good will of the rate payers in insuring the regular working of the educational law merit my most sincere praises.

I also noticed with pleasure that it has been deemed expedient to increase the salaries of the teachers in most municipalities.

To the ordinary branches of primary instruction is now added *mental arithmetic* by Mr. F. E. Juneau, and the small treatise on agriculture, by Dr. Larue.

On the other hand, I regret to be obliged to state that female teachers are becoming more and more rare, and the commissioners see themselves in the unfortunate position of confiding a great many elementary schools to the care of female teachers who are too young, unqualified and without experience, which makes their task a difficult one, and renders more difficult the task of the inspector who thus finds himself obliged to redouble his vigilance to answer the want felt in a great many municipalities, in consequence of the lack of capacity in the young girls who have been chosen. Children of from twelve to fourteen years of age are no longer seen in such schools and if by chance the results are satisfactory, it is only after several months trial. To make amends for this, the establishments of superior education, in many of the villages are attended by a large number of pupils.

In many parishes there is a tendency to multiply schools, not that the districts are larger than formerly, but for the advantage of the children of from five to seven years whom they are in haste to send to school before they are able to render manual service, which occurs chiefly among the farmers.

To bring the schools, nearer it is, pretended, that the young children, if they had only a short distance to go, would lose ~~less~~ time, and consequently would acquire certain knowledge, now denied them, in consequence of their great distance.

To those who asked for more schools, I thought it my duty to say that the difficulty in procuring good female teachers already exacted sufficiently considerable pecuniary sacrifices, which would end in the event of new schools being established, by becoming too onerous for the means of the rate-payers. I also expressed the desire on all occasions that as few as possible of these female half-teachers should be chosen, as they serve only to bring discredit on teachers as a class.

As far as money matters are concerned, I had the pleasure this year of finding the accounts of each municipality well kept, at least honestly and faithfully kept. I can also state that both male and female teachers were regularly paid for the care given in the instruction of the children.

INSPECTOR GRONDIN.

COUNTIES OF BEAUHARNOIS, LAPRAIRIE AND CHATEAUGUAY, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE SCHOOLS IN ORMSTOWN AND ST. JEAN CHRYSOSTOME.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit you my report of inspection for the scholastic year 1871-72.

Although the last census shews a marked decrease in the population of this district, I am happy to state that the number of pupils who attended school during last year, far from diminishing, has on the contrary increased somewhat, as shown by the large statistical table that I forward you hereunto annexed.

I filled up this table as carefully as possible, as I consider it to be a certain index of the progress effected in the cause of education.

The increase in the number of pupils, small as it is, is not the less considerable, seeing the circumstances above mentioned, and should be looked upon as an evidence that our people understand the importance of educational institutions, and that parents feel the obligation of sending their children to school.

At first sight we might think that the progress is slow, and that tangible improvement is not made in such a way as to satisfy the wishes of the friends of education : but let us take the trouble of comparing the present state of education with that of fifteen years ago, and we will be astonished by the happy changes that have taken place during this time, as well in the capacity of the teachers as in the method of teaching generally adopted.

The power of education is every day increasing. People are not now content with teaching reading and writing only, or with a little grammar and arithmetic. Now even in our good elementary schools it is very rare that the programme of studies taught, is not as varied and complete as in our model schools. I will admit that in many cases female teachers more zealous than able, undertake to teach that which they themselves do not perfectly know, and consequently they cannot obtain success proportionate to their efforts, but the proof of good will is something. I am happy to state that the number of incapable female school teachers is yearly decreasing.

As to the importance of introducing the teaching of agriculture into our school system, it is a point upon which all sensible men are agreed, and I can say nothing new on this head. I may be allowed to state however, that the study of this science introduced into our schools, by attaching the youth to the native soil, would have the effect of diminishing, if not of completely arresting that disastrous emigration which depopulates our country parts, and prevent the deplorable crowding noticeable in the learned professions. The teachers themselves could apply their agricultural knowledge by cultivating the small gardens attached to nearly every schoolhouse.

The financial matters of each municipality in this district leave nothing to be desired; they are administered with order, honesty and intelligence.

Every where the commissioners, or some of them, accompanied me in my visits, or at least in one of them to the schools placed under their control. I have to congratulate myself on the favorable reception always accorded me, by the clergy, the school commissioners, and by every one called directly or indirectly to take part in the working of our educational laws.

INSPECTOR MARTIN.

COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward you my report on the state of the schools in the county of Chicoutimi for the scholastic year 1871-72.

The disasters which have visited us for the last three years tended in a great measure to delay any progress in our schools. It is only through great sacrifices that the people succeed in meeting the expenses necessitated for the proper working of our scholastic institutions. Things are wearing a better aspect now, and I am pleased to state that the people are taking courage and are erecting new schools to replace those destroyed by the late fire, which will prosper under the management of those who have devoted themselves to the hard task of teaching.

INSPECTOR VALADE.

COUNTIES OF JACQUES-CARTIER, HOCHELAGA, VAUDREUIL AND SOULANGES, AND THE
CATHOLIC POPULATION OF MONTREAL.

Sir,

It is a pleasing task for me to forward you my present report, in which it will be easy for you to see that the education of youth answers as much as possible to the wants of the country.

It will be assuredly superfluous to suggest new theories : let it suffice the inspector to see the statutes on education put into force, and to aid in putting into practice the excellent rules and regulations of the Council of Public Instruction ; and I am sure that the management and working of the schools will be perfect and at the same the task of the inspector become easy and even agreeable.

I endeavored to make the numerous schools in my district equal to the necessities of the irrelative localities ; with this object in view I thought it my duty to inform the *cures*, commissioners and others interested, of the day and hour of my visits to the schools, specially inviting them so that we might meet and judge more positively of the success of these schools, and consult together as to the means of obtaining the best possible results, in accordance with your wise suggestions and the rules of the Council of Public Instruction.

I am happy to say that I everywhere met with the benevolent sympathy of the clergy and also of the well-thinking portion of the laity, who in truth take special interest in encouraging education, convinced that our schools are very useful and the studies pursued there, more and more profitable. It is also an acknowledged fact that in my district the superior and elementary schools have increased to such a point, that since my first visit in 1854 the number has augmented at least 50 per cent. As to the school houses, they are generally convenient some comfortable, some even attractive, one might say gothic in appearance.

I see with pleasure that the accounts of the secretary treasurers are generally well kept, the state of the finances flourishing and the rates collected without delay, and the teachers paid more punctually, although all paid under their deserts, with the exception of a few.

If I owe honorable mention to the clergy and the numerous friends of education, I should assuredly pay a well merited tribute to the teachers generally, the true back-bone of our scholastic institutions, full of devotion to the cause which assures them the esteem and confidence of the parents ; this class, I ought to say, frequently exchange domestic joys, permitted pleasures, sometimes the prospect of a brilliant future, for obscure laborious duties which too often break the heart and dishearten them ; but however the virtues and instruction of a good teacher are the first influence that cause the nascent qualities of the child to bear fruit, which brings to him the germ of the virtues of an honest man.

Allow me to say that our schools based on the principles of religion are distinguished in the practical branches of education, such as reading, writing, grammar, geography, orthography, a little history, especially the history of the country, arithmetic, a little agriculture ; singing and calligraphy are very well cultivated in our academies.

I dare say that if the pupils were regular in attendance and kept at school to the age of fourteen years, they would become truly educated ; but regularity in attendance has become through bad times, truly impossible in the country, at least where manual labor has become so scarce, and the number of hands too few for the farm work. However you will see, Sir, by the annexed statistics that our schools show a state of prosperity which leaves little to be desired both in a moral and civil point of view.

INSPECTOR PAINCHAUD.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward you my report on the schools in the Magdalen Islands for the scholastic year 1871-72.

The annexed statistical tables show that our schools, far from retrograding, make incontestable progress both as regards quantity and quality. The total figure of actual attendance is 353, and it must not be thought that this figure should be despised. In fact, small as it is, it nevertheless represents a very marked proportion of the population of these islands, and clearly proves that the cause of education gains ground amongst us.

This fortunate state of affairs is due no doubt to the care that our school commissioners take to employ competent teachers, all holders of diplomas granted in this Province, it is true, but provided with a solid education and not the less to be recommended on account of their good conduct and religious principles.

But if I can here thus praise the masters in general, it is painful to me not to be able to say the same for the parents of the pupils, whom I am not afraid to reproach with a very culpable excess of apathy, and good nature of a kind which develops and encourages the natural inclination of the children to play truant.

I have also to complain of the great variety of the books in use in the schools, and I fear it will be always so as long as the government does not take some efficient means of remedying it. Not that I wish to prescribe and replace all our school books. No; that which I desire is that the number be reduced, and if there is one in favor of which I would pronounce an opinion, it is the excellent book entitled "Devoir du Chrétien" which I see with pleasure in use in all catholic schools. Among the works forwarded to me by the department to be distributed as prizes I should like to find a greater number of *La tenue des livres*, by Mr. Lacasse, *Le calcul mental* (mental arithmetic) by Mr. Juneau, *Le manuel d'agriculture* (manual of agriculture) by Dr. Larue, and last *L'arithmétique* and *La Géographie* (Arithmetic and Geography) by Mr. Toussaint. These various works are eminently adapted for the young in our common schools, and I do not doubt that their introduction would produce happy results.

I also think that it would not be inopportune to pass a law exacting of every commissioner of schools some education, at least elementary, such as reading, writing, and arithmetic. Formerly, educated men were unfortunately so sparsely scattered, that this kind of literary guarantee was scarcely possible. To day, owing to the vigilant solicitude of the department, general education has taken an immense stride in advance, and I do not hesitate to say that it would be possible to find and elect competent school corporations.

Another reform that I wish, at least for the Magdalen Isles, would be to change the time of the elections of school commissioners. If everywhere else this period is convenient, it is not so in this district. In fact in July, we are in the midst of the fishing season, our voters are for the most part absent, and only old men and young people attend the poll. The mature and intelligent class is at a distance, more than a hundred miles from home, and are consequently deprived of the

advantage of voting and of making a desirable choice in many cases. I venture to express the wish that the election of commissioners should take place at the same time as the election of municipal councillors, and better even, a little later.

I conclude by again insisting on the necessity of establishing in these islands, a board of examiners empowered to interrogate male and female aspirants for certificates of capacity and to grant them if there is occasion, diplomas as teachers according to the requirements of the law.

INSPECTOR TREMBLAY.

COUNTY OF GASPÉ.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit you my tenth report on the state of the schools in this district of inspection, for the scholastic year 1871-72.

As shown by the numerous special letters sent you during the course of the present year, I will say first that the principal obstacles which still interfere with the efficient working of the law in this county may be classed as follows:

1o. In certain municipalities the want of necessary material for the schools, such as books, maps, tables &c., &c., the great difficulty of procuring the same, and the absence of uniformity in the choice of books.

2o. Irregular attendance at school on the part of the children.

3o. The obligation imposed upon each rate-payer of furnishing during the winter a certain quantity of firewood.

4o. The too frequent change of teachers, both male and female.

5o. The differences in religious beliefs.

I will make the following observations with reference to those of the above obstacles for the removal of which there is absolute necessity.

1o. Seeing the considerable distance of this county from large centres or towns and consequently from book-stores and the impossibility of the rate-payers procuring or choosing suitable books, I think that the municipalities should, and could, each have a depository of books as recommended by the Council of Public Instruction. These books should be sold at moderate prices and even given to the poorest. In the municipalities where supplementary aid is collected, it could not be better employed than for this object. We would then see what is most desirable the necessary materials for, and uniformity in teaching.

2o. Here we are met by one of the most formidable difficulties, when we consider that nearly all children are perfectly free to go to school or not. On this head it is useless to talk of a coercive law. We require therefore that we should be fortunate enough to receive the services of teachers, pupil-teachers educated at the normal schools, or of those practical men of experience who understand how at

the same time to instil emulation into the pupils, implant fear, secure their love and command their respect. Everywhere when the school is managed with sagacity, interest does not flag, and we find it well filled and regularly attended. It follows then, that the principal and true remedy for this evil is to be found in the zeal and intelligence of the teacher.

30. In my last report I said : " The children are not anxious enough to be punctual in their attendance at school, and hence a great loss of time, which often becomes a source of discontent and murmuring on the part of the teachers, who vainly perform their duty. Each municipality should also furnish firewood, or else strictly exact its value from the rate-payers. In fact, it is disgraceful to have to state that after having at great expense bought a building lot, built a school house, engaged a teacher and paid his salary, it is disgraceful I say, to see a large number of schools for several days in the month, closed for such a trifling reason, as want of fire wood. "

40. The annual change of nearly all male and female teachers tends to paralyse the progress of the schools. This evil arises from the fact of the poverty of the local resources, not permitting the giving of a salary acceptable to the teaching class, and also to the impossibility of the Commissioners on this isolated coast, choosing known and competent teachers, persons, in fact gifted with certain special qualities which specially suit the Gaspé district. This state of things can only therefore be improved in the still distant future, and I fear only when the district of Gaspé can suffice for itself, without having to go to other parts of the province for the majority of the male and female teachers, which it needs for the management of its schools.

50. In the course of the year minorities in five districts declared themselves dissentient, assuredly without having the means of supporting good schools. However, everything being well considered, no other conclusion could have been arrived at, taking into account the difference of opinion arising from divergence in religious belief. This has on the other hand the deplorable effect of multiplying schools, dividing resources already small enough, and retarding the general progress of the schools.

To what precedes, I may add that the population of the county of Gaspé is small and very widely scattered, about twenty thousand souls in a tract of two hundred and forty miles. From Fox River to Ste. Anne des Monts (eighty miles) there are only four schools ; a large portion of the rate-payers being at distance of 4, 5, 6 and even 7 miles, and often even without passable roads. To recapitulate, I have shown that after all, my schools are in a satisfactory state, when I have stated that in the larger portion of Gaspé, we find rivers without bridges, long stretches without roads opened out, gulfs and swamps (*barrachois*) impassable during two thirds of the year, all circumstances which I rightly considered are obstacles to the course of education and to the efficient working of the law.

INSPECTOR BELAND.

COUNTIES OF BEAUCHE AND LOTBINIÈRE.

Mr. Beland complains that there are too few superior schools in his district and although acknowledging that the majority of the elementary schools are under the management of competent female teachers, he remarks that the pupils leave too soon to retain what they have learnt.

As he states in his previous reports, he insists upon the necessity of devoting the whole government grant to establishing a model school in each municipality, leaving the elementary schools to be supported by the rate-payers themselves and to be placed wherever they are required, in as great numbers as are necessary.

INSPECTOR LUCIER.

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward you my report upon the state of the schools of the county of Bonaventure for the scholastic year 1871-72.

This report, as well as those previous to it, shows that the progress made is still increasing and is most satisfactory in the district of inspection, with which I am entrusted, and that there has also been an increase in the number of school houses. It is pleasing to me to state that our schools, with very few exceptions, are kept on a very good footing and give very good results. It is also gratifying to notice that in all the branches of education taught, such as reading, writing, grammar, orthography, arithmetic, mental calculation, &c., &c., marked progress has been made. The little treatise on agriculture by Dr. Larue has been introduced in to the majority of our schools,

In many of our municipalities the rate-payers show great zeal in the repairing and the building of school houses. Among other municipalities, I will mention those of Carleton, Shoolbred, Ristigouche, Hope and Hamilton, where the school houses have been greatly repaired. It is to be hoped that this example will be followed by other localities where similar improvements are required.

I have had already occasion to point out the obstacles that impede the progress of education in this district. I will merely state that they still exist and will tend to retard the advancement of the pupils as long as they are not removed.

INSPECTER CARON.

COUNTIES OF ST. JOHN, NAPIERVILLE AND IBERVILLE.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward you my report on the state of the schools in my district of inspection for the scholastic year, 1872-73.

The annexed table of statistics will enable you to judge that the cause of education has again this year made some progress in the district confided to me; you will find that there were a larger number of pupils, than in the preceding years, learning arithmetic, analytical grammar, and the epistolary art. I would

remark that this latter branch of instruction, is as yet, only practically taught to a small number of children, as compared with the total figure, given in my statistics; the majority only receive oral lessons, during the teaching of *analytical Grammar*.

The advance was progressive in all the branches, but I particularly noticed arithmetic and analytical grammar, which I consider as the two foundation stones of the scholastic edifice. In fact, what can be expected from a school which does not include in its programme either arithmetic or analytical grammar. I tried to excite emulation both in masters and pupils in favor of these two important branches of education.

I must also notice the teaching of mental arithmetic. I have already distributed a great many copies of Mr. Juneau's excellent little treatise on mental arithmetic; but this number is still insufficient for the 8,000 children, who attend the schools in this district of inspection, of whom 4,000 at least are in a position to learn mental arithmetic by themselves. The introduction of this work, in all the schools of my district, seems to me to be very desirable. I hope to succeed, but it will be only gradually, that God willing, I shall attain my end. It is a very difficult matter to introduce new books into schools! Every increase in expense, small though it be, is always ill received by parents, and the treatise on mental arithmetic will not be generally adopted, until it shall be seen, that the scholars, who have them, surpass their fellow pupils, who are deprived of them, and solve, without difficulty, problems up to that time thought impossible for young children. The teaching of mental arithmetic, which I consider as a fortunate innovation in the common schools of this district, made this year remarkable progress. Nearly one thousand children study it, and it is taught in nearly all the schools. The male and female teachers understand its importance and take great pains in teaching it. On the other hand the children like this study in preference to all others. One can judge by the emulation shown, when there is mention made of mental calculation.

Reading is successfully taught in nearly all the schools; the pupils of the first division read well and intelligently. A good deal of care is given to recitations geography, history and other branches. I have no less to congratulate myself on the writing and arithmetic.

I see, with pleasure, that the male and female teachers have more than ever at heart the teaching of analytical grammar. I have as proof positive the answers given by the majority of the children who study this branch of learning.

Moral and religious teaching I think ought to be at the head of all instruction. I have therefore often remarked to both male and female teachers that moral and religious teaching should be placed first, and that their primary duty should be to accustom the children to virtue by their counsels, and especially by their good example:—counsel being efficacious, only when fortified by example.

Although difficult to give you an account of the moral and religious standing of the male and female teachers in my district, I can however state that I have every reason to believe that all understand their duty in this respect. Nearly all the male teachers are ex-pupils of Jacques-Cartier normal school, and the majority of the female teachers were educated in our educational convents. This I may say is the best proof that can be given of the good sentiments that animate both.

The school commissioners and trustees acquit themselves conscientiously of their duties; they regularly visit their schools twice a year their books are well

kept. The rate-payers are punctual in the payment of school taxes, and very seldom have to be sued for their recovery. In fine, the education law works well, in spite of the obstacles which it still meets; of which the most difficult to surmount is the want of books, necessary for the children who attend the schools.

INSPECTOR ALEXANDER.

PARTS OF THE COUNTIES OF DRUMMOND, BAGOT, ARTHABASKA, AND THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS
IN THE COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit you my report on the state of public instruction in my district of inspection, for the scholastic year 1871-72, also a succinct statement of the administration of the finances of the different corporations and the statistical table for the same year.

Among the numerous difficulties which impede the progress of our schools, I will first mention the difficulty of procuring good masters. Whence comes, is naturally asked, the scarcity of capable teachers? From the smallness of the salary generally allowed them; and, to cause them to teach, to encourage especially young girls who have not as yet diplomas to study to obtain them, it is absolutely necessary that these young girls should have a prospect of having, if not a lucrative, at least an honorable position, and they cannot aspire to the position unless the law compels the school commissioners to give a suitable remuneration to those who teach. I am of opinion that the lowest salary that should be given to a female teacher of an elementary school is \$120; to one for a model school \$200; to a male teacher for a model school or academy \$400.

A second cause of the little progress made, which I remarked this year as well as the preceding years is the large amount of time lost by the children. The children rarely attend school during half the time. This is an evil that requires remedying, if we wish education to make any progress. I have already had occasion to express my views on this point in my former reports.

A third cause, is the too great facility with which diplomas are granted. The examiners are not sufficiently severe. This year even, it is to my knowledge, that a candidate received a diploma, although he was unable to solve a single question in arithmetic. It is evident that no candidate should be allowed to teach unless well acquainted with grammar and arithmetic. A circular to this effect, addressed to all the Boards of Examiners in the Province, could not but produce good results.

A fourth cause, and it is not the least, is the want of protection afforded by the criminal law to our teachers. How can a teacher have the least authority, if the law does not protect him, when he is obliged to punish the pupils. Lately a master was condemned to pay a fine and costs by our district magistrate for having inflicted a slight punishment on one of his pupils. What can we expect from such a state of things. Naturally no master will run the risk of incurring a fine to keep order in his class. The children will be the masters; they will study when they please, and the master will have to hold his peace, as he dare not inflict corporal punishment, through fear of being prosecuted.

These are the principal obstacles to the progress of our primary schools. I thought these explanations necessary, and I wish you to take them into consideration if you deem them judicious.

The system of competitions which I adopted, continues to give full satisfaction and I take the liberty of forwarding to you, as in preceding years, for publication in the *Journal of Education* the list of prizes obtained by the pupils, who took part in the competition during the scholastic year now finished.

INSPECTOR TANGUAY.

COUNTIES OF KAMOURASKA, TEMISCOUATA, & RIMOUSKI.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit you my annual report on the state of public instruction in the district of inspection with which I am entrusted, for the school year 1871-72

It appears by the statistics contained in the annexed table and from some others that I have collected, that the progress made was, if not remarkable, at least constant and sustained, notwithstanding certain obstacles of temporary and local nature. Among these obstacles must be included the fact that a considerable number of the pupils of our schools were employed on the intercolonial railroad. As children of 9, 10, 11 and 12 years drove horses and earned comparatively high wages, it may readily be conceived with what eagerness hundreds and I might say nearly a thousand, of these children left the schools to become carters. Our school establishments have suffered for more than a year from this desertion, especially in the County of Rimouski.

However the total number of pupils who attended the various educational institutions in my district is still 11163 against 11005 in 1870-71. There is then, in spite of the obstacle of which I have first spoken an increase of 158. The increase is especially from the country of Temiscouata.

The teaching of agriculture, commences to take root in our schools, and I have reason to hope that before long Dr Larue's small treatise on agriculture will be in the hands of nearly all the pupils in the district. In 1871, only 55 were mentioned in the column destined for the teaching of horticulture and agriculture, whilst the present report shows that there were 1163 during the year just elapsed. This is a remarkable increase and will be followed I hope by a progress not less satisfactory during the present year.

The teaching of mental arithmetic is again a happy innovation in the majority of our schools. I think it destined to produce the best results. It will atone in some manner, for the insufficiency which I deplore in my present report in the teaching of arithmetic.

I think it useless to enlarge more in this report seeing that the operation of the law in its entirety was the same as last year, and I would consequently have to repeat myself, without any benefit to the department of public instruction, the few preceding remarks sufficiently indicating the most salient points which have not been touched upon in preceding reports.

INSPECTOR ARCHAMBAULT.

COUNTIES OF RICHELIEU, VERCHÈRES AND CHAMBLY

Sir,

I have the honor to report to you on the schools in my district of inspection for the scholastic year 1871-72.

I often read, in our newspapers, statements concerning the state of education in the Province. These statements, due for the most part to the pens of men well known in our literary world, complain bitterly of the backward state of public instruction, of the little interest that our population seems to attach to this question, which is however so important. Some even establish, on this subject, comparisons between our country and that of our neighbors, sufficient to deeply humiliate us. In face of these accusations, I have asked myself if we have reason to humble ourselves to this point and if it is really true that we are so badly provided in an intellectual point of view, as it is pretended. I pronounce without hesitation in the negative, and I do not fear to declare that those, who so lightly speak of our so called inferior position in matters of education, are either too exacting, or only imperfectly understand the progress made in this direction in our Province.

In fact if I refer to twenty years past, that is to say to the time when I entered upon my duties as school inspector, I notice remarkable progress in the development of education. My first report to the department, under date of the 28 August 1852, establishes that, in this same district in which I am inspector, there were only 84 institutions of all kinds, whilst my report of this year shows that there are 117 educational establishments of all grades.

There was then only one industrial school and one academy for boys, and four teaching convents; the other establishments were only common schools, managed for the most part by ill instructed female teachers, who did not possess the requisite acquirements. Now I count seven primary schools for boys, two primary superior schools for girls, one academy for boys, seven industrial schools and ten teaching convents, and each and all of these institutions are in a most prosperous state and give the most entire satisfaction, as well also as the majority of our common schools, which are provided with good male and female teachers of ability, educated in our best educational establishments. I read the reports of other inspectors, and I find that everywhere praiseworthy efforts have been made to secure the full development of our institutions and the working of our system of public instruction.

On the other hand, I take pleasure in stating that a large number of school houses have been built in all parts of the country to impart that instruction to the population, which they before lacked. The sacrifices of the government in aiding this great interest have already produced good results and are a guarantee for the future. In face of all these facts, I think I am right in saying, with all true friends of education, that our country, notwithstanding its feeble resources and the small means at its disposal for this object, has done in the past, and since the effective organization of our system of teaching under able direction, as much and I might say without fear, perhaps more than any other country, to improve the great cause of education, to which I have devoted myself as far as lay in my power, for the past twenty years.

I do not pretend to say that we have nothing more to do, to better our position. On the contrary, the unceasing wants, arising from our times

have given such an impulse to the different classes of society that it has become necessary to greatly increase the diffusion of knowledge. I also wish that greater attention should be paid to the teaching of agriculture and commerce in our educational institutions: manufacturing industry is also destined through its connection with these two latter branches to complete the base of a good system of teaching. But to realise this end, it will be easily understood that it is impossible to count on the zeal of the population alone. It will be necessary that the government of the Province of Quebec be in a position to take a serious initiative in the matter, by appropriating larger grants or subsidies for the maintenance of special courses, in connection with those branches of instruction in all the superior institutions of the country parts and elsewhere. I am led to believe that such encouragement, by facilitating the introduction into our system of education of new elements, would have the effect of adding greatly to the prosperity and general development of the country.

I hope that a day will come, when it will be permitted us to see these splendid results, and that the reality will surpass the *philanthropic* views of those, who are astonished that we have not as yet done more although we have already done so much, and this notwithstanding the difficult circumstances in which the country was placed.

INSPECTOR DORVAL.

COUNTIES OF MONTCALM, ASSOMPTION, JOLIETTE AND BERTHIER.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward you the annual report of the visits I made to the various school municipalities, in my district of inspection during 1871-72.

I condensed, as much as possible, my observations on each of my school municipalities, so that those interested, who hardly ever read large books will have less trouble to read my remarks. In the plain speaking which, to be concise, I have been forced to use with regard to several, pains them, I shall be very sorry, and I wish them to believe that such was not my intention. My district is too large for ceremonial visiting, and I thought it would be more profitable to all that the inspector, on beginning his visits, should call every thing by its real name. These visits, in fact, ought in some manner to establish the scholastic diagnosis of each of these municipalities. It would be very desirable if the popular saying that when the evil is known the remedy is at hand, were always true: it is to be desired also that the commissioners should apply the remedy when they know it.

Elsewhere, I acknowledge, Sir, with great pleasure, and you will see it in my *Remarks on each municipality*, that those whom I had to censure are a small number. As to the general progress, if I cannot compare my district with those of my colleagues (as I do not visit them) I can at least say, by referring to several years back, that there has been a good deal of relative progress in my own.

I recognize with joy this better order of things which is due to the zeal of the commissioners, but especially to the improvement in the teaching class and to its charity. I would like to be able to say also, *and to the improvement in its material*, but unfortunately, although progress has been made on this point, still

it is not yet what it ought to be. I have spoken of charity, because I could not otherwise explain the self-denial practised by the teacher, in the arduous and almost gratuitous duties imposed upon him.

Besides the purely local obstacles or circumstances which hinder the improvement of our schools, and against which the inspector struggles as best he can, there are others of a more general nature, which could not hitherto have been and now can only be mentioned to the department. The department itself can hardly remedy them because they belong too much to the old order of things, I had almost said of a character, which is not susceptible of remedy by legislation. There are, in still too many municipalities, parsimony and apathy. The first in the commissioners and both together in the rate-payers, as it is the electors who constitute the elected. The parsimony of the commissioners hinders competent individuals from giving themselves up to teaching or forces them after a few trials to abandon it. The apathy of the rate-payers hinders them from sending their children regularly to school, and makes them think every thing is for the best, bad commissioners, small schools &c., &c., and for the few, in whom parsimony is mixed up, they find every thing bad. This latter sort of people, might seem more numerous than the others but they are not so, every thing considered.

These are especially, Sir, the subjects I will not say of despair, but of grief to the inspector; for how can they be remedied? One thinks that they have been successfully overcome, when they have oftentimes only been covered over. The functions of the inspector have also something in common with that of the teacher, who, strong in a duty accomplished, trusts in Providence for the rest. It is necessary to work unceasingly and without valuing either the objection or remarks that may be made around. I say nothing of *primo vivere* for it is *their* only interest doubtless that food and fuel be always the same price as formerly.

If to the double evil of parsimony and apathy we add that of emigration, which takes away from agriculture young people, who must be replaced by children, we will then know why the children attend school so irregularly, and for such a short time and also why the school inspector does not always report favorably, concerning his mission, to the department. But it is a promised land, this regeneration of the people by education; we will enter it within a few years more or less. If there is still much to be done, which cannot be denied, there has been a great deal accomplished, if it were not for the luxury displayed in our country parts, in spite of the poverty, I would oftentimes find myself being almost unjust, in wishing to exact more from a population that endures such hard work, and which at present derives so little remuneration from it.

It can hardly be believed, how much the want of a *graduated series of school books* is felt. There is no one that I know who on being told that such a series was about being published, but admitted that by so doing a great want would be filled up. *Le Devoir du Chrétien*, a precious book, from a catholic point of view, has however two defects, as far as regards school education: first its length, then that it offers no variety of subjects to the mind of the child so as to interest him in that which he reads.

This book is however nearly the only one sent for reading in our schools.

It has been too long forgotten, it seems to me, that the teaching of reading is moreover that which takes the longest time, and to know how to read well, is the best half of the education that can be given in an elementary school. It is certainly too much to say that, because a child can read in the *Devoir* he knows how to read. I would concede it, if reading were only the putting of letters toge-

ther to form syllables and of syllables to form words ; it is just this, however, that a child will do when he has to read in any other book than the *Devoir*. As to reading in a way to understand the thought in the books, I am very much inclined to think that his *misery* in *spelling out* the words will hinder him from finding out the meaning of that which he reads.

It is not then too much to say, that the style of book for school is an essential thing for us, as it has been for the English and Americans, our masters in many things. It is to be hoped that the delay, fixed by the department to make the choice of a series by competition, although expired, is not, as said in the courts, a *fatal delay*. It is only without doubt delayed for a short time, as it was understood that such a work should not be made in haste.

I ask permission here to say one word.

This series of books, if the authors understand their difficult task, should not be an ordinary one ; it should not be as puerile as the first books of the *Irish national series* nor yet as pedantic as the later volumes. They ought, in the choice of their compilations, to meet the wants of the population, moral, religious, agricultural and industrial and these again should serve not only for school purposes but also for the fire-side.

Let us speak to English people of the influence of Miss Edgeworth's little books. It is she, so to speak that has brought up their children, and they know how to pass through the difficult paths of public and private life.

Through the want of proper supervision, our library associations have gone down. They were reputed useful, as the law protected them. They must be replaced, and for this books must be again brought to the people in their houses. I do not expect from the series of graduated books an absolutely regenerative action ; no, but it seems to me that there is a way of rendering them very useful. If they were only called upon at first to form the nucleus of a family library, they would then even have a great mission. There are a large number of great things in this world which have small beginnings, and, as my regrets will not revive our library associations, I choose a little of every thing so as to find something to supply the want—new school books and popular libraries. I ask pardon for my repetitions but they are my *delenda Carthago*. I will consent even that they be called my hobby, if I can but see them realised.

I often hear that the population does not like reading ; I know it, but I must say, that I see in it nothing so very extraordinary.

Is there anywhere any persons who are charmed into zeal for things of which they know nothing. They do not like reading because they have not as yet learned to read, and as yet have no books to read. (Newspapers cost too much) The instruction of a people follows the same gradation as that of a child itself. The generation thirty years ago learned its letters, the next learnt how to spell ; a time will come (which we find always slow in coming), a time when we will know how to read, and that we will enjoy reading, if we have the necessary books.

I do not see, why, with their intelligence and long winters which give so much leisure, I do not see, why, I say, Canadians should not become the most generally educated people upon the American continent.

INSPECTOR CRÉPEAULT.

COUNTIES OF BELLECHASSE, MONTMAGNY AND L'ISLET.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward you my report on the state of public instruction, in my district of inspection, for the scholastic year 1871-72.

No remarkable change has taken place since my last report. The school law continues to flourish without impediment. Each municipality supports its scholastic institutions, collects its taxes and monthly rates, regularly pays its teachers both male and female, and all heads of families understand it to be one of their first duties to have their children educated and to assist, in proportion to their means, the progress of education in the municipality in particular and in the country generally. Things are now done with more good will than in the past. School taxes are looked upon as debts of honor, returning to the family their equivalent in advantage and profit. It is understood that it is better to have one's own school house in each district than to hire a place for this end. There were also several good school houses built during the course of the year, all more comfortable than the old ones.

The teaching class, which is composed in great part of old pupils of the normal schools, now offers more guarantees of capacity and success, because in addition to male and female teachers being generally instructed and more successful, they have also the immense advantage of giving rise to a more uniform system of teaching and introducing into their classes the use of the same books. In fact, it must not be forgotten that the change of method in teaching and in class-books retards more than one would think, the progress of the pupils, and has for its result the discouragement both of the pupil and the parents, who continually complain of being obliged to purchase too many books. This double inconvenience ceases to exist, as we have just seen, when the male and female teachers come from the normal schools, as all have the same system and the same series of books.

One third at least of the schools in my district are confided to former pupils of our normal schools, and I have the satisfaction of being able to say that all without exception are equal to the task imposed upon them. It is to be regretted, that this class of male and female teachers are so miserably remunerated, and that in the country parts especially, the people are not in a position to appreciate their services and acknowledge their superiority. I will here notice the advantages possessed by municipalities managed by men of letters for their commissioners; they all wish to have at the head of their schools only those male and female teachers who have been educated in normal schools, and they impose sacrifices upon themselves to give them a salary, in proportion to the precious services which they expect from them; the other municipalities, on the contrary, confided to illiterate commissioners, make no difference between the two categories of teachers, and are always inclined to give the preference to him or to her who asks the smallest salary.

To obviate the numerous inconveniences which result from the ignorance of certain boards of commissioners, and to prevent engagements at a reduced rate, I think it would be well if the school law were amended, so that for the future every school commissioner should possess certain elementary knowledge, such as reading, writing and the elements of orthography and the simple and double rule of three; I repeat this recommendation now with greater force because

it is time that engagements at a reduced rate be remedied, and that the social position of the teaching class be improved, by according to them, as the price of their services, a remuneration which will permit them at least to emerge from of the state of distress, to which they seem to be condemned.

INSPECTOR BOIVIN.

COUNTIES OF CHARLEVOIX AND SAGUENAY

Sir,

I have the honor to present you with my report on the schools in the Counties of Charlevoix and Saguenay, for the scholastic year 1871-72.

As shown in my large table of statistics, there has been this year also an increase in the number of the pupils attending the schools of the district.

Although apparently small, this increase shows a continual and sure progress.

The academies and model schools always impart instruction up to of their programme directed as they are by competent persons, who, at the same time have experience in teaching.

I cannot say as much for a great many of the elementary schools. It seems to me that it is wrong to endeavor to place them on a level with model schools, by teaching, from memory the History of France and even ecclesiastical history, to children of from nine to ten years of age.

Another obstacle, more difficult to overcome, as it has its source in the position in life of the majority of the rate-payers, is the shortness of the time, which the farmers ordinarily leave their children at school.

In fact I have found, that a farmer's son rarely attends school for more than five or six years, and if we take into account absence caused by work on the farm and sickness, we leave only three or four years study for the great majority of the children.

INSPECTOR CARRIER.

COUNTIES OF LEVIS AND DORCHESTER.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit you my report respecting the state of the schools in my district of inspection for the year 1871-72.

I am most happy to inform you that the majority of the schools in my district give every satisfaction, and that the primary superior schools as well as the elementary deserve great praise both as regards teaching and discipline, and that all the necessary branches of education are taught with success. There yet

exists, however, as I have already pointed out to you, serious impediments to the progress of the children, that is, their want of attendance at school, through the fault of their parents withdrawing them too soon ; the little importance that certain female teachers attach to their position ; the carelessness amongst a great number of the rate-payers, particularly in the parishes where the system of voluntary taxation still exists, all which prevent the commissioners from carrying out their engagements with the female teachers. The salaries of the latter are gradually decreasing, through apathy existing among certain school corporations in providing for the comfort and education of the children. School houses are badly ventilated ; benches and desks, disproportioned to the size of the children ; no maps for the want of which children cannot be taught geography ; the neglect of parents to provide books, paper and other materials indispensable in a well kept school ; such are the chief defects to be found in a great many localities.

INSPECTOR LAPLANTE.

COUNTIES OF NICOLET AND YAMASKA.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit you my report on the state of the schools, in my district of inspection during the scholastic year 1871-72.

I visited all the schools under my care, and I am happy to be able to state, that in general I perceived great zeal and good will on the part of the rate-payers. Many of the schools of my district work in a satisfactory manner. With some few exceptions the commissioners acquit themselves well of their duties, and the secretary-treasurers keep their books with regularity. The salaries of male teachers vary from \$200 to \$350 ; those of female teachers from \$72 to \$100. Many of these latter however have only from \$40 to \$50. In general the remuneration granted for the services of, the teaching class is too small to permit us to hope for a good choice of male and female teachers, and this is, it must be confessed, a deplorable state of things, which there is reason to believe cannot too soon be remedied by the rate-payers and commissioners.

Several schools houses in my district of inspection need immediate repairs, and a great many of them still lack the material necessary for a good school, geographical maps, for example, without which the teaching of geography is nearly a nullity.

Two branches of elementary instruction seem to be too much neglected in the majority of the schools ; these are mental arithmetic and writing. Mental arithmetic, especially, is entirely left aside, and I had to insist that the school commissioners of each municipality should take care that the teachers should seriously attend to this branch of primary instruction ; I also recommended these latter to provide themselves with Mr. Juneau's excellent little treatise, and to see that the writing be better for the future.

I remarked that in many schools the pupils lose a great deal of time, to the great detriment of the progress expected of them. I therefore thought it my duty to encourage the children to be more regular in attending school, by promising to reward them for all their efforts, and especially for their attention.

I especially recommended the school commissioners to be careful in their choice of their male and female teachers. In some localities even, I recommended them to discharge several, and to replace them by others more zealous and competent. There have been formed since my appointment new municipalities and school districts, which leads me to hope that for the future there will be a marked increase in the number of children attending school.

INSPECTOR HUBBARD.

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTIES OF STANFORD, RICHMOND, COMPTON AND PART
OF THE COUNTIES OF DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA.

Sir,

No marked changes have taken place, in this district in the management or progress of the schools, during the last year. The extreme severity of the winter, and the unfavorable weather of the summer, have tended much to prevent a full and regular attendance at the schools. In a few cases, there has been a small increase over the previous year; in some, a slight falling off; on the whole, the number of the schools in operation, and the total attendance, have varied but little from the numbers given in last annual report, and I confidently hope that the slight falling off from last year, will be more than brought up, next year

INSPECTOR McGRATH.

COUNTIES OF OTTAWA AND PONTIAC.

The Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,—In forwarding my statistics of the schools in the district of Ottawa for the year 1872, I have the honor to report that, while many of the schools in my district of inspection are in a satisfactory state, there are a few which, from an unwise recourse to litigation, are not working well. Where litigation is resorted to, for the recovery of taxes, the quibbles of law procrastinate the suits, and many, who would not unwillingly pay their taxes if no litigation were used, hold back, when the actions are instituted, to see what the result will be. When public spirit is a unit in the management of school matters there is always a marked prosperity, and where it is not, the local officer of the Government should be clothed with sufficient powers to repress the disaffected that bar the path of prosperity. In my humble opinion the supervision of the Government should, in the management of rural schools, be more immediately felt.

The prosperity of many of my schools is due, in a great measure, to the teachers who come from the McGill Normal School; but it is sometimes a difficult matter to induce teachers from that institution to travel so far as the county of Pontiac, for the salaries which are commonly given; nor can intending teachers, from the county of Pontiac, afford the expense which attends their education at Mont

real, and which is but very little reduced, by the moiety allowed them at the normal school; and as there is in that isolated county but one school, under endowment from the superior education fund, I respectfully suggest that the Government should assist in the support of a model school, which would furnish the county with a more competent class of teachers.

INSPECTOR GEO. THOMSON.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON, PART OF THE COUNTIES OF CHATEAUGUAY, ARGENTEUIL AND
THE PROTESTANT POPULATION OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

To the Hon. the Minister of Public Instruction, Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my report on the state of education in my district of inspection for the scholastic year 1871–72.

The general principles and mental processes, at work in schools, continue nearly the same. Yet the strong, unceasing action of the law of physical and mental growth is incessantly producing mighty results. This is irreversible, and according to the nature or quality of the teaching, soon changes the aspects of the schools. It gives me very much pleasure to say that the schools are making constant, yet in many cases, very various progress. This variety of progress is perhaps mainly owing to the nature of the localities. In populous districts, with a large attendance, good yea excellent teachers, are employed. They are often from McGill Normal School and receive as much as £50 and £60 per annum. Their work is generally excellent. In other districts, comparatively small and irregular in attendance, there are teachers with little culture or capacity. They receive from \$80 to \$140 a year. The first cause of this is, in part, necessity from want of population. There is another cause; the school law is not put into force. The hiring and paying of teachers is too often left to the general public. This is even done in many large districts, where there is no necessity. *Hoc est contra fas et jura.* Certain commissioners here in this are very culpable. It is the first fundamental evil and obstacle to education. By this, certain ignorant, negligent and avaricious fathers, exercise their vote and influence against the schools. They are negligent towards the education of their children, and avarice holds the upper hand. It must however be admitted that in various districts the number of children is not enough for a good school. A more stringent law, in some cases, and increased population in others, would perhaps cure this primary evil. Limited and bad attendance greatly determines the salary.

Methods of teaching.—They are generally very good. They are so because teaching is a rising profession. But were normal schools and school inspectors done away, those methods would not be sustained. To urge methods on beginners, and they are many, is our unceasing duty. There is not a subject taught on which we neglect to state our ideas got elsewhere. In my field of inspection, in the country, four female teachers to one male is about the rule. Hence is the great law of change, and to inspectors is also the great law of most responsible labor. We urge all to teach the meaning or sense of language, in reading, as its power; and in grammar, and in arithmetic, we urge the absolute necessity of explanation of words, terms, and rules. For instance, in grammar we say to qualify or modify, is to change the sense of the statement, and by placing or taking away qualifying words we prove it. The work of an inspector is also the work of a teacher.

School houses, appliances, maps, &c.—The houses are nearly all suitable and sufficiently large. In division No. 1 St. Anicet, there are two school houses Nos. 3 and 4 most unsuitable from smallness. The one No. 3, in the village of St. A. is the worst in my field of inspection. The whole building might seat 60 or 70 children. The master's house is taken from the building, and the remainder is used for 100 children. The Doctor said to me it was most dangerous and hurtful to the children. It was not changed at my last visit. In the City of Montreal, the commissioners have built another school house, it is, in my opinion, superior to the "*Royal Arthur*." It is unsurpassed for excellent workmanship, for accommodation, for hygiene. Beautiful and large maps of the Dominion and of the world, got from Toronto, are still being placed in the school; many yet require them. The college building at Lachute has got new furniture. It had much need of it. The house is repaired.

The School law.—In so far as it is carried into operation, it works smoothly; there is no opposition.

Secretaries, money matters, &c.—I do not remember any teacher ever complaining to me for the want of money or salary. In the larger municipalities especially, the money matters, the books, &c., are in the hands of able secretaries. In small municipalities, suitable men are very scarce. I carried with me a copy of the best forms of Secretaries' Books, such as the one for land-tax, the one for receipts and pushed them on the acceptance of a number, who absolutely needed them. The general rule is that when a man is changed, a better man is put in his place. This is said of the secretary-treasurers. In so far as is known to me, the staff at present is very good, and the money matters are well managed.

In concluding my general or introductory remarks, I may say that my field of inspection is increasing. It is so, to the north west, and also in Montreal. The schools in Harrington and Arundel are far removed. Those under the commissioners in Montreal, though few in number, are very large.

They might be considered cumulative schools. In the four model ones, the number of first class teachers is about forty. They are all, I believe, from McGill Normal School. The commissioners of Montreal being educated gentlemen, and truly zealous for education, their schools are managed in a very superior way.

INSPECTOR McLAUGHLIN.

PROTESTANT SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTIES OF PHEFFORD, BROME AND MISSISQUOI.

To the Hon. Minister of Public Instruction, Quebec,

SIR,

I have pleasure in stating that the school law is faithfully carried out in most of the municipalities of the district. Taxes generally collected without difficulty and teachers promptly paid.

In one particular, however, the commissioners very generally fail to comply with the requirements of the law. Few of them visit the schools under their charge.

Another particular in which the commissioners fail to do what they might for the advancement of education, is that they do not exercise sufficient discrimination in the teachers whom they employ, and do not make sufficient difference in the wages paid to first and second class teachers. Some boards have even established a uniform rate of wages for all teachers in their municipality. I am happy to be able to state that this is not generally the case. Most of the school boards make a broad distinction between the tried and the untried teacher, and are willing to pay the successful teacher any wages that can reasonably be demanded. It remains therefore for the teachers themselves to improve their position by aiming at a higher standard of excellence

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APPENDIX No. 3.

T A B L E S.

TABLE A.

TABLE of amounts levied for public instruction in the Province of Quebec for the year 1871-72.

INSPECTION DISTRICT.	Amount of annual grant.	Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amo'nt of grant also spe- cial assessment.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School houses.	Total levied.
J. B. F. PAINCHAUD.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Magdalen Island	120 36	120 36	250 09	84 40	48 00	502 85
Aubert	137 64	137 64	268 13	102 00	130 13	997 90
St. Pierre de l'Etang	128 02	128 02	311 98	80 00	.....	520 00
Total.....	386 02	386 02	1,190 20	266 40	178 13	2,020 75
L. LUCIER.						
Port Daniel & diss	166 72	166 72	39 28	393 80	.....	599 80
Hope & diss	162 83	162 83	202 17	300 60	220 00	885 60
Cox & diss	323 47	323 47	94 53	84 20	.....	502 20
St. Bonaventure	180 60	180 60	401 40	252 80	30 60	865 40
New Richmond & diss	217 71	217 71	120 69	324 40	152 00	814 80
Maria	260 18	260 18	417 83	463 80	162 00	1,303 81
Carleton	125 71	125 71	122 29	210 20	.....	458 20
Nouvel'e	70 34	70 34	89 66	234 40	.....	394 40
Shoolbred	130 46	130 46	127 54	144 60	.....	402 60
Mann	77 28	77 28	34 72	37 60	.....	149 60
Ristigouche	69 98	69 98	196 02	46 30	37 05	349 35
Matapediac	23 00	23 00	727 00	56 40	.....	806 40
Ristigouche (Indian village) (no report)	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rustico	80 20	80 20	91 78	133 08	.....	305 06
Paspeblac	108 79	108 79	43 21	182 80	.....	334 80
Miguasha	24 94	24 94	75 06	64 00	.....	164 00
Total.....	2,072 21	2,022 21	2,783 18	2,928 98	601 05	8,336 02

T. TREMBLAY.	77 65	312 35	80 00	.....	470 00
	79 95	190 05	18 00	.....	288 00
Grande Rivière.....	174 38	265 62	80 00	.....	520 00
Isle Bonaventure.....	14 60	93 40	32 00	.....	140 00
Percé and diss.....	197 51	449 41	78 00	68 00	792 92
Malbale St. George de.....	20 93	39 67	17 00	.....	77 60
Douglas.....	98 82	112 18	101 84	.....	312 84
York.....	34 44	65 56	60 00	42 00	202 00
Gaspé Basin (south).....	88 35	298 55	141 00	.....	530 90
Gaspé Basin (north).....	43 93	44 37	36 60	.....	124 90
Ste. Anne des Monts.....	147 86	173 14	132 80	40 00	493 80
Cap Chattes.....	113 18	43 82	189 90	.....	346 90
Cap des Rosiers.....	31 52	136 48	15 00	3 00	186 00
Mont-Louis.....	63 28	55 72	30 00	.....	149 00
Grande Grève.....	55 37	144 63	24 00	.....	224 00
Cap Désespoir and diss.....	175 00	331 00	156 00	.....	662 00
Rivière aux Renards.....	78 37	219 63	88 00	29 00	415 00
Anse à Grisfond.....	82 63	77 37	20 00	.....	180 00
Malbaie and diss.....	78 38	152 62	46 40	341 00	618 40
Cloridormes.....	32 00	90 51	32 00	.....	154 51
Barachois and diss.....	69 50	126 83	82 00	337 00	615 33
Grande Vallée.....	35 05	52 95	27 00	60 00	175 00
Anse à Valeau.....	35 05	45 31	40 00	160 00	280 36
Haldimand.....	42 35	85 65	60 00	100 00	288 00
Total.....	1,870 10	3,606 82	1,590 54	1,180 00	8,247 46
G. TANGUAY.					
Ste. Anne Lapocatière No. 1.....	259 82	320 38	141 60	.....	721 80
Ste. Anne Lapocatière No. 2.....	121 57	75 51	75 20	.....	272 28
St. Onésime d'Ixworth.....	93 70	26 30	45 00	.....	165 00
St. Pacôme.....	226 72	33 28	111 20	153 30	524 50
Rivière Ouelle.....	245 34	187 45	203 80	.....	636 59
St. Denis.....	119 26	221 40	61 20	.....	401 86
Mont Caymel.....	119 87	40 13	53 00	.....	213 00
Kamouraska.....	277 59	189 81	176 00	.....	643 40
St. Paschal.....	391 12	108 88	214 00	.....	714 00
Ste. Hélène.....	170 25	54 67	65 00	.....	289 92
St André.....	211 51	188 49	102 10	102 00	604 10
St. Alexandre.....	214 55	178 45	86 00	.....	479 00

TABLE of amounts levied for public instruction in the Province of Quebec for the year 1871-72.—Continued.

INSPECTION DISTRICT.	Amount of annual grant.	Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant also spe- cial assessment.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School houses.	Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
G. TANGUAY.—Continued.						
Notre-Dame du Portage.....	74 84	74 84	139 64	128 00	112 86	455 34
Rivière-du-Loup	142 87	142 87	241 13	172 00	.....	556 00
St. Edouard (Fraserville & diss.)	187 53	187 53	335 47	308 00	.....	831 00
Cacouna	240 47	240 47	281 53	201 00	.....	723 00
St. Arsène	184 00	184 00	136 00	87 00	.....	407 00
St. Modeste	136 79	136 79	4 00	51 00	.....	191 79
Isle Verte.....	390 88	390 88	109 12	165 00	.....	665 00
St. Antonin.....	144 21	144 21	3 00	48 00	.....	195 21
St. Elói.....	138 00	138 00	75 00	53 20	.....	266 20
Trois-Pistoles No. 1.....	251 17	251 17	193 00	143 50	97 36	685 03
Trois-Pistoles No. 2.....	231 59	231 59	144 72	165 00	60 00	601 31
St. Mathieu de Rioux.....	109 04	109 04	43 83	110 50	.....	263 37
St. Simon.....	144 33	144 33	239 22	40 00	.....	423 55
St. Fabien.....	206 27	206 27	57 63	157 20	.....	421 10
St. Epiphane.....	153 46	153 46	89 94	96 00	140 00	479 40
Ste. Cécile du Bic.....	351 45	351 45	157 55	178 00	.....	687 00
Rimouski parish (St. Germain).....	345 98	345 98	318 54	342 05	.....	1,006 57
St. Anaclet.....	142 75	142 75	20 50	32 00	.....	195 25
Ste. Luce de Lessard	215 89	215 89	134 11	108 00	.....	458 00
Ste. Flavie de Lepage	270 28	270 28	372 24	98 00	360 00	1,100 52
St. Octave de Métis & Diss	196 42	196 42	138 98	134 40	440 00	909 80
Métis.....	67 54	67 54	64 34	45 60	.....	177 48
St. Jérôme de Matane	226 11	226 11	353 89	390 80	.....	970 80
St. Ulric de Matane.....	171 35	171 35	13 65	120 00	.....	305 00
Macnider & Diss	275 64	275 64	129 26	115 60	284 00	804 50
Rimouski (village).....	144 33	144 33	67 67	88 00	.....	300 00
Ste. Félicité.....	132 40	132 40	39 60	216 00	.....	388 00
St. Jean de Dieu (Bégon)	82 39	82 39	.....	10 00	.....	92 39
Notre-Dame du lac Témiscouata.....	131 92	131 92	.....	108 20	.....	240 12
St. Angèle de Mérici.	87 01	87 01	34 99	36 00	40 00	198 00

St. Philippe de Néri	120 60	153 57	49 00	.....	323 17
St. Donat.....	99 67	8 33	31 00	.....	139 00
St. Louis de Ha Ha	39 43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ste. Rose de Deguly.....	46 61	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Moïse.....	36 51	3 49	58 00	.....	93 00
Total	3,371 03	5,728 69	5,420 15	1,789 52	21,223 35
J. CRÉPAULT.					
Beauront	138 97	193 03	44 80	.....	376 80
St. Charles	262 74	471 26	195 40	.....	929 40
St. Gervais	294 50	955 50	438 44	20 00	1,708 49
St. Lazare	251 06	155 58	54 00	.....	460 64
St. Michel (village).....	149 44	119 21	600 00	.....	868 65
St. Michel (parish)	110 26	115 08	200 00	.....	425 34
St. Valier	177 31	222 69	131 50	288 00	819 50
St. Raphaël	341 35	137 21	84 00	460 00	1,022 56
Berthier	171 71	224 93	125 68	.....	522 32
St. François	196 29	89 14	121 40	.....	407 33
St. Pierre	157 23	65 15	122 00	.....	344 38
St. Thomas	536 06	363 94	234 00	.....	1,134 00
Cap St. Ignace	398 92	201 08	100 00	250 00	950 00
Grosse Isle.....	50 00	.....	44 00	.....	44 00
Isle aux Grues.....	77 76	43 66	59 20	.....	180 62
L'Islet	497 01	323 15	463 20	.....	1,283 36
St. Cyrille	125 10	33 43	49 20	.....	207 73
St. Jean Port Joly	296 45	227 98	99 84	.....	624 27
St. Roch des Aulnaies.....	257 27	174 73	171 00	.....	603 00
Ste. Louise	139 22	.....	41 20	.....	180 42
Buckland	149 56	38 44	48 00	.....	236 00
St. Cajetan d'Armagh.....	160 88	139 12	48 00	.....	348 00
St. Aubert	168 18	71 82	45 20	.....	285 20
St. Paul de Montminy	111 60	36 40	60 00	.....	208 00
Mailoux (township).....	69 00	.....	12 00	90 00	171 00
Ashford	55 48	.....	.....	.....	55 48
Total	5,333 35	4,402 53	3,592 61	1,108 00	14,396 49

TABLE of amounts levied for public instruction in the Province of Quebec for the year 1871-72.—Continued

INSPECTION DISTRICT	Amount of annual grant	Assessment to equal amount of grant	Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amo't of grant also spe- cial assessment.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School houses.	Total levied.
E. CARRIER.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
St. Nicholas.....	286 71	286 71	214 94	442 92	.....	944 57
St. Romuald and diss	165 63	165 63	39 37	355 77	.....	560 77
St. Henri.....	294 26	294 26	496 69	191 20	.....	982 15
St. Jean Chrysostôme ..	207 73	207 73	572 27	285 70	.....	1,065 70
St. Lambert.....	190 21	190 21	145 79	92 40	.....	428 40
St. Joseph de Lévis and diss	146 40	146 40	116 60	337 92	.....	600 92
St. Etienne de Lauzon	93 22	93 22	121 06	130 50	.....	344 78
Notre-Dame de la Victoire and diss	165 63	165 63	241 19	264 56	.....	671 38
Lévis Ville and diss	814 26	814 26	.....	641 60	378 50	1,834 36
Etchemin Village and diss.....	199 45	199 45	337 55	455 77	.....	992 77
St. Isidore.....	300 95	300 95	22 95	122 00	.....	445 90
St. Bernard.....	221 49	221 49	.....	162 00	.....	383 49
St. Anselme.....	278 07	278 07	131 63	192 00	.....	601 70
Ste. Hénédine.....	150 17	150 17	.....	60 00	.....	210 17
Ste. Claire.....	301 93	301 93	198 07	168 85	202 00	870 85
Bienville Village.....	119 26	119 26	24 82	532 40	.....	676 48
Ste. Marguerite (no report).....	191 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Ejouard and diss.....	224 41	224 41	.....	8 00	.....	232 41
Cranbourne and diss.....	72 77	72 77	.....	86 55	.....	159 32
Standon—(no report).....	73 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ste. Germaine.....	88 84	88 84	20 00	24 00	.....	132 84
Lauzon Village and diss	339 04	339 04	90 96	526 00	.....	956 00
St. Malachie No. 1.....	78 57	78 57	113 43	67 00	.....	259 00
St. Côme Linière.....	65 96	65 96	156 89	.....	.....	222 85
St. Malachie No. 2.	56 02	56 02	39 98	26 00	197 00	319 00
Total.....	5,125 66	4,860 98	3,084 19	5,173 14	777 50	13,895 81

P. P. BÉLAND.	St. Jean Deschaillons.....	306 43	306 43	221 57	85 08	.....	.....	013 68
	Lotbinière.....	259 09	259 09	197 13	209 14	.....	.....	065 36
	Ste. Croix.....	275 03	275 03	452 82	362 88	.....	48 30	1,139 03
	St. Flavien.....	170 98	170 98	153 14	170 20	.....	.....	494 32
	St. Antoine de Til y.....	220 14	220 14	340 06	220 00	.....	.....	780 20
	Ste. Apollinaire.....	186 56	186 56	153 44	91 50	.....	.....	431 50
	St. Gilles No. 1 & diss.....	89 81	89 81	383 29	101 28	.....	45 10	619 48
	Ste. Agathe No. 1.....	36 15	36 15	.....	150 00	.....	.....	186 15
	Ste. Agathe No. 2.....	91 75	91 75	.....	144 00	.....	.....	235 75
	St. Sylvester south.....	275 16	275 16	.....	53 00	.....	.....	328 16
	St. Sylvester north & diss.....	152 84	152 84	.....	38 00	.....	.....	288 00
	St. Agapit.....	79 95	79 95	97 16	108 00	.....	75 00	359 73
	Ste. Marie.....	385 29	385 29	96 64	72 00	.....	.....	546 00
	St. Elzéar.....	209 32	209 32	88 71	.....	.....	.....	880 00
	St. Joseph.....	362 77	362 77	670 67	.....	.....	.....	528 01
	St. Frédéric.....	188 14	188 14	46 72	118 52	.....	.....	391 00
	St. François.....	484 59	484 59	115 86	87 00	.....	.....	1,167 00
	St. George.....	253 13	253 13	430 41	252 00	.....	.....	580 64
	Ste. Emmélie.....	137 64	137 64	52 71	264 80	.....	.....	341 55
	St. Edouard.....	145 67	145 67	8 36	195 55	.....	.....	306 95
	St. Gilles No. 2.....	55 86	55 86	115 16	46 12	.....	.....	198 80
	Sacré Cœur de Jésus & diss.....	79 10	79 10	106 14	36 80	.....	.....	356 80
	Total	4,445 40	4,445 40	4,966 04	2,850 27	.....	176 40	11,438 11
A. D. DORVAL.	L'Assomption (village)	147 25	147 25	493 58	40 00	.....	.....	680 83
	do (parish)	194 59	194 59	242 27	111 20	.....	.....	548 06
	St. Sulpice.....	92 72	92 72	207 28	47 20	.....	.....	347 20
	Repentigny.....	107 09	107 09	32 77	79 00	.....	.....	218 86
	St. Paul l'Ermite.....	127 54	127 54	212 35	85 60	.....	.....	425 49
	Lachenaie (no report).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. Henri de Mascouche & diss .. .	296 33	296 33	513 67	123 20	.....	.....	933 20
	St. Lin & diss	328 21	328 21	281 79	272 00	.....	15 00	897 00
	St. Roch.....	307 04	307 04	532 96	128 00	.....	.....	968 00
	L'Epiphanie.....	166 11	166 11	303 89	269 01	.....	233 00	972 01
	St. Barthélemi.....	305 33	305 33	500 35	155 60	.....	744 00	1,705 28
	Berthier village & diss.....	174 39	174 39	335 68	247 00	.....	.....	757 07
	Berthier parish.....	273 21	273 21	542 79	56 80	.....	.....	872 80
	St. Cuthbert.....	379 93	379 93	262 67	84 00	.....	.....	726 60
	S. Gabriel & Diss.....	356 44	356 44	139 67	188 40	.....	.....	683 51

TABLE of amounts levied for public instruction in the Province of Quebec for the year 1871-72.—Continued.						
INSPECTION DISTRICT.	Amount of annual grant.	Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assessment levied over and above amount of grant also special assessment.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School houses.	Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$
A. D. DORVAL.—Continued.						
Isle du Pads.....	48 68	48 68	80 66	22 00	.....	151 34
Lanoraie.....	247 77	247 77	299 23	72 00	.....	619 00
Lavaltrie	159 67	159 67	180 33	72 00	.....	412 00
St. Norbert.....	236 45	236 45	.....	68 00	.....	304 45
Isle St. Ignace.....	73 62	73 62	10 60	32 40	.....	116 62
St. Alphonse.....	154 07	154 07	273 93	60 00	.....	488 00
St. Ambroise and diss	227 33	227 33	478 67	97 60	.....	803 60
St. Felix and diss	388 94	388 94	151 44	125 40	.....	665 78
St. Jean de Matha.....	279 05	279 05	19 40	56 00	.....	354 45
St. Ste. Melanie.....	188 38	188 38	309 15	76 00	.....	573 53
St. Paul.....	236 45	236 45	405 55	134 00	.....	776 00
St. Thomas.....	224 28	224 28	135 72	36 00	.....	396 00
St. Elizabeth.....	335 03	335 03	489 93	62 40	.....	887 36
St. Charles Borromeé	146 28	146 28	150 72	72 00	.....	369 00
L'Industrie village (Joliette).....	370 80	370 80	272 36	28 00	.....	671 16
St. Beatrix.....	112 81	112 81	18 02	54 80	.....	185 63
Chertsey	137 15	137 15	162 85	44 00	.....	344 00
Kilkenny and diss	157 84	157 84	299 34	94 00	.....	551 18
Rawdon and diss	191 43	191 43	723 70	94 60	.....	1,009 73
St. Esprit.....	187 04	187 04	612 96	44 00	.....	844 00
St. Julienne.....	135 93	135 93	296 07	60 40	.....	492 40
St. Alexis.....	165 51	165 51	168 30	31 20	.....	365 01
St. Liguori.....	180 72	180 72	344 28	60 00	.....	585 00
St. Jacques No. 2.....	226 72	226 72	373 28	36 00	.....	636 00
St. Jacques No. 1.....	108 43	108 43	191 57	35 04	.....	335 04
Isle Bouchard	12 42	12 42	66 83	11 00	.....	90 25
St. Michel des Saints	24 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Damien.....	137 52	137 52	.....	60 60	389 40	586 92
St. Come et Cartier.....	78 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Emilie et Tracy.....	66 20	66 20	.....	18 00	.....	84 20
Total.....	8,599 57	8,392 70	11,115 61	3,543 85	1,381 40	24,523 6

L. M. LAFLETTE.					
Baie du Febyro.....	327 48	472 52	144 00	800 00	1,744 00
St. Zéphirin	188 63	337 01	54 00	.....	525 64
St. Thomas de Pierreville.....	379 20	336 80	53 60	115 00	885 00
St. François (parish).....	218 32	52 68	18 90	.....	324 60
St. François (village)	65 11	74 89	327 50	.....	158 00
St. David	357 05	465 98	112 00	.....	1,150 53
Gentilly	328 8	288 21	60 00	196 00	729 03
Ste. Gertrude.....	188 87	187 14	189 60	.....	632 01
St. Grégoire	318 72	337 28	260 00	.....	845 60
St. Célestin	195 81	290 19	132 40	542 00	1,288 00
Nicollet	391 6	229 39	104 40	.....	753 40
Ste. Moïque	272 47	316 14	57 01	357 81	1,050 82
St. Pierre les Becquets	358 03	352 09	311 00	.....	767 13
Bécancour	319 94	343 62	90 40	659 00	1,633 56
St. Wenceslas.....	88 71	111 29	100 00	.....	290 40
St. Léonard	90 91	109 09	30 00	.....	300 00
Ste. Brigitte.....	66 69	.....	34 00	.....	96 69
St. Michel (village)	44 05	30 95	.....	.....	109 00
Ste. Eulalie .....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....
Ste. Perpétue.....	32 01	95 99	.....	.....	138 00
St. Samuel .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,232 43	4,431 26	2,087 91	2,669 81	13,421 41
HUBBARD & STENSON.					
L. Victor de Tring.....	220 02	425 77	143 90	163 00	952 69
St. Ephrem	206 03	93 97	75 50	.....	375 50
Forsyth (St. Evariste)	140 31	.....	60 40	28 00	228 71
Lambton	185 58	198 42	48 00	.....	432 00
Aylmer	131 80	236 56	81 22	50 20	499 78
St. Calixte de Somerset south	292 43	485 83	269 30	.....	1,047 86
Ste. Julie	236 82	307 18	203 78	240 00	987 78
Ste. Sophie d'Halifax.....	273 20	207 15	157 60	.....	637 95
St. Ferdinand & diss.	334 30	285 99	393 20	112 50	1,125 99
St. Pierre de Broughton.. ..	290 24	65 71	281 72	.....	637 67
Stanstead	489 46	1,710 54	2,371 20	190 00	4,761 20
Barnston	310 44	1,238 56	704 00	.....	2,253 00
Coaticooke & diss.....	141 17	368 83	250 00	.....	760 00
Barford	162 95	325 22	384 00	.....	872 17
Hatley & diss	282 09	547 91	324 96	.....	1,154 96
Magog	142 87	437 95	135 00	.....	715 82
Clifton	153 70	296 30	167 00	.....	617 00

TARLE of amounts levied for public instruction in the Province of Quebec for the year 1871-72.—Continued.

INSPECTION DISTRICT.	Amount of annual grant.	Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amo'nt of grant also spe- cial assessment.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School houses.	Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
HUBBARD & STENSON.—Continued.						
Compton.....	347 07	347 07	1,122 47	948 20	440 00	2,857 74
Hereford.....	149 68	149 68	602 32	324 00	400 00	1,476 00
Eaton.....	260 91	260 91	688 47	198 20	700 00	1,847 58
Newportland Dillon.....	112 45	112 45	413 78	238 00	130 00	894 23
Ascot.....	394 78	394 78	947 83	190 00	.....	1,532 61
Sherbrooke.....	539 35	539 35	2,158 40	.....	.....	2,697 75
Orford.....	102 22	102 22	110 78	248 80	.....	461 80
West Bury.....	44 18	44 18	128 00	166 40	38 00	376 58
Bury (no report).....	147 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winslow North.....	85 43	85 43	197 57	116 00	.....	399 00
Shipton and diss.....	362 16	362 16	541 89	1,420 80	250 00	2,574 85
Cleveland and diss.....	170 13	170 13	929 87	324 00	.....	1,424 00
Melbourne Township.....	278 68	278 68	899 82	141 60	.....	1,320 10
Melbourne Village.....	32 86	32 86	97 14	79 00	359 00	209 00
Brompton and diss.....	404 17	104 17	279 94	412 80	386 00	796 91
St. George de Windsor.....	133 14	133 14	323 74	105 00	.....	920 88
Windsor.....	134 72	134 72	265 28	310 80	228 00	1,096 80
Dndsweli.....	106 48	106 48	298 95	387 20	.....	792 63
Weedon and diss.....	156 50	156 50	618 98	117 80	.....	1,121 28
Wolton.....	219 90	219 90	330 10	98 40	.....	648 40
Wolfestown.....	162 83	162 83	337 17	333 80	.....	833 80
St. Camille.....	73 75	73 75	226 25	95 20	.....	395 20
Garthby.....	39 55	39 55	.....	34 00	.....	73 55
Whitton.....	113 91	113 91	189 09	110 00	190 00	603 00
Ham, South.....	35 66	35 66	.....	101 60	.....	137 26
Ham, North.....	126 93	126 93	123 07	42 00	.....	292 00
St. Gabriei de Stratford.....	60 72	60 72	89 28	33 20	.....	183 20
Durham.....	88 72	88 72	264 19	102 00	.....	454 91
St. Pierre and diss.....	208 83	208 83	710 17	163 20	.....	1,082 20
Kingscy and diss.....	232 07	232 07	634 98	177 00	.....	1,044 05

Kingsey Falls.....	88 84	88 84	435 28	222 72	.....	746 84
Stoke.....	61 82	61 82	715 18	54 00	.....	831 00
Stanstead Plain.....	69 85	69 85	190 15	128 00	.....	388 00
Total.....	9,239 56	9,091 70	22,102 03	13,474 80	3,904 70	48,573 23
L. GRONDIN.						
Laprairie.....	206 52	206 52	724 48	306 24	.....	1,237 24
St. Philippe.....	213 45	213 45	767 95	102 40	.....	1,083 80
St. Jacques le mineur.....	223 31	223 31	360 68	144 00	.....	727 99
St. Constant and diss..	230 98	230 98	481 07	133 50	.....	845 55
St. Isidore.....	220 75	220 75	365 98	48 00	.....	634 73
Chateauguay and diss.....	253 13	253 13	543 55	188 00	187 00	1,171 68
Ste. Philomène and diss.....	188 39	188 39	293 06	172 67	.....	654 12
Ste. Martine and diss.....	287 93	287 93	580 62	165 34	170 00	1,203 89
St. Urbain and diss.....	202 74	202 74	428 82	28 80	.....	660 36
St. Jean Chrysostôme No. 1 and diss..	208 46	208 46	654 43	103 20	.....	966 09
St. Jean Chrysostôme No. 2 and diss.....	238 04	238 04	845 96	315 91	.....	1,399 91
St. Antoine (Abbé).....	131 43	131 43	478 57	118 40	.....	728 40
St. Clément and di s.....	424 83	424 83	654 02	287 40	.....	1,366 25
Ste. Cécile and diss.....	360 83	360 83	1,140 06	435 20	.....	1,936 09
Howick.....	127 41	127 41	708 57	119 31	.....	955 29
St. Etienne and diss.....	133 50	133 50	486 48	170 40	.....	790 38
St. Malachie d'Ormstown and diss.....	329 79	329 79	1,941 21	721 60	303 00	3,295 60
St. Timothée.....	301 68	301 68	587 70	294 00	.....	1,183 38
St. Louis de Gonzague and diss.....	286 02	386 02	1,157 62	404 64	.....	1,948 28
Laprairie (village).....	153 21	153 21	576 79	216 00	.....	646 00
St. Stanislas Kostka and diss.....	188 99	188 99	453 31	127 80	149 00	919 10
Total.....	5,011 39	5,011 39	14,230 93	4,602 81	809 00	24,654 13
J. A. McLAUGHLIN.						
Shefford.....	431 04	431 04	2,618 96	1,223 60	261 11	4,534 71
Brome.....	424 96	424 96	653 58	219 20	433 84	1,731 58
Granby and diss.....	270 77	270 77	668 83	510 03	475 00	1,924 63
South Stukeley.....	63 40	63 40	147 77	129 60	.....	340 77
North Ely and diss.....	104 17	104 17	512 34	145 05	.....	761 56
Farham Est.....	251 42	251 42	184 58	357 20	.....	793 20
Dunham et diss.....	433 72	433 72	1,026 27	468 12	.....	1,928 11

TABLE of amounts levied for public instruction in the Province of Quebec for the year 1871-72.—Continued.

INSPECTION DISTRICT.	Amount of annual grant.	Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant also spe- cial assessment.	Monthly fees	Assessment for erection of School houses.	Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. A. McLAUGHLIN.—Continued.						
Frelighsburg	194 10	194 10	649 06	417 68	.....	1,260 84
Philipsburg	161 61	161 61	32 95	84 80	.....	279 36
Sutton and diss.....	382 49	382 49	1,204 84	348 20	.....	1,935 53
Potton	265 05	265 05	1,211 95	311 80	.....	1,788 80
Clarenceville	152 12	152 12	476 50	206 40	.....	835 02
St. Thomas de Foucault.....	105 87	105 87	219 78	173 60	.....	499 23
Bolton and diss.....	350 24	350 24	1,193 94	434 44	.....	1,978 62
Granby village and diss.....	106 60	106 60	675 40	135 60	.....	967 60
St. Damien and diss.....	348 66	348 66	500 61	173 60	50 00	1,022 87
Total.....	4,046 22	4,046 22	11,977 36	5,238 92	1,219 95	22,582 45
P. HUBERT.						
Three-Rivers city and diss.....	921 22	921 22	477 90	311 57	570 19	2,280 88
Three-Rivers (Banlieue).....	102 72	102 72	97 28	153 60	.....	353 60
Pointe du Lac.....	178 53	178 53	240 67	.....	.....	419 20
Yamachiche.....	287 81	287 81	376 19	70 08	360 00	1,094 08
St. Sévère.....	100 03	100 03	98 73	46 80	.....	245 56
St. Barnabé.....	199 46	199 46	169 63	169 00	.....	538 09
Shawinigan.....	144 69	144 69	175 31	43 20	.....	363 20
St. Etienne and diss.....	313 24	313 24	201 21	12 40	.....	526 85
Rivière du Loup No. 1.....	122 06	122 06	131 94	166 00	.....	420 00
Maskinongé.....	253 13	253 13	329 10	98 40	178 53	859 16
St. Justin.....	192 03	192 03	121 38	59 20	.....	372 61
St. Didace.....	227 56	227 56	16 18	69 60	.....	313 34
Ste. Ursule and diss.....	282 58	282 58	157 59	383 10	.....	823 27
St. Paulin.....	131 43	131 43	93 98	184 00	.....	409 41
Dumontier	219 17	219 17	345 13	107 00	.....	671 30

Cap de la Madeleine.....	149 20	149 20	246 80	21 60	.....	417 60
Champlain village.....	67 05	67 05	325 22	76 00	.....	468 27
Batiscan.....	159 42	159 42	232 88	209 76	.....	602 06
Ste. Anne de la Pérade parish.....	235 24	235 24	478 03	568 05	80 00	1,361 32
St. Prosper.....	139 58	139 58	140 94	68 55	.....	349 07
St. Stanislas	328 94	328 94	138 21	158 80	149 24	775 19
Ste. Geneviève	277 10	277 10	30 67	190 56	.....	498 33
St. Narcisse.....	178 77	178 77	217 35	104 27	.....	500 39
St. Maurice.....	365 57	365 57	134 43	418 05	.....	918 05
Peterborough	39 56	39 56	15 46	.....	.....	55 02
Hunterstown	150 66	150 66	29 34	227 80	.....	407 80
Notre D. du Mont-Carmel.....	150 78	150 78	225 22	216 00	234 00	826 00
Rivière-du-Loup No. 2.....	233 90	233 90	371 12	70 00	.....	675 02
Ste. Anne de la Pérade Village.....	112 81	112 81	108 78	126 00	100 00	447 59
Ste. Flore.....	97 11	97 11	142 89	48 00	115 31	403 31
St. Tite.	186 31	186 31	38 69	13 00	.....	238 00
St. Luc.....	89 32	89 32	85 68	44 80	60 00	279 80
Champlain (Parish).....	127 78	127 78	157 25	56 40	341 43
Total.....	6,764 76	6,764 76	6,151 18	4,491 59	1,847 27	19,254 80

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M. CARON.
St. Jean and diss.....	387 36	387 36	1,794 90	649 00	2,831 26
Lacolle and diss.....	402 44	402 44	2,124 56	685 80	3,212 80
St. Valentin and diss.....	261 40	261 40	838 60	222 32	.....	1,322 32
St. Luc.....	97 36	97 36	342 39	139 60	.....	579 35
Lacadie and diss.....	218 68	218 68	589 42	191 20	.....	999 30
St. Cyprien and diss	398 31	398 31	254 69	283 00	.....	942 00
St. Rémi and diss	336 97	336 97	476 08	234 60	.....	1,047 65
St. Edouard	197 75	197 75	230 81	64 00	.....	492 56
St. Michel Archange and diss.....	241 69	241 69	242 31	196 90	.....	680 90
Sherrington and diss	247 65	247 65	745 52	58 80	437 00	1,488 97
Iberville and diss	182 18	182 18	440 82	92 40	.....	715 40
St. Athanase.....	260 30	260 30	339 70	47 75	.....	647 75
Henriville and diss	233 41	233 41	698 19	238 30	.....	1,169 90
St. Grégoire.....	285 01	285 01	322 85	224 55	826 00	1,658 41
St. Alexandre.....	401 96	401 96	405 74	72 80	.....	880 50
Ste. Brigide and diss.....	258 97	258 97	161 03	92 50	220 00	732 50
St. Sébastien and diss	253 85	253 85	566 15	70 90	120 00	1,010 90
Total	4,665 29	4,665 29	10,573 76	3,570 42	1,603 00	20,412 47

TABLE of amounts levied for public instruction in the Province of Quebec for the year 1871-72.—Continued.

INSPECTION DISTRICT.	Amount of annual grant.	Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant also spe- cial assessment.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School houses.	Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. N. A. ARCHAMBAULT.						
St. Lambert (no report).....	59 92	298 53	806 00	760 80	.....	1,865 33
Chambly and diss	298 53	107 21	305 79	148 50	.....	561 50
Longueuil (parish)	107 21	253 49	572 91	246 25	.....	1,072 65
Longueuil (village)	253 49	259 33	652 24	174 80	116 33	1,202 70
Boucherville	259 33	121 33	278 67	171 00	.....	571 00
St. Bruno	121 33	123 28	576 72	196 40	370 00	1,266 40
St. Hubert	123 28	169 64	160 60	305 75	.....	635 99
Varennes (parish).....	169 64	136 18	552 96	342 00	.....	1,031 14
Varennes (village)	136 18	333 32	566 68	156 00	.....	1,056 00
Verchères	333 32	220 63	272 56	112 40	.....	605 59
Contrecoeur	220 63	202 38	337 62	70 80	.....	610 80
St. Antoine	202 38	135 93	259 87	64 00	2,000 00	2,459 80
St. Marc	135 93	209 19	741 81	310 00	.....	1,261 00
Belœil	209 19	140 32	299 68	84 50	.....	524 50
Ste. Julie	140 32	217 22	589 78	44 20	500 00	1,351 20
St. Ours (parish).....	217 22	118 29	289 71	40 00	.....	448 00
St. Roch	118 29	685 87	74 13	563 42	.....	1,323 42
Sorel (city) and diss.....	685 87	419 36	133 50	315 00	.....	867 86
Sorel (parish)	419 36	184 49	349 01	.....	.....	533 50
St. Robert.....	184 49	383 34	570 78	.....	.....	954 12
St. Aimé	383 34	148 71	33 76	176 00	.....	258 47
St. Marcel	148 71	197 15	139 51	.....	.....	336 66
Ste. Victoire	197 15	85 31	362 69	68 50	.....	516 50
St. Ours (city)	85 31	74 60	325 40	98 00	25 00	523 00
St. Basile le Grand.....	74 60					
Total	5,285 02	5,225 10	9,252 38	4,448 32	3,011 33	21,937 13

TABLE of amounts levied for public instruction in the Province of Quebec for the year 1871-72.—Continued.

INSPECTION DISTRICT.	Amount of annual grant.	Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assessment levied over and above amount of grant also special assessment.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of school houses.	Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
S. BOIVIN.—Continued.						
Petite Rivière.....	72 65	72 65	19 35	102 20		194 20
.....	87 38	87 38		168 50		255 88
.....	89 08	89 08	27 26	79 00		195 34
.....	45 39	45 39	14 61	15 00		75 00
.....	57 07	57 07	112 93	78 80	88 25	337 05
.....	61 20	61 20	58 80	45 00		165 00
.....	35 41	35 41	28 59	13 00	12 00	89 00
.....	10 10	10 10		40 00		50 10
.....	12 05					
.....	104 90	104 90	195 10	30 00	70 00	400 00
.....	45 39	45 39		50 90		95 39
.....	43 57	43 57	2 43	104 00		150 00
.....	49 77	49 77	60 23	25 60	72 00	207 00
Total:.....	2,337 02	2,324 97	1,543 93	2,177 80	494 05	6,540 75
V. MARTIN.						
Chicoutimi (village).....	169 52	169 52	195 12	166 00		530 64
Chicoutimi (parish and dies).....	329 43	329 43	499 55	385 00		1,213 98
Grande-Baie.....	158 69	158 69	249 71	184 00		592 40
Bagotville (village).....	53 18	53 18	72 62	98 60		224 40
St. Alphonse (Bagotville).....	141 29	141 29	842 46	258 00		741 75
Laterrière.....	160 52	160 52	91 48	65 40		318 40
St. Joseph.....	132 84	132 84	156 59	58 40		347 83
St. Jean.....	74 48	74 48		14 00	61 50	149 98
Hébertville.....	180 35	180 35	373 65	268 00		822 00
Harvey.....	60 53	60 53	49 47	24 00		134 00
Quiatchouan.....	103 44	103 44	296 56	56 00		456 00

Jenquière.....	156 89	156 89	98 00	.....	.....	.....	254 99
St. Jérôme du Lac St. Jean.....	133 87	133 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	133 87
Ste Anna (Tremblay).....	132 84	132 84	167 16	.....	86 00	.....	386 00
Metabetchouan.....	72 40	72 40	30 00	.....	.....	.....	102 40
Total.....	2,060 37	2,060 37	2,622 37	1,664 40	61 50	6,408 64	
GEORGE THOMPSON.							
Grenville, No. 2.....	106 48	106 38	13 52	64 80	.....	184 80	
Dundee	192 52	192 52	97 84	152 00	.....	442 36	
St. Anicet, No. 1 and diss	239 00	239 00	275 04	302 16	80 00	896 20	
Godmanchester and diss.....	250 08	250 08	682 57	656 90	600 00	2,189 55	
Elgin	136 42	136 42	384 28	154 82	.....	675 52	
Huntingdon and diss. (village)	92 85	22 85	455 64	323 00	.....	871 49	
Hinchinbrooke and diss	297 06	297 06	534 94	538 44	.....	1,370 44	
Franklin	175 36	175 36	484 24	288 60	.....	948 20	
Hemmingford and diss	291 83	291 83	711 93	381 76	.....	1,385 52	
St. André and diss.....	270 41	270 41	416 25	192 80	.....	879 46	
Lachute	203 23	203 23	412 81	349 92	.....	965 96	
Gore and Wentworth	167 08	167 08	125 92	16 00	.....	309 00	
Chatham, No. 1 and diss	313 61	313 61	343 18	518 40	614 00	1,789 19	
Chatham, No. 2	102 83	102 83	127 81	86 00	.....	316 64	
City of Montreal (protestants)	3,558 97	3,558 97	36,441 03	152,000 00	.....	192,000 00	
St. Anicet, No. 2 and diss.....	134 60	134 60	449 88	197 80	.....	782 28	
Havelock and diss.....	174 39	174 39	371 73	331 75	.....	877 87	
Harrington, No. 2.....	32 25	32 25	47 75	38 80	.....	118 80	
Harrington, No. 1.....	35 65	35 65	114 35	14 40	.....	164 42	
Grenville, No. 3.....	60 61	60 61	4 19	120 00	.....	184 80	
Grenville, No. 1 (no report)	103 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	6,938 67	6,835 23	42,494 90	156,728 35	1,294 00	207,352 48	
C. B. ROULEAU ET McGRATH.							
Notre-Damé de Bonsecours	54 27	54 27	49 70	55 00	.....	158 97	
Ste. Angélique and diss.....	211 51	211 51	131 32	70 00	.....	412 83	
St. André Avelin	227 81	227 81	372 19	175 36	.....	775 36	
Lockaber and diss.....	216 13	216 13	811 56	126 48	124 88	1,279 05	
Buckingham and diss	351 45	351 45	1,094 37	562 40	1,050 00	3,058 22	
Templeton	260 06	260 06	789 94	279 20	11 00	1,340 20	
Hull.....	124 26	124 26	690 66	68 44	133 40	1,016 76	

TABLE of amounts levied for public instruction in the Province of Quebec for the year 1871-72.—Continued.

INSPECTION DISTRICT.	Amount of annual grant.	Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant also spe- cial assessment.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School houses.	Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
C. B. ROULEAU & McGRATH.—Suite.						
Aylmer and diss.....	212 72	212 72	1,488 18	295 00	.....	1,992 90
Wakefield (no report).....	124 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Masham	104 90	104 90	238 09	323 20	.....	666 19
Lowe	117 43	117 43	182 57	205 50	.....	505 50
Onslow and diss.....	240 71	240 71	971 82	145 86	.....	1,358 39
Bristol.....	263 10	263 10	610 96	649 63	.....	1,523 69
Clarendon	325 53	325 53	.....	1,328 00	.....	1,653 53
Litchfield	52 88	52 88	647 12	80 00	100 00	880 00
Calumet and diss.....	131 43	131 43	332 52	69 40	30 00	563 35
Mansfield & Pontefract.....	95 65	95 65	61 96	119 00	.....	276 61
Sheen	57 20	57 20	442 80	40 00	150 00	690 00
Chichester	72 77	72 77	487 23	152 00	80 00	792 00
Allumettes	182 91	182 91	959 64	297 00	150 00	1,589 55
Maniwaki	42 96	42 96	228 95	120 00	200 00	591 91
Waterloo.....	153 82	153 82	41 18	103 68	.....	298 68
Eardley and diss.....	136 30	136 30	454 20	276 40	650 00	1,516 90
Waltham.....	49 17	49 17	130 83	100 48	140 00	420 48
L'Ange-Gardien and diss.....	150 17	150 17	432 13	199 20	.....	781 50
Hartwell & Suffolk (no report).....	80 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Etienne and diss.....	314 22	314 22	1,310 31	387 20	.....	2,011 73
Ripon	171 47	171 47	100 53	23 00	104 00	399 00
St. Joseph of Wakefield	38 10	38 10	111 90	44 80	.....	194 80
Portage du Fort	79 35	79 35	277 90	120 13	.....	477 38
Thorne	75 94	75 94	58 78	122 00	.....	256 72
Ste. Elizabeth	98 39	98 39	550 61	200 00	320 00	1,169 00
St. Malachie de Lochaber	62 43	62 43	113 84	153 40	137 38	467 05
Lealie & Clapham	48 31	48 31	37 69	86 00	.....	172 00
Montebello	98 21	98 21	169 63	76 00	.....	343 84
Notre-Dame de Hull and diss	561 86	561 86	443 14	87 60	.....	1,692 60
Wright & Northfield	167 82	167 82	331 29	644 00	.....	543 11

Sto. Cécile de Masham and diss	126 81	126 81	107 45	223 20	250 00	767 46
Hincks	49 41	49 41	63 09	77 00	30 00	219 50
Egan & Kinsington.....	58 66	58 66	341 34	193 36	200 00	793 36
Total	5,991 79	5,786 12	15,727 42	8,278 92	3,860 66	33,653 12
REV. M. M. FOTHERGILL.						
Quebec (city) protestants	742 94	742 94	721 06	47,794 00		49,258 00
P. E. JUNEAU.						
Quebec (city) catholics	4,677 09	4,677 09	1,982 91	120,291 00		126,951 00
Beauport (parish)	421 55	421 55	7 06	126 30		554 91
Charlesbourg.....	292 43	292 43	551 92	189 60		1,033 95
St. Dunstan	43 08	43 08	76 92	120 00		240 00
St. Ambroise	413 15	413 15	122 85	395 00	104 50	1,035 50
Valcartier (west).....	116 83	116 83		20 00		136 83
St. Gabriel de Valcartier (east).....	89 69	89 69		290 08		440 08
Stoneham and diss.....	44 05	44 05		78 40		269 40
Ancienne Lorette	271 75	271 75		138 97		666 97
Ste. Foye and diss.....	197 75	197 75		215 60		703 09
St. Columban (Sillery) and diss.....	592 17	592 17		798 40		2,243 09
St Roch (north) and diss	347 20	347 20		89 20		1,078 70
Cap Rouge	115 24	115 24		106 40		283 72
St. Michel de Beauport	71 68	71 68		92 20	290 00	594 20
Grondines, No. 1.....	115 31	115 31		195 60		374 55
St. Casimir.....	231 10	231 10		78 00		388 00
Deschambault	292 31	292 31		90 40	175 00	661 04
St. Alban	190 45	190 45		95 76		400 46
Cap Santé.....	164 29	164 29		98 00		371 82
St. Basile	244 85	244 85		163 84	195 60	767 50
St. Raymond and diss.....	394 66	394 66		156 92	844 00	1,493 42
Ste. Catherine	153 70	153 70		69 40		269 40
Ecureuils	68 15	68 15		36 00		216 00
Pointe-aux-Trembles	192 03	192 03		238 00		508 23
St. Augustin	228 79	228 79		18 50		567 50
Château Richer	196 90	196 90		376 00	44 85	871 84
St. Joachim	112 33	112 33		56 60		296 60
St. Tite des Caps	80 68	80 68		25 40		125 40
St. Féréol.....	120 60	120 60		113 20		233 80
L Ange-Gardien	127 66	127 66		378 60		619 32

TABLE of amounts levied for public instruction in the Province of Quebec for the year 1871-72.—Continued.

INSPECTION DISTRICT.	Amount of annual grant.	Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant also spe- cial assessment.	Monthly fees.	Assessment for erection of School houses.	Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
F. E. JUNEAU.—Continued.						
Ste. Anne.....	140 44	140 44	.....	84 00	.....	224 44
Laval.....	92 85	92 85	1 88	38 08	.....	132 81
St. Laurent	120 84	120 84	10 85	204 97	.....	336 66
St. Jean	174 75	174 75	163 31	314 08	283 00	935 14
St. François.....	67 18	67 18	52 82	76 20	50 00	246 20
Ste. Famille.....	101 49	101 49	48 51	68 00	.....	218 00
St. Pierre	134 96	134 96	145 86	247 40	247 44	775 66
St. Roch (sud) and diss.....	1,178 01	1,178 01	489 69	1,021 85	.....	2,689 55
Grondines, No. 2 (village)	67 60	67 60	.....	96 00	.....	163 60
Portneuf and diss.....	217 83	217 83	359 24	279 00	2,100 00	2,956 07
Tewkesbury, No. 1.....	39 55	39 55	55 45	20 80	.....	115 80
Ste. Jeanne de Neuville.....	129 00	129 00	206 00	89 40	.....	424 40
Tewkesbury, No. 2 (no report).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	13,071 97	13,071 97	8,428 34	127,680 05	4,433 79	153,614 65
F. X. VALADE.						
Hochelaga and Diss.....	129 12	129 12	612 00	237 20	.....	978 32
Côte St. Louis and Diss.....	269 55	269 55	759 00	268 00	.....	1,296 55
Côte Visitation and Diss.....	55 98	55 98	665 34	81 20	.....	802 52
Côte des Neiges and Diss.....	102 47	102 47	1,104 60	.....	.....	1,207 07
St. Pierre and Diss.....	481 18	481 18	722 23	29 76	.....	1,233 17
St. Henri and Diss	744 16	744 16	2,208 00	128 00	.....	3,080 16
Longue Pointe and Diss.....	123 03	123 03	137 97	90 80	.....	351 80
Pointe aux Trembles.....	128 15	128 15	323 26	231 60	.....	683 01
Rivière des Prairies.....	94 80	94 80	129 85	51 79	.....	276 44
Sault aux Récollets.....	158 45	158 45	56 79	152 40	400 00	767 64
Haut du Sault.....	40 64	40 64	759 36	42 00	.....	842 00
Montréal Cité (Catholics).....	9,489 76	9,489 76	22,510 24	216,368 00	.....	248,368 00
St. Laurent and Diss.....	354 25	354 25	1,019 20	206 40	.....	1,579 85

Lachine and Diss	327 24	327 24	1,028 37	832 60	.....	1,988 21
Ste. Anne.....	101 41	101 41	73 16	40 10	.....	214 67
Ste. Geneviève No. 1.....	114 39	114 39	1,791 61	192 00	.....	2,098 00
Ste. Geneviève No. 2.....	45 64	45 64	16 72	126 00	.....	188 36
Ste. Geneviève No. 3.....	93 34	93 34	70 94	224 00	.....	388 28
Vaudreuil and Diss.....	406 71	406 71	751 29	490 60	.....	1,648 60
Isle Perrot.....	113 78	113 78	306 22	22 00	.....	442 00
Rigaud Parish and Diss.....	299 74	299 74	728 71	179 60	.....	1,208 05
Rigaud Village.....	112 08	112 08	411 07	67 00	.....	590 15
Ste. Marthe and Diss.....	257 38	257 38	602 66	100 20	.....	960 24
St. Clet.....	128 63	128 63	276 00	227 20	.....	681 83
Newton and Diss.....	149 32	149 32	422 87	90 00	.....	662 19
St. Polycarpe and Diss.....	485 81	485 81	607 43	419 12	75 00	1,587 36
St. Ignace du Côteau du Lac	199 82	199 82	515 63	147 84	.....	863 29
Soulanges	257 63	257 63	505 59	272 00	.....	1,035 22
St. Jean Baptiste Village and Diss.....	536 43	536 43	677 79	359 80	.....	1,574 02
Pointe-Claire.....	179 13	179 13	482 72	179 00	.....	840 85
St. Raphaël de L'Isle Bizard.....	101 62	101 62	74 38	24 00	.....	200 00
Village de Ste. Anne de Bellevue	43 41	43 41	884 81	139 00	.....	1,067 22
Côte St. Michel.....	93 71	93 71	206 29	45 00	.....	345 00
St. Zotique and Diss.....	243 39	243 39	520 86	486 80	.....	1,251 05
Total.....	16,462 15	16,462 15	41,962 96	222,351 01	475 00	281,251 12

C. GERMAIN.						
St. Vincent de Paul	282 33	282 33	317 27	210 20	.....	809 80
St. François de Salle (no report)	105 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ste. Rose (parish)	221 00	221 00	397 60	99 30	.....	717 30
te. Rose (village)	89 57	89 57	169 43	154 00	.....	413 00
St. Martin (village)	83 93	83 93	196 07	71 60	.....	351 60
Do Côte St. Elzéar	36 84	36 84	108 16	37 00	.....	182 00
Do Côte St. Antoine.....	39 94	39 94	32 06	18 00	.....	90 00
Do Lower.....	28 92	28 92	117 38	17 00	.....	163 30
Do Upper.....	33 37	33 37	61 63	27 22	.....	122 22
Do Upper du Bord de l'Eau.....	41 96	41 96	62 28	13 00	.....	117 24
Do Lower du Bord de l'Eau	80 33	30 33	67 80	37 00	.....	135 13
Do L'abord à Plouffe.....	85 34	85 34	20 55	78 00	.....	183 89
Ste Thérèse (village)	158 81	158 81	228 16	59 00	.....	445 97
Ste. Thérèse (parish) and diss	154 68	154 68	582 32	64 71	.....	801 71
Terrebonne (parish)	101 74	101 74	198 26	243 20	.....	543 20
Terrebonne (village)	127 78	127 78	90 98	48 00	.....	266 76

TABLE of amounts leived for Public Instruction in the Province of Quebec for the year 1871-72.—Continued.

INSPECTION DISTRICT.	Amount of annual grant.	Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant also spe- cial assessment.	Monthly Fees.	Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
C. GERMAIN.—(Suite.)						
Ste. Anne des Plaines	221 61	221 61	137 19	88 00		446 80
Ste. Sophie de Lacorne and diss.	179 98	179 98	612 02	174 00		966 00
St. Jérôme, No. 1 and diss.	294 74	294 74	183 26	151 80		629 80
St. Jérôme (village)	141 04	141 04	394 81	66 80		602 65
St. Sauveur and diss.	224 53	224 53	228 12	36 80		489 45
Ste. Adèle.	191 06	191 06	9 94	56 00		257 00
St. Janvier (village)	40 04	40 04	62 28	153 60		255 92
St. Janvier (parish)	85 31	85 31	109 25	52 00	295 26	541 82
St. Janvier (lower of)	28 48	28 48	40 37	14 00		82 85
St. Eustache and diss.	346 22	346 22	769 46	77 60		1,193 28
St. Hippolyte and diss.	117 68	117 68	16 32	18 00		152 00
St. Augustin and diss.	192 78	192 78	470 92	51 36	594 78	1,309 84
St. Joseph and diss.	157 23	157 23	105 26			262 49
St. Benoit	196 29	196 29	354 91	119 04		670 24
St. Hermas	159 06	159 06	615 78	54 04		828 88
St. Placide	142 63	142 63	291 29	163 62		597 54
Ste. Scholastique	267 74	267 74	1,094 48			1,362 22
Côte Ste. Marie	30 42	30 42	33 31	16 00		79 73
Côte St. Joachim and diss.	51 72	51 72	279 48	48 56		379 76
St. Colombar	82 27	82 27	277 73	34 00		394 00
St. Canut, No. 1 and diss.	51 23	51 23	321 52	17 60		390 35
St. Canut, No. 2.	27 26	27 26	64 74	14 00		106 00
Mille Isles, No. 1.	18 26	18 26	29 87	9 00		57 13
Mille Isles, No. 2.	24 70	24 70	41 70	8 00		74 40
Mille Isles, No. 3.	27 50	27 50	45 50	16 00	13 00	102 00
Morin and diss	67 78	67 78	113 22	52 96	6 00	239 96
Ste. Agathe	176 21	176 21	53 79		315 00	545 00
Ste. Marguerite of Wexford.	116 10	116 10				116 10
Arundel	30 91	30 91	95 96	13 00		139 87
St. Jérôme, No. 4	24 58	24 58	65 42	21 40		111 40
Total	5,337 04	5,231 90	9,567 25	2,704 41	1,224 04	18,727 60

W. J. ALEXANDER.					
St. Guillaume d'Upton	308 13	08 13	122 46	298 90	.....
St. Bonaventure d'Upton	139 22	139 22	39 86	129 30	.....
St. Germain de Grantham	243 39	243 39	1,130 00	154 00	.....
Grantham	100 88	100 88	283 34	60 72	.....
Wickham and diss	62 67	62 67	26 60	31 20	.....
St. André d'Acton (parish)	88 35	88 35	300 65	22 80	.....
Chénier	227 08	227 08	401 68	217 68	244 00
Tingwick and diss	143 22	143 22	265 90	30 80	479 83
Chester (east)	187 90	187 90	62 90	100 40	.....
Chester (west)	166 48	166 48	293 52	259 00	.....
Warwick and diss	207 73	207 73	392 27	153 28	100 00
St. Christophe	156 62	156 62	11 38	244 40	38 50
St. Norbert	103 68	103 68	116 32	86 40	120 00
Stanfold	299 86	299 86	122 66	198 00	.....
St. Valère de Bulstrode	93 22	93 22	116 78	66 40	.....
Ste. Clotilde	45 15	45 15	234 85	.....	.....
Arthabaskaville	88 85	88 85	282 15	103 68	1,000 00
St. Albert	45 15	45 15	104 85	14 00	124 00
St. Théodore d'Acton	150 41	150 41	229 59	62 80	.....
St. Victoriaville	173 42	173 42	255 45	200 00	289 16
Acton Vale and diss	225 01	225 01	583 49	150 00	.....
St. Fulgence and diss	165 63	165 63	677 37	188 40	.....
Wendover and Simpson	93 34	93 34	639 66	272 80	157 00
West Wickham	51 23	51 23	88 77	20 80	.....
Roxton	412 30	412 30	348 17	167 40	.....
Notre-Dame des Anges and diss	335 03	335 03	823 70	178 14	499 50
South Ely and diss	154 19	154 19	335 03	196 96	.....
Stukely North and diss	137 40	137 40	1,127 66	162 00	.....
St. Romuald and diss	328 21	328 21	1,012 30	66 00	.....
Ste. Cécile and diss	217 96	217 96	388 04	150 00	314 00
St. Valérien	157 35	157 35	226 87	31 60	48 00
Chester North	94 92	94 92	104 93	85 00	131 70
Blandford	64 86	64 86	95 14	33 92	200 00
Ste. Anne de Stukely	115 49	115 49	422 51	92 80	271 29
Total	5,584 33	5,584 33	11,656 85	4,229 58	4,016 98
					25,487 74

TABLE of amounts leived for Public Instruction in the Province of Quebec for the year 1871-72.—Continued

INSPECTION DISTRICT.	Amount of annual grant	Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant also spe- cial assessment.	Monthly Fees.	Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total levied.
W. THOMPSON.						
Leeds.....	335 15	335 15	143 35	63 00	.....	541 50
Inverness and diss.....	270 90	270 90	799 10	130 00	.....	1,200 00
Nelson	198 73	198 73	334 27	164 90	330 20	1,028 10
Ireland.....	160 39	160 39	422 30	146 40	.....	729 09
Medgermette et Watford	42 35	42 35	22 65	49 00	.....	114 00
Lingwick.....	97 48	97 48	602 52	78 04	.....	778 04
Winslow South and Diss.....	118 65	118 65	616 33	59 60	490 42	1,285 00
Shenly (no report).....	116 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacr�-C�ur de-Marie.....	69 36	69 36	180 64	146 00	.....	396 00
Total.....	1,409 23	1,293 01	3,121 16	636 94	820 62	6,071 73

RECAPITULATORY TABLE of amounts levied for Public Instruction in the Province of Quebec for the year 1871-72.

TABLE B.

INSPECTION DISTRICT.	Amount of annual grant.	Assessment to equal amount of grant.	Amount of assess- ment levied over and above amount of grant also spe- cial assessment.	Monthly Fees.	Assessment for erection of School Houses.	Total levied.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
INSPECTORS.						
1 J. B. F. Painchaud	386 02	386 02	1,190 20	266 40	178 13	2,020 75
2 L. Lucier	2,072 21	2,022 21	2,783 18	2,928 98	601 65	8,336 02
3 P. Tremblay	1,870 10	1,870 10	3,606 82	1,590 54	1,180 00	8,247 46
4 G. Tanguay	8,371 03	8,284 99	5,728 69	5,420 15	1,789 52	21,223 35
5 J. Crepeault	5,333 35	5,293 35	4,402 53	3,592 61	1,108 00	14,396 49
6 E. Carrier	5,125 66	4,860 98	3,084 19	5,173 14	777 50	13,895 81
7 P. F. Beland	4,445 40	4,445 40	3,966 04	2,850 27	176 40	11,438 11
8 A. D. Dorval	8,599 57	8,392 70	11,115 61	3,543 85	1,381 40	24,433 56
9 L. M. Laplante	4,232 43	4,232 43	4,431 26	2,087 91	2,669 81	13,421 41
10 Hubbard & Stenson	9,239 56	9,091 70	22,102 03	13,474 80	3,904 70	48,573 23
11 L. Grondin	5,011 39	5,011 39	14,230 93	4,602 81	809 00	24,654 13
12 J. A. McLaughlin	4,046 22	4,046 22	11,977 36	5,338 92	1,219 95	22,582 45
13 P. Hubert	6,764 76	6,764 76	6,151 18	4,491 59	1,847 27	19,254 80
14 M. Caron	4,665 29	4,665 29	10,573 76	3,570 42	603 00	20,412 47
15 J. N. A. Archambeault	5,285 02	5,225 10	9,252 38	4,448 32	3,011 33	21,937 13
16 J. B. Delage	6,251 35	6,251 35	11,244 54	2,833 14	1,657 66	21,986 69
17 S. Boivin	2,337 02	2,324 97	1,543 93	2,177 80	494 05	6,540 75
18 V. Martin	2,060 37	2,060 37	2,622 37	1,664 40	61 50	6,408 64
19 George Thompson	6,938 67	6,835 23	42,494 90	156,728 35	1,294 00	207,352 48
20 Rouleau & McGrath	5,991 79	5,786 12	15,727 42	8,278 92	3,860 66	33,653 12
21 R. A. M. M. Fothergill	742 94	742 94	721 06	47,794 00	.....	49,258 00
22 F. E. Juneau	13,071 97	13,071 97	8,428 34	127,680 55	4,433 79	153,614 65
23 F. X. Valade	16,462 15	16,462 15	41,962 96	222,351 01	475 00	281,251 12
24 C. Germain	5,337 04	5,231 90	9,567 25	2,704 41	1,224 04	18,727 60
25 W. J. Alexander	5,584 33	5,584 33	11,656 85	4,229 58	4,016 98	25,487 74
26 Wm. Thompson	1,409 23	1,293 01	3,121 16	836 94	820 62	6,071 73
Total	141,634 87	140,236 98	263,686 94	640,659 81	40,595 96	1,085,179 69

T A B L E C.

GENERAL RECAPITULATORY TABLES of all the superior educational institutions.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTION.				
Name of the institution and where situated.	Date of the foundation.	By whom founded.	Composition of Board of Directors.	Composition of Board of instruction. (If it is composed of ecclesiastics, laymen, or a religious order and of which order.)
1 Universities
2 Classical colleges.....
3 Industrial colleges.....
4 Academies for boys or mixed.....
5 Academies for girls.....
6 Model Schools.....
7 Normal Schools.....
8 Model Sch. annexed to Normal Sch...

GENERAL RECAPITULATORY TABLES OF ALL THE SUPERIOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—Continued.

FINANCES.

No.	Annual expenses of the institution.	Annual revenue of the institution from all sources.	Amount annually received from each pupil for tuition.	Do for board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous instruction.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board.	No. of pupils receiving gratuitous board in part.	Sources of revenue.	Value of real estate the property of the institution, including buildings occupied.	Total amount of debts due by the institution.	Summary of debts.
1	71,398	71,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	520,554	62,240	.....
2	197,973	204,046	.....	.....	170	16	168	.....	1,265,854	235,975	.....
3	67,395	72,818	.....	.....	283	14	131	.....	171,692	107,686	.....
4	54,568	53,800	.....	.....	975	9	22	.....	138,070	9,593	.....
5	159,186	162,239	.....	.....	4,158	364	391	.....	537,704	163,776	.....
6	167,454	162,418	.....	.....	6,906	257	194	.....	535,823	90,489	.....
7	13,200	13,200	.....	.....	162	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1, 174	740,147	.....	.....	13,045	660	1,016	.....	3,169,697	669,759	.....

GENERAL RECAPITULATORY TABLES of all the superior educational institutions.—Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES.											
No.	Value of buildings occupied for educational purposes.	Dimensions and general description of these buildings.	No. of years required to complete course of studies.	Nature of religious instruction.	Number of volumes in pupils library.	Number of volumes in the professors' library.	Total number of volumes.	Number of globes and atlases.	No. of geographical or other maps in the possession of the institution.	Value of the museum of natural history.	Value of cabinet of physics.
1	470,542				13,863	19,200	32,863	6	86	10,800	4,700
2	927,942				19,143	80,811	99,954	73	718	9,865	22,780
3	163,892				22,856	7,622	30,478	30	299	190	4,030
4	144,800				4,141	7,024	11,165	56	461		450
5	422,262				10,754	9,891	20,645	112	963	800	
6	417,487				9,804	9,659	19,463	127	2,152	1,100	224
7					3,800	4,500	8,300	17	202	700	2,900
8								6	105		
	2,546,925				84,161	138,707	222,868	427	4,986	23,455	35,084

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	No. of pupils learning arithmetic.	No. of pupils learning mental calculation.	No. of pupils learning book-keeping.	No. of pupils learning algebra.	No. of pupils learning geometry.	No. of pupils learning trigonometry.	No. of pupils learning conic sections.	No. of pupils learning the differential and integral calculus.	No. of pupils learning physical science.	No. of pupils learning to make meteorological ob- servations.	No. of pupils learning astronomy.	No. of pupils learning chemistry.	No. of pupils learning natural history.	No. of french pupils learn- ing english.	No. of english pupils learning french.	No. of pupils learning french grammar.	No. of pupils learning analytical french gram- mar.	No. of pupils writing french orthographical exercises from dictation.
1	.....	.....	.....	5	8	4	4	5	6	.....	.....	8	99	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
2	2,355	966	466	415	410	146	76	51	265	35	204	161	168	2,039	1,016	1,793	1,333	1,325
3	1,723	1,610	430	129	122	26	19	6	30	25	37	22	61	1,260	287	1,319	1,224	1,335
4	488	3,159	970	457	401	43	65	155	46	4	23	17	137	1,940	726	2,296	2,062	2,057
5	7,701	6,421	599	119	52	.....	32	120	15	16	99	33	314	2,807	522	5,896	5,361	5,534
6	19,534	16,531	2,583	531	841	19	24	179	44	4	62	4	556	7,963	1,987	12,209	10,490	9,877
7	237	191	237	168	168	96	.....	.....	76	5	47	119	162	130	120	250	237	237
8	896	486	89	23	38	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40	340	469	629	629	529
	36,844	29,364	5,374	1,847	2,040	274	220	516	522	89	472	364	1, 37	16,479	5,135	24,392	21,336	20,894

COURSE OF STUDIES.—Continued.

No.	No. of pupils composing french verses.	No. of pupils learning french parsing.	No. of pupils learning en- glish grammar.	No of pupils writing from dictation english ortho- graphy exercises.	No. of pupils composing english verse.	No. of pupils learning en- glish composition or am- plification.	No. of pupils learning la- tin grammar.	No. of pupils learning la- tin verification.	No. of pupils learning la- tin composition or am- plification.	No. of pupils studying greek grammar.	No. of pupils learning greek composition or am- plification.	No. of pupils learning hebrew.	No. of pupils learning italian.	No. of pupils learning german.	No. of pupils learning geography.	No. of pupils learning sa- cred history.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
8	114	1,404	1,372	1,362	68	1,105	1,220	367	369	852	121	5	4	16	1,988	1,203
3	56	912	1,001	1,042	53	140	111	30	64	101	2	.....	.....	25	1,116	634
4	44	2,062	1,238	2,135	137	1,044	178	1	45	25	11	.....	.....	.....	2,799	1,742
5	108	1,212	1,551	1,431	25	755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4,613	4,042
6	335	3,595	3,072	3,408	167	1,902	104	3	7	12	3	.....	2	23	8,844	10,714
7	.....	250	130	246	.....	129	39	.....	30	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	233	178
8	.....	479	172	442	.....	237	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	596	320
	657	9,914	8,536	10,066	450	5,312	1,677	401	548	999	145	5	6	76	20,189	18,841

COURSE OF STUDIES. — Continued.

No.	No. of pupils learning ancient history.	No. of pupils learning English history.	No. of pupils learning history of France.	No. of pupils learning history of Canada.	No. of pupils learning history of the United States.	No. of pupils learning general history.	No. of pupils learning belles lettres.	No. of pupils learning rhetoric.	No. of pupils learning demonstration.	No. of pupils learning intellectual and moral philosophy.	No. of students studying theology.	No. of pupils studying the elements of jurisprudence.	No. of pupils studying elements of constitutional law.	No. of pupils learning theoretical agriculture.	No. of pupils learning practical agriculture.	No. of pupils learning horticulture.	No. of pupils learning a special commercial course.	No. of pupils learning linear drawing.
1	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	623	614	349	670	224	631	302	147	792	256	232	.....	5	61	10	140	357	58
3	137	109	70	640	90	296	99	74	269	25	21	56	8	94	9	28	237	141
4	240	395	142	1,474	7	119	14	70	591	19	.....	.....	.....	206	118	127	512	266
5	654	284	465	2,138	94	244	133	358	708	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	162	6	61
6	668	661	1,216	5,548	68	1,621	116	223	725	2	.....	.....	.....	645	98	174	520	975
7	128	153	153	209	.....	124	34	31	240	12	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	46	.....	162
8	50	90	.....	250	.....	25	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	295
	2,508	2,308	2,395	10,929	483	3,060	698	910	3,395	346	320	56	13	1,152	235	677	1,634	1,958

GENERAL RECAPITULATION TABLES of all the superior educational institutions. — Continued.

COURSE OF STUDIES. — Continued.													
No.	No. of pupils learning architecture.	No. of pupils learning sewing.	No. of pupils learning embroidery.	No. of pupils learning drawing.	No. of pupils learning painting.	No. of pupils learning instrumental music.	No. of pupils learning vocal music.	No. of pupils learning gymnastics.	No. of pupils learning swimming.	No. of pupils learning horsemanship.	No. of pupils learning fencing.	No. of pupils learning dancing.	Summary of the matters composing the course of studies. (The 65 preceding columns relate to information demanded in this one, and the answers given therein make it unnecessary to fill up this column.
1	1	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	71	.....	.....	221	.....	340	1,463	299	72	.....	120	.....
3	34	.....	.....	54	4	263	412	594	100	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	16	.....	438	33	157	825	650	156	40	60	12	
5	.....	6,780	2,058	268	69	1,312	2,787	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	1	3,779	1,050	411	40	835	4,788	224	178	22	8	7	
7	.....	152	.....	116	.....	39	240	152	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	101	20	220	.....	.....	386	166	.....	.....	.....	.....
	106	10,828	3,128	1,747	146	2,946	10,901	2,237	406	62	188	19	

HEALTH OF THE PUPILS.

NUMBER OF PUPILS AFFECTED BY SERIOUS ILLNESS DURING THE YEAR.										NUMBER OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR.									
No.	Inflammation and other diseases of the brain.	Consumption, bronchitis, and other diseases of the respiratory organs.	Pleurisy.	Serious diseases of the digestive organs.	Neuralgia and other diseases of the nervous system.	Fevers and other epidemics.	Dislocations, fractures and other accidents.	Total sick during the year.	Inflammation and other diseases of the brain.	Consumption, bronchitis, and other diseases of the respiratory system.	Pleurisy.	Diseases of the digestive organs.	Neuralgia and other diseases of the nervous system.	Fevers and other epidemics.	Accidentally killed.	Accidentally drowned.	Deaths from other causes.	Total deaths during the year.	
1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2	2	3	2	7	3	13	3	33	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	2	.....	11
3	1	1	2	2	1	42	12	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	11
4	15	13	3	1	.....	125	7	164	.....	2	.....	1	.....	13	.....	1	.....	.....	17
5	22	31	1	6	14	212	4	290	2	5	3	2	.....	42	1	.....	.....	.....	55
6	35	39	16	26	15	1,146	18	1,295	3	16	3	4	2	157	1	2	7	.....	195
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	77	89	24	45	33	1,549	44	1,831	7	24	6	8	2	229	2	6	10	.....	294

GENERAL RECAPITULATORY TABLES of all the superior educational institutions. — Continued.

PROFESSION CHOSEN BY STUDENTS WHO HAVE LEFT WITHIN THE LAST TWO YEARS.															PROFESSORS.			
No.	No. of pupils left, having completed their course of studies the preceding year.	No. of pupils left, who completed more than half of their course.	No. of pupils who still prosecute their studies in other institutions.	No. of pupils who, in the last two years, have embraced the clerical profession.	No. of pupils who have chosen tuition.	No. of pupils who have chosen agriculture.	No. of students preparing for the bar.	No. of students preparing for the medical profession	No. of students preparing for the notarial profession.	No. of students learning surveying.	No. of pupils learning civil engineering.	No. of pupils either following or preparing for commercial pursuits.	No. of pupils either following or preparing for some industrial pursuit.	No. of pupils who have left the country.	Names of professors, lecturers, male or female teachers.	Amount of the salary of each male or female teacher.	No. of religious female teachers.	
1	49	.....	.....	2	2	.....	73	315	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	151	154	44	82	15	31	31	24	9	1	2	107	17	8	.....	.....	.....
3	82	110	15	24	22	28	2	7	2	1	1	475	26	1	.....	.....	.....
4	170	257	155	3	30	111	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	194	113	76	.....	.....	.....
5	83	350	37	5	139	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	30	62	.....	.....	436
6	270	551	237	10	232	295	.....	1	.....	2	.....	80	133	200	.....	.....	● 295
7	75	8	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
8	64	34	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	2	.....	.....	3
	941	1,464	503	126	515	480	106	347	11	19	21	872	322	349	.....	.....	740

PROFESSORS.

PUPILS

No.	No. of lay female teachers.	No. of professors, either clerical or of a religious order.	No. of lay professors.	Total number of professors male and female.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	No. of day scholars.	No. of half boarders.	No. of boarders.	No. of catholic pupils	No. of protestant pupils.	No. of pupils whose relations reside within the county in which the institution is situated.	No. of pupils whose relations reside elsewhere in Lower Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in Upper Canada.	No. of pupils whose relations reside in the United States.	No. of pupils under 16 years of age.	No. of pupils over 16 years of age.	Total number of pupils.
1	.....	12	74	86	660	.....	448	150	62	368	292	578	77	5	.....	168	492	660
2	4	201	44	249	3,240	.....	1,161	674	1,405	2,655	585	1,736	1,118	43	342	2,213	1,027	3,240
3	3	91	19	113	2,156	74	1,082	576	572	2,049	181	1,417	591	26	196	1,763	467	2,230
4	36	63	60	159	5,055	1,191	5,798	309	139	4,336	1,910	5,958	251	10	27	5,040	1,206	6,246
5	36	.....	3	475	95	10,629	6,776	1,181	2,767	10,610	114	9,634	858	16	216	9,408	1,316	10,724
6	213	45	157	710	14,986	15,895	28,732	1,020	1,129	27,734	3,147	30,351	421	19	90	29,017	1,864	30,881
7	.....	4	23	33	92	162	120	2	132	134	120	193	59	2	.....	.....	254	254
8	.....	6	8	17	451	466	917	.....	.....	607	310	909	8	.....	.....	904	13	917
	292	422	388	1,842	26,735	23,417	45,034	3,912	6,206	48,493	6,659	50,777	3,383	121	871	48,513	6,639	55,152

TABLE D.

RECAPITULATION of the Grand Statistical Tables, prepared from the Report of School Inspectors, Commissioners and Trustees, and from those of Superior Educational Institutions subsidized for the Scholastic year 1871-72.

No.	DISTRICT OF INSPECTION	No. of Municipalities.	No. of divisions.	No. of school houses.	No. of schools in operation under control.	No. of elementary schools.	No. of pupils,	No. of primary superior schools for boys.	No. of pupils.	No. of dissentient schools.	No. of pupils	No. of primary superior schools for girls.	No. of pupils.	No. of academies.
1	J. B. F. Painchaud.....	3	9	9	8	8	353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Ludger Lucier.....	20	63	59	42	39	1,771	3	149	3	164	.....	.....	.....
3	Thomas Tremblay.....	27	61	54	47	43	1,943	4	277	8	185	.....	.....	.....
4	Vincent Martin.....	16	58	44	56	49	1,936	6	453	1	25	1	70	.....
5	G. Tanguay.....	45	246	176	245	219	8,524	19	1,368	.....	.....	3	163	.....
6	S. Boivin.....	20	64	63	65	58	2,685	5	315	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
7	Wm. Thompson.....	16	63	70	54	43	1,335	2	85	9	264	.....	.....	.....
8	P. F. Béland.....	23	151	89	131	122	6,000	2	110	1	24	7	500	.....
9	Edouard Carrier.....	23	144	92	133	118	5,112	9	489	3	134	6	267	.....
10	J. Crépault.....	26	133	87	154	139	6,688	7	209	.....	.....	5	141	2
11	F. E. Juneau.....	43	147	118	154	148	8,124	25	1,806	4	178	14	616	7
12	R. G. Pies.....	5	7	15	15	9	498	6	560	4	174	4	303	1
13	P. Hubert.....	34	162	110	150	139	6,973	12	1,293	3	194	.....	.....	2
14	W. J. Alexander.....	48	221	203	193	140	6,521	3	150	16	492	5	405	2

REGISTRATION of the Grand Statistical Tables, prepared from the Reports of School Inspectors, &c.—Continued.

No.	No. of educational con- vents.	No. of pupils.	No. of independent schools.	No. of pupils.	Total number of institu- tions of all kinds.	Total number of pupils attending all institutions of education.	No. of pupils reading from A, B, C, to Quently.	No. of pupils reading well.	No. of pupils studying simple arithmetic.	No. of pupils studying compound arithmetic.	No. of pupils studying book-keeping.	No. of pupils studying orthography.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	353	72	95	130	58	.....	103
2	.....	60	.....	.....	46	2,144	700	717	877	398	55	872
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	2,405	606	1,043	421	652	28	756
4	.....	75	3	120	61	2,679	117	1,794	664	521	134	165
5	.....	770	.....	.....	250	11,163	3,003	5,148	2,685	2,262	300	6,605
6	110	118	1	30	66	3,258	1,225	925	1,984	951	290	1,048
7	.....	.....	3	66	57	1,750	424	533	468	476	12	1,353
8	.....	340	1	60	138	7,174	2,350	2,388	4,824	2,435	735	4,824
9	.....	794	14	654	155	7,630	1,477	3,041	3,299	1,925	799	6,057
10	176	260	1	30	160	7,604	2,090	2,500	2,055	1,740	303	2,503
11	509	4,049	74	2,615	288	18,672	4,503	6,843	5,780	4,962	796	8,122
12	158	.....	18	903	37	2,542	.....	1,151	844	779	112	1,640
13	261	993	2	50	165	9,894	2,729	5,003	2,287	1,311	480	4,136
14	323	414	.....	.....	208	8,305	3,143	1,585	2,354	1,117	12	4,721
							3,580					

RECAPITULATION of the Grand Statistical Tables, prepared from the Reports of School Inspectors., &c.,—Continued.

No.	No. of pupils studying grammar.		No. of pupils studying parsing.	No. of pupils studying Epistolary style.	No. of pupils studying Horticulture & Agriculture.	No. of pupils studying Mathematics.	No. of pupils studying Mensuration.	No. of pupils studying Linear Drawing.	No. of pupils studying Vocal music.	No. of pupils studying instrumental music.	No. of pupils studying History.	No. of male teachers provided with diplomas.	No. of male teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of male teachers.	No. of female teachers having diplomas.	No. female teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of female teachers.	No. of male teachers rec. less than \$100.
	English.	French.																
1	83	17	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	319	129	300	251	121	.....	.....	.....	82	4	504	15	2	17	26	2	28	.....
3	335	.....	396	363	180	.....	.....	6	78	6	335	7	2	9	46	.....	46	2
4	316	186	812	214	98	.....	36	9	12	12	703	3	.....	3	49	8	57	.....
5	1,525	445	3,392	3,056	1,690	1,163	60	35	348	120	2,981	5	.....	5	230	7	237	1
6	830	240	1,578	1,401	592	40	170	94	170	40	1,421	9	.....	9	50	5	55	1
7	302	381	.....	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235	54	3	57	42	1	43	25
8	1,875	990	4,354	4,824	1,640	.....	85	155	.....	76	2,130	5	.....	5	128	.....	128	.....
9	1,759	499	2,862	2,955	1,078	589	8	80	1,284	100	3,252	10	11	21	124	56	180	1
10	1,548	296	2,503	1,720	480	40	83	54	461	103	1,791	9	.....	9	131	.....	131	.....
11	3,723	2,318	7,065	6,107	2,228	70	371	1,467	2,114	331	6,935	37	56	93	137	134	271	60
12	1,033	928	359	730	450	.....	92	64	712	98	684	5	20	25	2	34	36	.....
13	1,259	225	2,116	1,793	687	51	154	164	922	20	1,745	25	.....	25	148	.....	148	.....
14	696	295	1,816	1,518	84	67	5	3	22	12	1,210	9	.....	9	199	2	201	1

RECAPITULATION of the Grand Statistical Tables, prepared from the Reports of School Inspectors, &c. — Continued.

No.	No. of male teach. rec. from \$100 in. to \$200 ex.	No. of male teach. rec. from \$200 in. to \$400 in.	No. of male teachers rec. \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of male teachers salaries.	Maximum of male teachers salaries.	No. of female teachers rec. less than \$100.	No. of female teachers receiving from \$100 in. to \$200 ex.	No. of female teachers rec. from \$200 in. to \$400 ex.	No. of female teachers rec. \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of female teachers salaries.	Maximum of female teachers salaries.	No. of public libraries.	No. of volumes.	REMARKS.
1	9	.....	.....	180	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	5	12	.....	120	200	.....	27	1	.....	92	200	.....	.....
3	4	3	.....	90	300	.....	44	2	.....	120	200	.....	.....
4	.....	3	.....	240	280	48	9	.....	.....	48	200	1	450	
5	1	3	.....	50	320	213	22	2	.....	32	300	18	7,625	
6	7	.....	1	100	400	34	18	3	.....	40	160	7	2,360	
7	27	5	.....	80	360	23	19	1	.....	80	200	.....	.....
8	4	1	.....	120	240	93	35	.....	.....	50	160	1	400	
9	3	12	5	40	400	109	69	2	.....	36	240	7	3,450	
10	7	2	.....	120	300	86	43	2	.....	60	200	13	3,527	
11	7	25	1	80	1,200	187	80	4	.....	72	256	.....	.....
12	5	20	.....	180	420	.....	12	24	.....	120	350	3	12,735	
13	17	6	2	120	572	110	28	10	.....	52	210	19	10,195	
14	3	3	2	70	450	123	77	1	.....	50	200	.....	.....

RECAPITULATION of the Grand Statistical Tables, prepared from the Reports of School Inspectors, &c.—Continued.

No.	DISTRICT OF INSPECTION	No. of Municipalities.	No. of divisions.	No. of school houses.	No. of schools in operation under control.	No. of elementary schools.	No. of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for boys.	No. of pupils.	No. of dissension schools.	No. of pupils.	No. of primary superior schools for girls.	No. of pupils	No. of academies.
15	L. M. L'plante	23	142	131	139	124	4,633	6	625	.....	.....	4	380	9
16	H. Hubbard	31	273	265	256	264	7,907	5	365	5	163	.....	.....	4
17	M. Stenson	41	187	157	149	148	5,287	.....	.....	5	179	1	44	5
18	J. A. McLaughlin	23	222	224	211	212	5,666	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
19	J. N. A. Archambault	27	112	109	117	85	4,251	7	599	2	75	2	50	1
20	J. B. Delage	33	174	165	174	162	6,068	6	549	7	142	1	231	.....
21	Michel Caron	30	126	135	135	96	5,196	15	1,326	20	501	.....	.....	3
22	L. Grondin	21	130	126	131	95	5,979	11	1,313	16	543	1	121	3
23	Geo. Thomson	32	154	154	151	92	4,926	10	1,632	23	1,210	17	1,928	11
24	F. X. Valade	50	160	126	160	48	3,234	59	4,223	22	831	9	1,590	4
25	A. D. Dorval	55	208	206	208	179	9,164	15	1,125	9	288	.....	.....	1
26	C. Germain	46	129	124	144	117	5,329	8	679	9	275	.....	.....	1
27	Bolton McGrath	25	72	72	72	49	2,093	.....	.....	20	861	.....	.....	2
28	C. B. Rouleau	33	92	87	85	83	3,851	5	359	.....	.....	2	73	3
		819	3,710	3,279	3,579	3,062	131,987	250	20,059	190	6,902	82	6,882	77

RECAPITULATION of the Grand Statistical Tables, prepared from the Reports of School Inspectors, &c., — Continued.

No.	No. of pupils.	No. of Colleges.	No. of pupils.	No. of Normal schools.	No. of pupils.	No. of educational convents.	No. of pupils.	No. of independent schools.	No. of pupils.	Total number of institutions of all kinds.	Total number of pupils attending all institutions of education.	No. of pupils reading from A. B. C. to fluently.	No. of pupils able to read fluently.	No. of pupils reading well.	No. of pupils writing.	No. of pupils studying simple arithmetic.	No. of pupils studying compound arithmetic.	No. of pupils studying book-keeping.	No. of pupils studying orthography.
15	319	1	300	.....	.....	4	514	2	58	146	6,829	2,213	2,453	2,163	2,469	1,837	508	60	.....
16	701	2	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	120	288	9,453	1,234	4,176	4,043	3,936	2,599	2,159	56	.....
17	154	1	69	.....	.....	3	274	5	94	167	6,101	1,753	3,159	1,189	2,742	1,780	621	37	1,189
18	736	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	137	232	6,539	1,022	3,108	2,409	3,807	1,536	2,379	172	4,662
19	410	7	1,082	.....	.....	10	1,847	3	80	117	8,394	543	3,108	4,743	5,407	5,272	1,845	564	1,121
20	.....	3	580	.....	.....	6	776	3	50	188	8,396	2,524	2,582	3,290	5,081	2,729	1,967	203	1,390
21	216	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	738	1	38	143	8,045	1,540	2,842	3,663	5,535	3,547	1,957	135	6,552
22	613	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,041	.....	.....	132	9,610	1,778	3,832	4,000	5,710	3,992	2,250	942	3,454
23	869	3	578	1	88	1	80	65	3,794	223	15,105	2,078	5,366	7,661	10,771	5,261	6,221	771	13,027
24	449	2	497	1	50	17	2,174	94	16,347	256	29,395	9,864	10,867	8,764	16,310	10,946	4,946	2,481	14,114
25	66	2	397	.....	.....	13	1,252	3	117	222	12,409	3,811	3,198	5,400	5,751	3,201	2,752	360	7,258
26	134	4	739	.....	.....	9	1,013	4	283	152	8,452	2,033	2,114	4,305	4,122	2,055	1,750	182	2,368
27	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	60	74	3,126	1,054	1,288	784	1,394	1,023	613	26	2,065
28	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	131	1	29	93	4,678	971	1,707	2,000	2,111	1,337	753	63	1,196
	6,581	35	5,993	4	253	120	17,713	309	25,735	4,129	222,105	55,567	79,447	87,191	122,460	75,837	59,308	10,108	101,301

RECAPITULATION of the Grand Statistical Tables, prepared from the Reports of School Inspectors, &c.,—Co

No.	No. of pupils studying grammar.		No. of pupils studying Epi- stolar style.	No. of pupils study- ing Latin.	No. of pupils study- ing Linear Drawing.	No. of pupils study- ing Vocal music.	No. of pupils study- ing instrumental mu- sic.	No. of male teachers provided with diplo- mas.	No. of male teachers having no diplomas.	No. female teachers having no diplomas.	Total number of te-
	English.	French.									
15	82	1,702	24	39	17	63	41	1,365	6	35	11
16	1,287	9	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	217	30	.....	34
17	191	1,354	.....	.....	8	70	40	1,044	3	13	14
18	1,342	56	786	105	3	.....	.....	609	36	2	21
19	778	3,045	499	.....	293	535	280	2,961	12	.....	1
20	288	1,697	320	169	85	442	179	3,512	17	18	11
21	438	2,064	2,188	.....	60	1,666	113	1,481	26	1	1
22	1,208	3,210	880	485	390	214	188	1,421	13	.....	11
23	6,572	3,321	3,980	682	2,188	4,749	406	4,205	75	61	2
24	4,784	875	2,539	556	614	9,257	2,170	6,541	48	169	2
25	549	3,678	1,227	81	.....	821	222	2,297	28	61	2
26	658	2,620	329	18	20	541	229	2,135	15	.....	1
27	654	15	91	13	.....	.....	.....	336	22	.....	.....
28	749	668	146	15	20	139	28	597	23	2	.....
	48,520	25,835	22,340	3,009	4,061	24,702	4,812	52,718	556	251	807
										609	3,121
											3,7

RECAPITULATION of the Grand Statistical Tables, prepared from the Reports of School Inspectors, &c. — Continued.

No.	No. of male teach. rec. from \$100 in. to \$200 ex.	No. of male teach. rec. from \$200 in. to \$400 ex.	No. of male teachers wards. rec. \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of male teach's salaries.	Maximum of male teach's salaries.	No. of female teachers rec. less than \$100.	No. of female teachers receiving from \$100 in. to \$200 ex.	No. of female teachers rec. from \$200 in. to \$400 ex.	No. of female teachers wards. rec. \$400 and upwards.	Minimum of female teach. salaries.	Maximum of female teach. salaries.	No. of public libraries.	No. of volumes.	REMARKS.
15	.....	6	.....	150	320	93	20	2	.....	48	200	2	1,250	
16	28	2	.....	100	300	100	203	.....	.....	100	240	.....	.....
17	2	1	1	50	460	117	51	.....	.....	50	180	.....	.....
18	29	6	5	100	600	.....	196	4	1	104	400	.....	.....
19	4	8	.....	200	390	20	60	2	.....	80	280	11	5,100	
20	8	12	1	72	433	48	117	.....	.....	72	200	10	2,710	
21	12	17	2	160	1,020	11	81	2	.....	72	270	8	3,347	
22	.....	7	6	200	420	.....	99	9	1	100	300	1	1,200	
23	7	30	62	144	2,000	26	117	77	14	80	500	.....	.....
24	12	38	9	190	1,200	159	78	20	.....	100	200	75	28,200	
25	18	9	4	120	700	170	41	6	.....	60	320	29	13,768	
26	6	8	1	120	550	41	77	1	.....	66	200	.....	.....
27	12	10	.....	160	400	.....	40	13	.....	80	240	.....	.....
28	17	8	.....	100	375	2	52	1	.....	80	220	.....	.....
	254	257	102	.....	.....	1,813	1,715	189	16	.....	.....	205	96,367	

TABLE E.
TABLE of Books sent to School Inspectors to be given as prizes in 1872-73.

No.	BOOKS DISTRIBUTED BY	Bibliothèque de la jeunesse chrétienne, grand in-8.	Bibliothèque de la jeunesse chrétienne, série in-8.	Bibliothèque de la jeunesse chrétienne, série in-12.	Bibliothèque de l'enfance, in-18.	Cours abrégé d'histoire du Canada, par l'abbé Ferland.	Idem par l'abbé Laverdière.	Idem par Garneau.	Cours abrégé d'histoire sainte et du Canada, etc., etc.	Devoir du chrétien.	Les mélanges, par Larue.	Le Foyer canadien.	Le Fratricide.	Légendes de St. Joseph.	L'abbé Raimbault.	Vie de la Sœur Bourgeois.
1	The minister of public instruction	25	181	279	74	16	19	25	31	.....	15	14	18	12	15	10
2	Inspector Archambault.....	2	12	16	200	.....	4	12	6	6	3	3	3	4	10	.....
3	do Alexander .....	.....	18	30	200	.....	.....	12	6	5	.....	3	3	.....	6	.....
4	do Béland .....	.....	10	14	200	.....	.....	12	10	10	1	3	3	1	8	.....
5	do Boivin .....	.....	18	18	125	.....	.....	14	6	8	.....	2	2	.....	10	.....
6	do Crépault .....	.....	14	20	150	.....	.....	18	10	12	1	4	4	1	12	.....
7	do Caron	2	12	20	125	.....	.....	18	6	10	.....	2	2	1	12	.....
8	do Carrier .....	.....	14	16	190	.....	8	16	6	10	3	4	4	3	6	.....
9	do Dorval	2	16	24	200	.....	10	18	8	10	4	4	4	4	10	.....
10	do Delage	2	16	30	100	.....	.....	18	10	10	2	3	3	.....	6	.....
11	do Fothergill .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	do Germain	2	14	24	150	.....	.....	18	10	12	2	3	3	.....	12	.....
13	do Grondin .....	.....	10	12	100	.....	.....	18	10	10	.....	4	4	.....	10	.....
14	do Hubert	2	10	12	200	.....	.....	12	6	10	2	3	3	2	6	.....
15	do Hubbard .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE of Books sent to School Inspector, to be given as prizes in 1872-73.—Continued.

No.	Vie de Mlle Leber	Livrognerie, par l'abbé Mailloux.	L'Album du Touriste.	Le Canada sous l'Union.	La tenue des livres.	Histoire des Abénakis.	Vingt années de missions.	Biographie de l'abbé Doherty.	Biographie canadienne.	Le Petit Jubilé.	Le Petit manuel d'Agriculture.	L'émigration européenne.	Laurentiennes.	De la librairie de Lefort, in-12.	Other Books.	Englische Books for Catholics only.	Sadlier popular library.	The Catholic publication society.	Published by Dunigan,	Idem by Cunningham.	Published by McGrath.	Published by Appleton.
1	10	6	10	27	10	9	12	10	14	12	10	.....	17	.....	21	.....	74	34	25	9	101	2
2	4	10	2	4	12	2	1	6	.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	2	.....	12	.....
3	.....	6	2	4	5	.....	.....	12	4	10	10	10	.....	.....	4	.....	10	2	.....	.....	10	.....
4	.....	6	2	.....	6	.....	.....	12	6	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	2	.....	9	.....
5	1	10	1	4	6	.....	1	15	5	12	10	10	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	1	10	2	6	6	1	1	12	8	15	15	.....	.....	14	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	10	.....	4	6	.....	.....	14	6	8	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	8	2	.....	.....	8	.....
8	3	10	.....	2	12	3	6	18	8	14	18	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....	4	.....
9	4	12	2	4	18	4	4	12	8	15	15	.....	3	.....	23	.....	4	2	.....	.....	6	.....
10	.....	6	4	.....	8	.....	.....	12	4	6	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	2	.....	10	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	5	.....	20	.....
12	2	12	2	4	12	.....	.....	18	8	15	15	10	.....	.....	12	.....	6	2	.....	.....	8	.....
13	.....	12	2	4	14	.....	.....	14	8	14	14	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	3	.....	12	.....
14	2	10	2	4	12	2	.....	12	10	10	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	3	.....	12	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE of Books sent to the School Inspectors, to be given as prizes in 1872-73.—Continued.

No.	Published by Putnam.	Published by Gt. Ath.	Published by Chambers.	Published by Harper.	Published by Ticknor & Dutton.	The religious tract Society.	The history of Canada, by H. H. Mitchell, L.T.D., D.C.E.	Letters from high latitudes.	The European emigration.	And other books.	Total French Books.	Total English Books for Catholics only.	Total English Books for Protestants only.	Total English Books.	Total English and French Books.
1	902	287	.....	287	1,189
2	6	.....	.....	.....	346	30	24	54	400
3	350	40	30	70	420
4	320	20	20	40	360
5	300	.....	.....	.....	300
6	350	.....	.....	.....	350
7	6	.....	.....	.....	270	20	40	60	330
8	380	12	8	20	400
9	10	1	.....	.....	438	12	50	62	500
10	260	20	20	40	300
11	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	50	200	250	250
12	360	18	22	40	400
13	3	270	30	100	130	400
14	350	30	20	50	400
15	2	1	.....	5	2	10	6	.....	12	20	.....	.....	300	300	300

TABLE of Books sent to School Inspectors, to be given as prizes in 1872-73.—Continued

No.	BOOKS DISTRIBUTED BY	Bibliothèque de la jeunesse chrétienne, grand in-8.	Bibliothèque de la jeunesse chrétienne, série in-8.	Bibliothèque de la jeunesse chrétienne, série in-12.	Bibliothèque de l'enfance, in-18.	Cours abrégé d'histoire du Canada, par l'abbé Ferland.	Idem par l'abbé Laverdière.	Idem par Garneau.	Cours abrégé d'histoire sainte et du Canada, etc., etc.	Devoir du chrétien.	Les mélanges, par Larue.	Le Foyer canadien.	Le Fratricide.	Légendes de St. Joseph.	L'abbé Raimbault.	Vie de la Sœur Bourgeois.
16	L'inspecteur Juneau	3	30	30	250	.....	10	18	12	12	6	6	6	6	10	.....
17	do Lucier .....	.....	15	18	100	.....	.....	12	6	6	.....	3	3	.....	12	.....
18	do Laplante .....	.....	8	10	200	.....	.....	12	6	10	2	3	3	2	8	.....
19	do Martin .....	.....	10	20	100	.....	.....	.....	10	6	.....	3	3	1	10	.....
20	do McGrath .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	do McLaughlin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	do Painchaud .....	.....	3	6	24	.....	.....	6	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
23	do Rouleau .....	.....	10	15	100	.....	.....	10	5	8	.....	2	2	.....	8	.....
24	do Stenson .....	.....	30	40	250	.....	.....	16	8	12	.....	5	5	.....	8	.....
25	do Tanguay .....	.....	16	22	200	.....	16	20	10	12	6	6	6	4	10	.....
26	do Tremblay .....	.....	8	10	100	.....	8	12	6	.....	2	.....	.....	3	4	.....
27	do Thomson .....	.....	2	6	18	.....	.....	6	4	.....	2	2	2	.....	4	.....
28	do Thompson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	do Valade	4	30	32	250	.....	10	18	10	12	6	6	6	6	10	.....
		44	507	724	3,606	16	85	341	206	201	57	88	92	50	211	10

TABLE of books sent to school inspectors, to be given as prizes in 1872-73. — Continued.

No.	e de MI Leber.	Livrognerie, by labbé Mailloux.	L'album u tou- riste.	Le Canada sous l'union.	La tenue des livres.	Histoire des Abena- kis.	Vingt années de missions.	Biographie de l'ab- bé Doherty.	Biographie cana- dienne.	Le Petit Jubilé.	Le petit manuel d'agriculture.	L'émigration euro- péenne.	Les Laurentiennes.	De la librairie de Lefort, in-12.	Other books.	English books for catholics only.	Sadlier's popular li- brary.	The catholic publi- cation society.	Published by Doni- gan.	Id. m'y Cunning- ham.	Published by Mc- Grath.	Published by Ap- pleton.
16	6	12	4	8	12	6	6	25	10	20	20	.....	6	.....	46	.....	15	6	6	.....	24	1
17	2	10	.....	2	.....	.....	1	12	6	10	12	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	8	2	2	.....	11	.....
18	2	10	2	4	12	2	.....	12	10	12	14	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	3	.....	12	.....
19	1	12	2	4	5	.....	2	12	10	10	10	.....	.....	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6	6	.....	.....	4	13	.....	4	2	2	.....	4	.....
53	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	2	.....	12	.....
21	.....	6	2	4	8	.....	.....	20	4	6	10	10	2	.....	4	.....	16	4	.....	.....	18	.....
25	4	12	.....	6	16	4	6	24	12	18	18	.....	6	.....	14	.....	6	3	3	.....	10	.....
26	2	10	.....	2	6	2	4	18	4	22	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	3	.....	12	.....
27	.....	6	.....	6	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	3	2	12	.....
4a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	6	12	4	8	14	6	6	20	10	20	20	.....	6	.....	18	.....	16	10	6	2	16	1
.....	50	220	45	113	206	43	50	324	167	273	283	72	47	33	206	.....	253	101	74	13	343	4

TABLE of books sent to school inspectors, to be given as prizes in 1873-73.—Continued.

No.	Published by Kelly, Pict.	Published by Mc-Gee.	Published by Do-nahoe.	European emigra-tion.	Biography of P. J. Doherty.	The history of Ca-nada.	And other books.	English Books for Protestants only.	Published by Rou-tledge.	Published by War-ne.	Published by Nel-son.	Published by Nim-mitt.	Published by Gal-pin.	Published by Scrib-ner.	Published by Samp-son.	Published by Nis-bet & Robert.	Published by Mc-Millan.	Published by Bel-land Daldy.	Put-lished by Sura-ham.
16	2					6	2		6	4		3	3					1	
17		1							26	6	2	6	3	3					1
18						3			8	4	4	4							
19																			
20									82	40	15	26	12	8	8	2	4		4
21									138	44	10	26	12	4	9	4	7		4
22																			
23	1	1	1						16	6	3	8	4	3					
24	1	2			12	3			18	6	4	6	6	4					
25						2			4	4									
26	2					3			10	6	4	3	5						
27	3	3	1						100	60	39	54	14	8	5	5	12	4	7
28									64	24	13	24	4	6	5		5	4	3
29	3					6			20	10	8	5	6						
	27	12	4	5	20	75	6	.....	810	369	155	274	114	59	40	17	36	12	22

TABLE of books sent to school inspectors, to be given as prizes in 1872-73.—Continued.

No.	Published by Putnam.	Published by Griffiths.	Published by Chambers.	Published by Harper.	Published by Ticknor & Dutton.	The religious tract Society.	The history of Canada, by H. H. Mitchell, L.L.D., D.C.B.	Letters from high latitudes.	The European emigration.	And other books.	Total french books	Total english books for catholics only.	Total english books for protestants only	Total english books	Total english and french books.
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	580	62	18	80	660
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	236	24	50	74	310
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	30	20	50	400
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	250
20	2	2	.....	3	2	4	6	1	.....	9	.....	.....	230	230	230
21	1	.....	.....	5	1	6	6	.....	10	13	.....	.....	300	300	300
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	12	.....	12	112
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180	30	40	70	250
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	1	450	56	54	110	560
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	468	24	8	32	500
26	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	30	30	60	300
27	2	.....	4	5	2	1	12	1	8	15	72	40	358	398	470
28	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	6	1	.....	4	.....	.....	175	175	175
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	550	60	50	110	660
	10	3	6	21	7	31	61	8	38	74	8,372	937	2,167	3,104	11,476

TABLE F.

INDICATING the limits of each district of inspection, and giving the names of counties or parts of counties therein included, the residence and salary of the inspectors.

No.	Name of the inspector and description of his district of inspection.	Residence.	Salary.
			\$
1	J. B. F. Painchaud, Magdalen Islands.....	Magdalen Islands	125
2	Ludger Lussier, county of Bonaventure.....	Carleton	600
3	T. Tremblay, county of Gaspé.....	Grand River, Gaspé.....	600
4	G. Tanguay, counties of Kamouraska, Rimouski et Temiscouata	St. Gervais.....	875
5	V. Martin, county of Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi	500
6	S. Boivin, counties of Charlevoix and Saguenay	Baie St. Paul	550
7	Wm. Thompson, protestant schools of the counties of Mégantic, Dorchester, Beauce, Wolfe and Compton.....	Leeds	600
8	Ed. Carrier, counties of Dorchester and Lévis.....	Lévis	750
9	P. F. Béland, counties of Beauce and Lotbinière.....	Ste. Julie.....	700
10	J. Crépault, counties of Bellechasse, Montmagny and l'Islet.	St. Valier.....	750
11	F. E. Juneau, counties of Quebec, Montmorency, Portneuf and catholic population of the city of Quebec.....	Quebec	1,000
12	Révd. M. M. Fothergill, protestant population of the city of Quebec	Quebec	250
13	P. Hubert, counties of St. Maurice, Maskinonge and Champlain	Three Rivers.....	750
14	W. J. Alexander, counties of Drummond and Arthabaska, and the catholic schools of Chester, Tingwick, Kingsey and Durham	Roxton Falls, Shefford...	900
15	L. M. Laplante, counties of Nicolet and Yamaska	St. Grégoire.....	750
16	H. Hubbard, protestant schools of the counties of Stanstead, Richmond, Compton, and part of Drummond and Arthabaska	Sherbrooke	800
17	M. Stenson, catholic schools of the counties of Wolfe, Richmond, Compton and the electoral town of Sherbrooke...	Wotton.....	900
18	J. A. McLaughlin, protestant schools of Shefford, Brome and Missisquoi.....	Sweetsburgh	600
19	J. N. Archambault, counties of Richelieu, Verchères and Chambly	Varennnes.....	800
20	J. B. Delage, counties of Bagot, Rouville and St. Hyacinthe.	St. Césaire.....	800
21	Michel Caron, counties of Napierville, Iberville and St. John	St. John.....	700
22	George Thomson, county of Huntingdon, part of Châteauguay and Argenteuil, and the protestant population of the city of Montreal.....	Huntingdon	1,000
23	F. X. Valade, counties of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Vaudreuil and Soulanges, and the catholic population of the city of Montreal.....	Longueuil	1,000
24	A. D. Dorval, counties of Berthier, Joliette, Montcalm and L'Assomption	L'Assomption.....	875
25	L. Grondin, counties of Beauharnois, Laprairie and Châteauguay, with the exception of the protestant schools of Ormstown and St. John Chrysostôme.....	Laprairie.....	700
26	C. Germain, counties of Laval, Terrebonne, Two-Mountains and part of Argenteuil.....	St Vincent de Paul.....	750
27	B. McGrath, protestant population of the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac	Aylmer	600
28	C. B. Rouleau, catholic population of the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac.....	Aylmer	600
	Total .....	.....	\$19,800

TABLE G.

STATEMENT of the number of Pupils who attended the Schools kept by the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine at Montreal.

St. Lawrence School.....	764
Ste Bridget's "	875
St. Joseph's "	820
St. James' "	651
Ste. Anne's "	587
Total.....	3,697

TABLE H.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the number of Pupils who attended the Classes of the Sisters of the *Congrégation de Notre-Dame*, in the City and Suburbs of Montreal.

Villa Maria.....	184
Mont Ste. Marie.....	169
St. Denis Academy	180
St. Antoine "	179
Notre-Dame School.....	270
Ste. Anne's "	436
St. Joseph "	525
Visitation "	828
St. Patrick's "	480
St. Gabriel "	434
St. Lawrence "	628
St. Mary's Convent School.....	250
St. Antoine "	318
Monsecours "	260
St. Félix "	128
Total.....	5,269

TABLE I.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC, 1872.

Ursulines of Quebec.	Schools of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine.	Sisters of the Good Shepherd.	Sisters of Charity.	Congregation de Notre-Dame at St. Roch.	Congregation de Notre-Dame at St. Sauveur.	Academies and other independent schools.	Seminary of Quebec.	Laval University.	School of Theology or Grand Seminary.	Laval Normal School male pupil teachers.	Laval Normal School female pupil teachers.	Model Schools attached to the Laval Normal Schools, boys	Model Schools attached to Laval Normal Schools, girls.	Total.
304	2512	528	820	1122	719	2411	406	215	53	38	54	125	350	9657

STATENENT No. 2.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL, 1872.

Nuns of the Good Shepherd.	Bishop's School.	Deaf and Dumb Schools.	Le Petit Seminaire of Montreal.	Students of Theology.	College of St. Mary, Rev. Jesuits Fathers.	Christian Brothers, Schools.	Schools of the Nuns of the Congregation de Notre-Dame.	Orphans' School of the General Hospital, Grey Nuns.	Schools of the Nuns of la Providence.	Asylums.	La matrise.	Other schools and academies.	Jacques-Cartier Normal School.	Model School attached to Jacques-Cartier Normal School.	Academy of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart and Ste. Croix.	Other commun Schools.	Total.
91	100	130	300	120	350	3697	5269	353	570	1700	250	1500	45	90	160	2590	17315

TABLE J.

Year 1871-72.

FOURTH DIVISION.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Description of Institution.	Number of schools.	Number of professors.	Number of pupils.
1 Deaf and Dumb Institution, Côteau St. Louis	1	6	44
2 School of Arts and Manufactures	3	15	443
Total	4	21	487

TABLE K.

FIFTH DIVISION.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Sections.			
1st Section—Model and Normal Schools	3	17	917
2nd “ Primary Superior “	332	710	26,941
3rd “ Diss. and Indep. Elementary Schools	3,561	3,561	164,624
Total	3,896	4,288	192,482

TABLE L.

RECAPITULATION OF THE FIVE GRAND DIVISIONS.

1 Superior Schools	8	86	660
2 Secondary “	232	1,125	30,287
3 Normal “	3	33	254
4 Special “	4	21	487
5 Primary “	3,896	4,288	192,482
Total	4,143	5,553	224,170

TABLE M.

TABLE of the Apportionment of the Grant in Aid of Superior Education to Catholic Institutions for the year 1871, in virtue of the provisions of Chapter 15, Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada.

LIST No. 1—CLASSICAL COLLEGES.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of students.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
Nicolet	297	1,597	1,501
St. Hyacinthe.....	240	1,597	1,501
Ste. Thérèse.....	168	1,488	1,501
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.....	212	1,637	1,637
L'Assomption	220	1,488	1,501
Ste. Marie de Montréal.....	343	1,488	1,501
Three Rivers.....	168	1,476	1,197
Ste. Marie de Monnoir.....	166	710	710
Rimouski	120	1,438	1,438
Total.....		\$12,719	\$12,487

LIST No. 2.—INDUSTRIAL COLLEGES.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of students.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
Joliette.....	174	786	740
Laval	124	344	324
Longueuil	250	348	328
Masson.....	334	1,276	1,197
Notre Dame de Lévis	154	786	740
Rigaud	155	786	740
Sherbrooke.....	90	269	300
St. Laurent.....	345	622	586
St. Michel Bellechasse.....	105	607	565
Varennas.....	120	269	254
Verchères	86	344	320
Ste. Marie, Beauce	141	44	427
School of sciences applied to arts.....		2,500	2,000
Total.....		\$9,391	\$8,521

LIST NO. 3—MALE OR MIXED ACADEMIES.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of Student.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
Aylmer.....	85	204	192
Bale du Febvre.....	87	136	128
Bale St. Paul.....	94	161	142
Beauharnois.....	234	204	192
Belœil.....	68	303	285
Berthier en haut.....	60	303	285
Bonin, St. André d'Argenteuil.....	80	204	192
Buckingham.....	134	136	128
Chambly.....	120	159	400
St. Columban de Sillery.....	199	233	223
St. Cyprien.....	136	133	128
Dufresne, St. Thomas Montmagny.....	60	233	223
St. Eustache.....	164	204	192
Farnham.....	223	179	170
Gentilly.....	49	136	128
Girouard.....	118	138	128
St. Grégoire.....	65	136	128
L'Islet.....	163	204	300
St. Jean.....	178	424	400
St. Jean, Montmagny.....	100	136	128
Kamouraska.....	89	301	283
Laprairie (increas ng promised)....	140	179	300
Lothinière.....	22	120	114
Ste. Marthe.....	85	136	128
Montmagny, St. Thomas.....	213	225	212
Montréal, Commercial Academy.....	242	1,687	1,585
Pointe-aux-Trembles, Hochelaga.....	62	269	255
Québec, Com. Acad. and Litt. Acad. St. Roch.....		136	128
Roxton.....	82	118	112
Sorel.....	350	333	332
St. Timothée.....	143	198	186
Vaudreuil.....	95	136	128
Yamachiche.....	140	204	300
Total		\$8,021	\$8,155

LIST NO. 4.—FEMALE ACADEMIES.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of Students.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
St. Aimé.....	180	103	97
St. Ambroise of Kildare.....	100	89	89
Ste. Anne la Pérade.....	111	122	115
L'Assomption.....	207	122	115
Baie St. Paul.....	130	103	97
Belœil.....	110	89	89
Berthier.....	138	96	96
Boucherville.....	100	89	89
Chambly.....	125	137	129
St. Charles de l'Industrie.....	304	181	170
Châteauguay.....	141	89	89
Les Cèdres.....	80	89	89
St. Césaire.....	168	116	114
St. Clément.....	201	137	128
Ste. Croix.....	90	137	128
St. Cyprien.....	180	89	89
St. Denis, St. Hyacinthe.....	150	89	89
Ste. Elisabeth, Joliette.....	127	181	170
St. Eustache.....	129	94	94
Ste Famille.....	66	174	164
Ste. Geneviève, Jacques-Cartier.....	113	135	128
St. Grégoire, Nicolet.....	269	206	194
St. Henri of Mascouche.....	110	89	89
St. Hilaire.....	67	89	89
St. Hyacinthe (Sisters of Charity).....	230	122	115
“ (Sœurs de la Présentation).....	237	122	115
L'Islet.....	74	122	115
Isle Verte.....	122	120	113
St. Jacques l'Achigan.....	205	181	170
St. Jean Dorchester.....	477	206	194
St. Hugues.....	118	272	256
St. Joseph, Lévis.....	308	272	256
Cacouna.....	100	152	143
Kamouraska.....	102	137	130
La Prairie.....	196	89	89
St. Laurent, Jacques-Cartier.....	180	181	170
St. Lin.....	142	89	89
Longueuil.....	344	272	256
Longue Pointe, Hochelaga Convent.....	30	137	128
Lachine.....	305	189	178
N. D. de la Victoire.....	270	108	102
Ste. Marie, Beauce.....	150	152	143
Ste. Marie de Monnoir.....	130	137	128
St. Martin.....	95	89	89
St. Michel, Bellechasse.....	120	206	194
Providence Deaf and Dumb.....	161	194	183
Academy, St. Denis, Congregation.....	170	169	160
St. Nicolas.....	86	89	89
St. Paul, Industrie.....	115	89	89
Pointe-Claire.....	91	89	89
Pointe-aux-Trembles, Hochelaga.....	114	181	170
“ “ Portneuf.....	85	181	170
Rimouski.....	161	206	194
Carried over.....		\$6808	\$7057

LIST No. 4. — FEMALE ACADEMIES.—Continued.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of S tuden'ts.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
Report		\$6,808	\$7,057
Rivière Ouelle	94	157	148
Ste. Scholastique.....	115	97	97
Sherbrooke	304	272	256
Sorel	500	314	296
Terrebonne	120	89	89
Ste. Thérèse	142	89	89
St. Timothée	95	121	114
St. Thomas de Pierreville	80	137	128
do Montmagny	226	206	194
Trois Pistoles.....	103	120	113
Three Rivers.....	312	206	194
Vaudreuil	118	89	89
Varennés	97	152	143
Yamachiche	140	137	128
Youville	100	137	128
Total		9,721	9,263

LIST No. 5.—MODEL SCHOOLS.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of Students.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
Society of Education, Quebec.....	515	\$944	\$1,094
do do Three Rivers	362	457	430
Lorette Indians, boys	26	162 50	162 50
do do girls.....	22	162 50	162 50
do do St. François.....	133	162	143
St. Jacques, Montreal	612	757	712
Catholic Commissioners of Quebec		304	286
Acton Vale (convent)	285	146	138
Arthabaskaville	45	56	56
Aylmer (convent)	90	146	138
Ange Gardien.....	73	73	73
Bagotville	70	56	56
Beaumont	72	73	73
Beauport	106	73	73
Berthier, Montmagny	102	73	73
Bécancour	75	121	114
Boucherville.....	118	73	73
Basé du Fehvre	193	73	73
Batiscau.....	96	56	56
Carried over.....		3,968	3,986

LIST NO. 5—MODEL SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of Pupils.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
Report		3,968	3,956
Cap St. Ignace	97	100	100
Cap Rouge	115	100	100
St. Félix du Cap Rouge, Mrs. Thivierge	17	56	56
Carleton	60	100	100
Châteauguay	60	73	73
Château Richer, boys	80	73	73
do do girls	106	51	51
Chicoutimi	98	166	157
Côte-des-Neiges	100	73	73
Côteau du Lac, boys	77	73	73
do do girls	80	56	56
Côteau St. Louis	136	73	73
do do (Convent)	90	73	73
Chicoutimi (convent)	54	146	138
Carleton (convent)	61	194	183
Deschambault, boys	60	136	128
do girls	102	73	73
Champlain	136	73	73
Champlain (Convent)	141	73	73
Coaticook	144	100	100
St. Pierre de Charlesbourg	90	56	56
Charlesbourg, (boys)	74	56	56
do (girls)	50	56	56
Eboulements	60	73	73
Ecureuils	116	56	56
Escoumains	64	73	73
Etchemin, village	230	100	100
Grand Bay, boys	36	73	73
do girls	39	56	56
Grand River	63	73	73
Grondines	80	56	56
Henryville	57	56	56
do (Convent)	146	56	56
Huntingdon	73	73	73
Hébertville	108	100	100
Iberville	112	73	73
do girls	160	56	56
L'acadie	92	73	73
Lacolle	83	73	73
Lachine	135	73	73
Lotbinière	94	73	73
do (Convent)	89	73	73
Maltrise St. Pierre, Montreal	242	200	188
La Pesche	68	56	56
Marfa	40	73	73
Malbaie	64	73	73
Matane	88	56	56
Girls school Visitation street	1,215	73	73
Catholic commissioners school, Montreal	275	946	889
Nicolet, girls	145	56	56
Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, (Convent)	155	146	138
Carried over		9,016	8,921

LIST No. 5—MODEL SCHOOLS.—Continued.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of Pupils.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
Report.....		9,016	8,921
Notre-Dame de Hull,	100	73	73
Notre-Dame de toutes Grâces (convent).....	333	73	73
Notre-Dame du Portage.....	55	56	56
Nouveau.....	42	100	100
Percé.....	66	56	56
Pointe-Claire.....	55	136	129
Pointe-aux-Trembles, Portneuf.....	72	73	73
Pointe-du-Lac.....	94	73	73
Portneuf, boys.....	139	56	56
do girls.....	76	56	56
Québec, St. Roch South.....	430	168	158
do (Convent).....	625	73	73
do John's Suburbs.....	68	73	73
Rawdon, diss.....	36	73	73
do (Convent).....	40	73	73
Rigaud, Girls Academy.....	112	73	73
Rivière Ouelle.....	49	73	73
Rivière des Prairies.....	41	56	56
Rivière-du-Loup, Maskinongé.....	70	73	73
do Fraserville Temiscouata.....	83	73	73
do do (Convent).....	180	73	73
Sault-aux-Récollets.....	63	73	73
Sherrington.....	130	89	89
Somerset de Ple-sisville.....	24	185	175
Stanfold.....	37	56	56
Soulanges.....	40	73	73
Shawinigan.....	91	56	56
St. Aimé.....	132	168	159
St. Alexandre, Iberville, (Convent).....	114	56	56
do boys.....	70	73	73
do Kamouraska.....	83	73	73
St. Anicet.....	99	56	56
St. André, Kamouraska.....	81	73	73
Ste. Anne Lapéroule.....	111	160	151
do des Plaines.....	103	73	73
do No. 2, Kamouraska.....	105	200	188
St. Anselme (Convent).....	96	73	73
St. Antoine de Tilly.....	33	73	73
St. Apollinaire.....	86	73	73
Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	89	73	73
St. Ambroise.....	47	56	56
do Quebec.....	815	73	73
Ste. Angélique, Papineauville.....	78	56	56
Ste. Agnès, Charlevoix.....	43	56	56
St. Agapit.....	53	56	56
Ste. Brigid, Iberville.....	81	56	56
St. Barthélemy, Berthier.....	70	73	73
Buckingham, (Convent).....	40	73	73
Ste. Croix.....	57	56	56
Ste. Cécile, boys.....	182	73	73
do (Convent).....	283	103	97
St. Césaire.....	225	194	183
Caried over.....		13,330	13,161

LIST No 5.—MODEL SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of pupils.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
Report.....	.....	13,330	13,161
St. Charles, Bellechasse, boys.....	47	73	73
do do girls.....	60	73	73
do St. Hyacinthe.....	122	73	73
St. Colomb de Sillery.....	108	200	188
Ste. Claire.....	80	73	73
St. Célestin, Nicolet, (Convent).....	108	100	100
St. Constant.....	112	103	97
St. Christophe, (Convent).....	256	194	183
Cap Santé, Portneuf.....	70	73	73
Ste. Cécile du Bic.....	115	56	56
St. Denis, Kamouraska.....	84	73	73
do No. 1, St Hyacinthe	51	73	73
St. David, Yamaska.....	130	100	100
Drummondville,.....	55	73	73
St. Dunstan	34	73	73
St. Edouard, Napierreville.....	127	73	73
Ste. Elisabeth.....	71	73	73
Ste. Flavie.....	110	56	56
St. François du Lac, parish	98	56	56
St. François Riviere du Sud, (Convent).....	90	72	72
Ste. Famille.....	52	73	73
Ste. Foye.....	70	73	73
St. François du Lac, village.....	90	73	73
St. Félix de Valois.....	79	72	72
St. Frédéric, Drummond.....	306	73	73
St. Ferdinand d'Halifax	44	56	56
Ste. Geneviève de Batiscau.....	68	73	73
do Jacques-Cartier.....	75	56	56
St. George, Cacouna	54	56	56
Ste. Gertrude.....	36	73	73
St. Gervais, (Convent).....	66	73	73
do boys	54	73	73
St. Grégoire le Grand.....	72	100	100
St. Gabriel de Brandon.....	68	100	100
do (Convent).....	90	56	56
St. Henri de Mascouche.....	53	73	73
do Hochelaga.....	405	73	73
do de Lauzon	75	146	135
St. Hermas	84	73	73
St. Hilaire.....	54	73	73
St. Hubert.....	47	56	56
Ste. Hélène, Kamouraska.....	71	56	56
St. Henri, Hochelaga, (Convent).....	294	56	56
Hemmingsford, Huntingdon, (convent).....	93	73	73
St. Irénée.....	45	73	73
St. Isidore.....	94	73	73
St. Jacques le Mineur	116	73	97
St. Jean-Baptiste, village.....	292	73	73
St. Jean Chrysostôme de Châteauguay	232	56	56
do Lévis	49	56	56
St. Jean des Chaillons	74	73	73
do Port Joly, boys.....	38	73	90
Carried over.....	.....	17,409	17,214

LIST NO. 5. — MODEL SCHOOLS. — *Continued.*

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of Students.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
Report .....	.....	\$17,409	\$17,214
St. Jean Port Joly, girls	33	73	90
St. Jérôme (convent)	160	73	73
do boys	139	146	138
St. Joachim, Two-Mountain	94	73	73
St. Joseph, Chicoutimi	171	56	56
Ste. Julie, Somerset	126	56	56
St. Joseph de Lévis	183	150	141
do Beauce	34	73	73
St. Jean, Dorchester	204	100	100
St. Lambert, Lauzon	69	96	97
St. Laurent, Montmorency	71	73	73
St. Léon	68	56	56
St. Lin	108	73	73
St. Louis de Gonzague	120	56	56
do do (convent)	119	56	56
St. Luc, Lake St. John	43	56	56
Ste. Luce	90	56	56
St. Liguori (convent)	92	146	138
Longue-Pointe, Hochelaga	37	73	73
St. Mathias, Rouville	80	56	56
St. Martin	77	78	73
Ste. Martine, boys	75	57	56
do girls	80	56	56
St. Michel Archange, Napierville	67	56	56
do do convent	106	73	73
Ste. Monique	91	73	73
St. Maurice	53	73	73
St. Marc, Verchères	70	73	73
St. Narcisse	104	73	73
St. Nicolas	46	73	73
St. Norbert, Arthabaska	68	56	56
do Cap Chatte	62	73	73
St. Octave de Métis	96	56	56
St. Ours, convent, town	130	73	73
do boys	75	73	73
St. Paschal	128	73	73
St. Pierre, Montmorency	80	56	56
Ste. Philomène	63	73	73
St. Pierre de Durham	54	56	56
St. Philippe	85	73	73
St. Pierre les Bécquets	77	56	56
St. Polycarpe, boys	70	73	73
do convent	146	73	73
St. Roch de l'Achigan	92	73	73
St. Romuald de Lévis	192	73	73
Ste. Rose	102	73	73
St. Raphaël	74	56	56
St. Roch des Aulnets	25	56	56
St. Sévère	80	73	73
Ste. Scholastique	108	73	73
St. Stanislas, Champlain	140	73	73
Carried over .....	.....	21,105	20,964

LIST NO. 5.—MODEL SCHOOLS.—Continued.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION	No. of Students.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
Report.....		21,105	20,964
St. Stanislas, Beauharnois	134	73	73
St. Sylvestre, Lotbinière	60	56	56
Trois-Pistoles, No. 1, Témiscouata.....	82	73	73
St. Thomas de Pierreville	106	73	73
Three Rivers, Sisters of Providence.....	130	100	100
Ste. Ursule, Maskinongé.....	107	56	56
St. Valentin, St. Jean.....	80	56	56
St. Vincent-de-Paul, Convent.....	126	73	73
do do boys.....	55	56	56
St. Vallier, boys.....	53	73	73
do Convent	80	73	73
Waterloo, Shefford.....	144	100	100
do Templeton.....	143	72	72
Wotton, Wolfe.....	33	194	183
Victoriaville	205	56	56
St. Zotique.....	100	56	56
Total.....		\$22,945	\$22,193

NEW DEMANDS.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of pupils.		Grant for 1872.
Commercial school, Lotbinière.....	12	.....	200
MODEL SCHOOLS.			
St. Arsène.....	73	.....	75
Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	80	.....	56
" Chicoutimi.....	78	.....	60
" des Monts.....	51	.....	80
St. Augustin.....	40	.....	60
St. Bruno.....	84	.....	60
Côte des Neiges, Convent.....	88	.....	56
(Œuvre du Patronage.....	63	.....	100
St. Félix du Cap Rouge.....	70	.....	100
St. Cathbert.....	56	.....	80
Gentilly, Nicolet.....	100	.....	160
St. Hubert.....	78	.....	56
Hereford, St. Venant.....	54	.....	80
St. Placide.....	75	.....	56
Sisters of Charity and of the Good Shepherd ..	883	.....	100
Somerset of Mégantic, Convent	69	.....	150
Ste. Ursule, Convent.....	62	.....	56
St. Zéphirin.....	99	.....	56
Kingsey	41	.....	56
Total.....		.....	\$1697

CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Colleges .....	.....	12487 00
" industrial .....	.....	8521 00
Boys academies.....	.....	8155 00
Girls .....	.....	9263 00
Model school.....	.....	22193 00
New demands .....	.....	1697 00
		\$62316 00
Catholic share of \$71,000	60689 00	.....
To be taken on the amount of indemnity for high schools	1570 00	.....
		\$62259 00

PROTESTANT INSTITUTIONS.

Universities.....	.....	2619 67
Colleges .....	.....	957 64
" industrial.....	.....	184 99
Academies.....	.....	4048 71
Model schools .....	.....	2320 62
New demands .....	.....	100 09
		\$0 231 63
Balance on hand .....	.....	79 37
		\$10311 00
Protestant share of \$71,000 .....	.....	10311 00

TABLE N.

DISTRIBUTION of the Grant for Superior Education to Protestant Institutions for 1872, in accordance with Chap. 15 of Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada.

LIST No. 1.—UNIVERSITIES

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of pupils.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
McGill College.....	277	1,369 49	1,369 49
Contingent Expenses.....		271 00	271 00
Bishop's College, Lennoxville.....	87	979 18	979 18
Total.....		2,619 67	2,619 67

LIST No. 2.—CLASSICAL COLLEGES.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of pupils.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
St. François, Richmond.....	48	587 66	587 66
Morrin.....	8	369 98	369 98
Total.....		957 64	957 64

LIST No 3.—COLLEGES OF INDUSTRY.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	No. of pupils.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Lachute	152	184 99	184 99

List No. 4.—ACADEMIES FOR BOYS OR MIXED.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	Number of pupils.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
		\$ cts	\$ cts.
Aylmer.....	129	129 52	129 52
St. Andrews.....	60	57 37	57 37
Barnston.....	63	86 35	86 35
Bedford.....	119	90 06	90 06
Charleston.....	65	173 92	173 92
Clarenceville.....	29	170 83	170 82
Clarendon.....	65	86 35	86 35
Coaticook.....	126	75 91	75 91
Compton.....	71	86 35	86 35
Cookshire.....	41	86 35	86 35
Danville.....	171	129 52	129 52
Dunswell.....	30	86 35	81 35
Dunham.....	105	170 82	170 82
Eaton.....	65	145 66	45 60
Farnham.....	34	129 51	129 51
St. Foye.....	41	86 35	86 35
Frithsburg.....	42	114 07	114 07
Georgeville.....	41	88 14	88 14
Granby.....	119	170 83	170 83
Huntingdon.....	114	101 18	191 18
St. Jean.....	86	205 39	205 39
Knowlton.....	46	170 83	170 83
Misquoi.....	50	131 98	131 98
Philpsburg.....	38	88 14	88 14
Shelford.....	110	197 96	197 96
Sord.....	63	76 49	76 49
Stanbridge.....	36	133 22	133 22
Stanstead.....	150	305 86	305 86
Sutton.....	35	107 13	107 13
Sherbrooke.....	64	189 32	189 33
Cawansville.....	50	86 95	86 95
Total.....		3,948 71	4,048 71

LIST NO. 5.—MODEL SCHOOLS.

NAME OF THE INSTITUTION.	Number of pupils.	Grant for 1871.	Grant for 1872.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Quebec.....	193	63	193 63
, Sherbrooke.....	94	86	96 86
School Society, Quebec.....	185	78	421 78
O.....	160	99	213 99
real.....	81	47	142 47
School Society, Montreal.....	193	02	
ol Society, Montreal.....	976	80	384 80
ébec.....	46	23	96 23
		23	96 23
	32	57	34 57
	64	05	45 05
	34	57	34 57
	94	76	61 76
	171	05	45 05
	85	05	45 05
		05	45 05
	70	05	45 05
ide.....	44	57	34 57
Charles.....	52	57	34 57
	82	05	45 05
1001, Ste. Anne street.....	450	05	45 05
	44	05	45 05
	65	05	45 05
	29	57	34 57
	45	57	34 57
	112	00	
	545	09	1,185 09
Total.....		62	4,790 62
			2,320 62

NEW DEMANDS.

MODEL SCHOOLS	Number of pupils.	Grant for 1872.
		\$ cts.
Lake Beauport.....	33	00
Marbleton.....	39	00
Total.....		00

TABLE O.

TABLE of distribution of the Supplementary Aid to poor Municipalities, for 1872.

Counties.	Municipalities.	Reasons for granting Supplementary Aid, and for establishing amount granted to each Municipality.	Amount of ordinary annual grant.	Amount of assessment	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Argenteuil	Gore and Wentworth	New and poor, eight schools	186 08	287 00	287	00	40	00	30	00
do	Mille Isles, No. 1, 2, 3	" " three schools	70 46	173 00	173	00	40	00	30	00
do	Harrington, No. 1	" sparse population	35 66	150 00	150	00	20	00	20	00
do	" No. 2	" " "	32 26	80 00	80	00	20	00	20	00
do	Township Morin, diss.	" not numerous and very poor							16	00
do	Arundel	" " " two schools	24 48	90 00	90	00	20	00	20	00
do	Township Morin	" " " "	67 78	181 00	181	00	30	00	20	00
Arthabaska	Ste. Clotilde	New and poor, three schools	43 16	225 00	225	00	30	00	30	00
do	Blandford	" " three schools	64 86	160 00	160	00	30	00	30	00
do	Chester West	" " one school	166 48	460 00	460	00	40	00	30	00
do	" North	" " three schools	95 92	152 00	152	00	30	00	30	00
do	" East	" " two schools	197 90	251 00	251	00	30	00	20	00
do	St. Christophe	" " five schools	156 62	188 00	188	00	30	00	30	00
do	Tingwick	" scattered population, three schools	71 61	402 00	402	00	30	00	25	00
do	" diss.	" " " "					30	00	25	00
do	St. Norbert	" four schools	103 68	210 00	210	00	30	00	30	00
do	Victoriaville	" five schools	173 42	428 87	428	87	40	00	30	00
do	St. Valère	" poor, three schools	93 22	210 00	210	00	40	00	30	00
do	St. Albert	" " one school	45 16	154 00	154	00	30	00	20	00
do	Arthabaska	Has established a Commercial College	88 84	371 00	371	00	50	00	30	00
L'Assomption	St. Lin, diss.	Population poor and sparse	39 90	50 00	50	00	30	00	16	00
Bonaventure	New Richmond	five schools	160 78	170 00	170	00	50	00	30	00
do	Port Daniel	two schools	113 56	165 00	165	00	40	00	20	00
do	Cox	two schools	130 00	441 00	441	00	40	00	20	00
do	" diss	Sparse population, one school					15	00	16	00

TABLE of the distribution of the supplementary Aid to poor Municipalities, for 1872.—Continued.

Counties.	Municipalities.	Reasons for granting Supplementary Aid, and for establishing amount granted to each Municipality.	Amount of ordinary annual grant.		Amount of assessment collected.		Amount of supplementary aid prayed for.		Supplementary grant allowed.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Bonaventure.....	Hope	Sparse population, two schools.....	98	68	265	00	70	00	20	00
do	" diis	Sparse population, poor, one school.....			100	00	30	00	16	00
do	Maria .....	.....	260	18	675	56	60	00	20	00
do	Neuvele.....	Sparse population, one school, (Model).....	160	0	160	00	40	00	30	00
do	P. spébiac.....	Poor, one school	131	29	137	00	45	30	20	00
do	Rustico	New and poor, two schools	80	20	171	98	40	00	20	00
do	Shoolbred.....	Poor, two schools	130	46	258	00	30	00	20	00
do	Ristigouche.....	" two schools.....	69	98	131	60	80	00	20	00
do	" Indian .....	.....							40	00
Bagot.....	Acton Vale.....	.....	202	94	400	00	200	00	157	00
do	St. André	Have lost the annex.....	88	36	389	00	100	00	40	00
do	St. Thodore.....	ed sums through the.....	150	42	380	00	50	00	36	00
do	St. te. Hélène.....	operation of the Act of.....	140	80	320	00	50	00	36	00
do	St. Liboire.....	1869.....	173	90	320	00	50	00	36	00
do	St. Ephrem.....	.....	141	16	460	00	50	00	36	00
Beauce.....	Aubert Gallion	Maintains eight schools.....	2x3	14	584	00	50	00	30	00
do	Aylmer	New and poor, four schools.....	131	80	286	00	40	00	30	00
do	St. Frédéric.....	" seven schools.....	214	80	304	00	30	00	20	00
do	Lambton	" four schools	195	58	400	00	40	00	30	00
do	Sacré Cœur de Jésus.....	" four schools.....	50	20	235	00	40	00	30	00
do	St. Côme.....	" two schools	65	96	222	85	40	00	30	00
do	Broughton (St. Pierre).....	" nine schools.....	280	24	355	95	30	00	30	00
Bellechasse.....	St. Cajetan.....	" five schools.....	100	88	300	00	50	00	30	00
do	Burckland.....	" four schools	149	56	188	00	40	00	30	00
do	Mailloux.....	" two schools.....	69	00	75	00	30	00	30	00
Beaubarnois.....	St. Louis de Gonzague.....	Amount lost through Act of 1869.....							30	00
do	St. Clement.....	"							16	00

	St. Etienne	New and very poor	24 70	.....	30 00	16 00
Bethier.....	St. Michel des Saints.....	New and poor Municipality, three schools	137 52	.....	50 00	30 00
do	St. Damien.....	Poor, three schools.....	60 32	.....	30 00	30 00
Brome	Bolton, diss.....	New and poor, two schools.....	74 96	.....	25 00	20 00
Chicoutimi.....	Harvey	" six schools.....	158 68	.....	50 00	30 00
do	Grande Baie.....	Small, one school, (Model).....	53 18	.....	30 00	30 00
do	Bagtville	" and poor, seven schools.....	141 20	.....	86 00	30 00
do	St. Alphonse.....	Repairs of two school houses.....	118 40	.....	30 00	30 00
do	Ste. Anne.....	New and very poor, one school.....	133 96	.....	30 00	30 00
do	St. Jérôme	" four schools	103 44	.....	100 00	30 00
do	Quitchouan.....	"	49 89	.....	30 00	40 00
do	St. Prime	Amount lost by the Act of 1869.....	.....	.....	.....	137 00
do	(H coultini village).....	Thinly settled and poor, four schools.....	118 64	.....	405 49	30 00
Compton.....	Winslow South.....	Maintains, seven schools .....	.....	.....	.....	16 00
do	" diss.....	Thinly settled and poor, five schools.....	153 70	.....	425 00	30 00
do	Clifton	Thinly settled and poor, ten schools	44 18	.....	172 18	30 00
do	West Bury.....	New and thinly settled, six schools.....	149 68	.....	557 00	30 00
do	Hereford	" three schools.....	97 48	.....	700 00	30 00
do	Lingwick	" six schools.....	413 02	.....	303 00	30 00
do	Whitton	Thinly settled and poor, three schools.....	112 45	.....	484 95	30 00
do	Newport	" three schools.....	98 94	.....	204 00	25 00
Charlevoix	St. Fidèle.....	" six schools (one Model).....	104 90	.....	160 00	20 00
do	Settrington	" three schools.....	257 38	.....	412 00	30 00
do	Eboulements	" two schools.....	72 66	.....	92 00	20 00
do	Petite rivière.....	" three schools, (one Model)	61 20	.....	120 00	20 00
do	St. Placide.....	" four schools.....	121 32	.....	240 00	20 00
do	St. Irénée.....	" four schools.....	87 38	.....	144 00	30 00
do	Isle aux Coudres.....	" one school.....	104 04	.....	208 00	30 00
do	St. Urbain.....	" one school.....	10 11	.....	30 00	30 00
do	Callières	" one school.....	41 44	.....	60 00	25 00
do	Desalles.....	Just erected.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00
do	St. Siméon.....	141 children, one Model School.....	67 06	.....	154 70	30 00
Champlain	Champlain, (village).....	Poor, four schools.....	196 30	.....	225 00	30 00
do	St. Tite.....	" three schools.....	89 32	.....	175 00	30 00
do	St. Luc	" four schools one Model].....	159 42	.....	392 00	30 00
do	Batiscan	Poor, just built a house costing \$234, five schools.....	150 64	.....	376 00	30 00
Deux Montagnes..	Mont Carmel	Just built 1 school-house and repaired the others, 4 schools, 1 Model	142 64	.....	216 00	30 00
Dorchester....	St. Placide..	One part poor, ten schools.....	278 06	.....	367 74	20 00
do	St. Anselme.....	" seven schools.....	155 26	.....	500 00	20 00
do	Ste. Claire.....	New and poor, two schools.....	303 12	.....	200 00	20 00
do	St. Edouard.....	" two schools.....	49 48	.....	160 00	30 00
do	St. Malachie.....	" six schools.....	221 58	.....	102 58	20 00
do	St. Bernard.....	" three schools.....	88 84	.....	92 56	30 00
do	Ste. Germaine	"	51 24	.....	140 00	30 00
Drummond.....	Wickham, West .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 60

TABLE of the distribution of the Supplementary Aid to poor Municipalities for 1872.—Continued.

Counties.	Municipalities.	Reasons for granting Supplementary Aid, and for establishing amount granted to each Municipality.	Amount of ordinary annual grant.		Amount of assessment collected.		Amount of supplementary aid prayed for.		Supplementary grant allowed.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Drummond	West Wickham, diss	Thinly settled	30	00	138	00	30	00	16	00
	St Germain	Lost \$175 through Act of 1869, five schools							157	00
	St. Bonaventure	New, three schools	139	22	179	00	80	00	30	00
	Grantham	Lost \$132 through Act of 1869, five schools	100	88	384	22	200	00	30	00
	Wendover & Sympson	New, seven schools	93	34	733	00	40	00	118	00
	St. Fulwence, diss	New and Poor, two schools	56	18	208	00	30	00	30	00
	St. Pierre	Yet new, ten schools	208	82	809	00	30	00	30	00
	Grande rivière	" four schools, [one Model]			139	36	440	00	20	00
	Isle Bonaventure	" one school			14	60	107	00	20	00
	Douglas	" three schools			141	16	206	00	20	00
Gaspé	Percé	" four schools, one Model	141	38	380	00	80	00	30	00
	Barre-à-choir	Thinly settled and poor, two schools	40	48	90	00	30	00	20	00
	Cap Chatte	Poor, four schools	113	18	230	00	30	00	30	00
	St. George de Malbaie	Thinly settled and poor, one school	20	94	66	60	30	00	20	00
	Pabos	Poor, two schools	111	10	304	00	30	00	20	00
	Haldimand	Thinly settled and poor, one school	44	44	100	00	30	00	20	00
	Cloridormes	" " one school	32	00	122	54	34	00	20	00
	Ste. Anne des Monts	" " four schools, [one Model]	148	86	321	00	30	00	20	00
	New Port	Poor, one school	79	96	270	00	30	00	16	00
	Cap des Rosiers	Thinly settled and poor, one school	37	52	168	00	30	00	20	00
	Isles de la Magdeleine, diss	Scattered over the several groups of Isles							30	00
	Cap Désespoir	Three schools	144	28	316	00	30	00	30	00
	Grande Vallée	One school	35	06	88	00	30	00	20	00
	Rivière au Renard	Two schools	78	36	208	00	30	00	20	00
	Anse à Valeau	"	35	06	72	00	30	00	30	00
	Baie Sud	"	106	12	220	00	30	00	30	00
	Huntingdon	Scattered and poor	88	36	330	00	30	00	20	00

do	Huntingdon, diss.	Poor, two schools	30 96	64 20	30 00	20 00
Hochelaga	Côteau St. Louis, diss.	Not numerous	28 14	97 00	30 00	16 00
L'Islet	St. Aubert	Poor, five schools	168 18	230 00	30 00	30 00
do	St. Cyrille	" two schools	125 10	158 53	30 00	25 00
Joliette	St. Ambroise, diss.	Not numerous, one school	19 44	91 00	20 00	16 00
do	St. Félix de Valois, diss.	" six schools	22 10	30 00	20 00	30 00
do	Ste. Emélie	New and poor, one school	66 20	65 00	100 00	30 00
do	Ste. Mélanie	" six schools	188 38	468 00	40 00	30 00
do	Ste. Béatrix	Has built and repaired school houses, three schools	112 82	136 00	40 00	30 00
Kamouraska	Mont Carmel	Poor, three schools	119 88	160 00	44 00	30 00
do	St. Onésime	" four schools	93 70	120 00	40 00	30 00
do	St. Alexandre	" nine schools	214 54	574 00	30 00	25 00
Lotbinière	Ste. Emélie	Poor and new, four schools	137 64	146 00	100 00	30 00
do	St. Agapit	" three schools	79 96	206 00	40 00	30 00
do	St. Giles, no. 1	" four schools	73 26	360 74	40 00	30 00
do	St. Giles, no. 2	" two schools	55 86	162 00	40 00	30 00
do	St. Flavien	"	170 98	324 10	30 00	30 00
Lévis	Laizon (Village)	Two-thirds of the Property belong to the Military Government, two Model Schools	224 76	400 00	100 00	60 00
do	St. Lambert	Maintains eight schools, one Model	190 22	336 00	50 00	45 00
do	St. Etienne	Poor, four schools	95 22	206 40	30 00	30 00
do	St. Jean Chrysostôme	" nine schools	267 74	780 00	30 00	30 00
do	Village (Benville)	" numerous, two schools	119 26	255 58	30 00	30 00
do	St. Romuald	Very poor, five schools, one Model	65 62	204 00	30 00	30 00
Mégantic	Ste. Sophie	Yet new, six schools	273 20	480 00	30 00	30 00
do	Ste. Sophie, diss.	Thinly settled and poor, three schools	.....	.....	.....	16 00
do	Sacré Cœur de Marie	New and poor, three schools	69 36	100 00	30 00	30 00
Montmorency	St. Tite	Very poor, two schools	80 68	96 00	30 00	30 00
do	St. Adolphe	Just erected, very poor	800 00	90 00	30 00	30 00
do	Ste. Brigitte	Very poor, one school	92 86	94 73	30 00	16 00
Maskinongé	St. Paulin	Maintains, four schools	130 44	225 51	40 00	25 00
do	Hunterstown	" three schools	150 66	180 00	80 00	25 00
do	Peterborough	New and poor	39 56	55 00	30 00	25 00
do	St. Didace	five schools	227 56	280 00	50 00	25 00
do	Ste. Ursule, diss.	Thinly settled and poor, one school	9 98	24 55	30 00	16 00
Missisquoi	Notre-Dame des Anges	Some of the districts poor seven schools	250 28	584 00	50 00	30 00
do	St. Damien, diss.	Poor, three schools	101 22	149 50	40 00	20 00
do	Dunham, diss.	Sparse population and poor, two schools	38 22	60 00	40 00	20 00
Montmagny	Grosse Isle	Thinly settled, one school	50 00	60 00	30 00	30 00
do	Isle aux Grues	Poor, one school	77 76	121 72	30 00	20 00
Montcalm	Chertsey	New and thinly settled, four schools	197 00	300 00	50 00	30 00
do	Kilkenny	Mountainous and poor, five schools	157 80	.....	40 00	30 00
do	Kilkenny, diss.	Thinly settled and poor, one school	15 32	41 00	30 00	16 00
do	St. Liguori	Poor, five schools	180 72	525 00	40 00	30 00

TABLE of the distribution of the Supplementary Aid to poor Municipalities, for 1872.—Continued.

Counties.	Municipalities.	Reasons for granting Supplementary Aid, and for establishing amount granted to each Municipality.	Amount of ordinary annual grant.	Amount of assessment collected.	Supplementary grant allowed.
			\$ cts.	cts.	\$ cts.
Témiscouata.....	St. Eloi.....	Poor, five schools.....	138 90	200 9	30 00
do	St. Antoine.....	four schools.....	148 22	119 0	30 00
do	St. Modeste.....	three schools.....	136 78	120 0	30 00
do	St. Jean de Dieu.....	one school.....	62 40	52 0	30 00
do	St. Epiphane.....	five schools.....	197 88	243 0	30 00
do	St. François.....	Quite new and poor.....	44 42	.....	30 00
do	St. Honoré.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00
do	Fraserville, diss.....	Not numerous and scattered.....	.....	.....	20 00
Terrebonne.....	St. Adèle.....	Yet new and poor, four schools.....	191 06	201 0	30 00
do	St. Jérôme, di s.....	New and scattered.....	18 26	96 0	20 00
do	St. Hippolyte.....	Yet new and poor, three schools.....	113 76	120 0	40 00
do	St. Agathe.....	" " two schools.....	176 22	230 0	30 00
Wolfe.....	St. Gabriel.....	" " " six schools.....	60 72	.....	30 00
do	Weston.....	New, poor and thinly populated, one school.....	156 50	623 9	30 00
do	Garibby.....	Yet new and poor, three schools.....	39 56	40 0	20 00
do	Ham-North.....	four schools.....	125 92	250 0	30 00
do	St. Amille.....	eight schools, [one Model].....	73 76	300 0	30 00
do	Weston.....	seven schools, [one Model].....	219 90	550 0	30 00
Yamaska.....	St. Zéphirin.....	.....	188 62	525 0	30 00
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	1,910 00

List of Pensions awarded to retired Teachers, for the year 1872.

NAMES.			NAMES.		
Year.	Amount.		Year.	Amount.	
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
Allan Thomas.....	18	45 44	Howison Anne.....	15	37 00
Allard F. X.....	10½	26 00	Héroux Sophie.....	10	25 00
Amyot Claire.....		15 00	Jodoin Joseph.....	23	57 00
Annet Jean Marie.....	15	37 00	Kirouack Léon.....	16	40 00
Bouchard Alexis.....	6½	16 00	McKeogh Mary.....	15	37 00
Bernard H. P.....	2	10 00	Landry M's. C.....	8	30 00
Bélaire Delle. G. P.....	6	16 00	Létourneau Hélène	10	25 00
Ba'eaux Delle. E.....	4½	11 00	Lièvain Louise.....	12½	31 00
Beaubien Reine.....	3½	8 00	Létourneau Eléonore Dame	12½	31 00
Butler Delle. A.....	10½	26 00	Kirouack.....		
Boucher L. uis.....	10½	26 00	Loyd James.....	14	35 00
Beufard Ursule.....	11½	28 00	Lamb Catherine.....	13	32 00
Buteau Virginie.....	12½	31 00	Langlois Magloire.....	14	35 00
Bérubé Victoir.....	13	32 00	Lesieur Desaulniers.....	13	32 00
Briset Pierre.....	13	32 00	Lamontagne Marie.....	7	17 00
Belanger Pierre.....	12	30 00	Lafrance Marie	12	30 00
Beaudoin Ursule.....	14	35 00	Lajeunesse Edouard.....	8	20 00
Baril Adèle.....	14	35 00	Lafond Edouard.....	18	45 00
Bonin Joseph.....	14	35 00	Lambert Séraphine.....	17	42 00
Beliveau Margu: rite.....	14	35 00	Lepage Gracieuse... ..	2	5 00
Boucher P.....	4½	11 00	Lacerte Dorothel Miss.....	19	47 00
Burgoin Joseph.....	18	45 00	Lemire Elisabeth.....	20	50 00
Bourassa Pierre.....	18	45 00	Michaud C.....	8	21 00
Blais Olivine.....	16	40 00	Martin John.....	9½	23 00
Blais Elmi: re.....	2	5 00	McElkins Lydia... ..	7½	18 00
Beauchemin F. X. A.....	13	32 00	Manseau Isidore.....	8½	21 00
Beaudry Félix.....	21	51 00	McMannus John.....	11	27 00
Baril Emmelie.....	22	55 00	Miller W.....	12	30 00
Bérubé Louis Mrs.....	6	15 00	Michaud Mélanie.....	7	17 00
Bais Joseph.....	25	62 00	Mignault Victor.. ..	17	42 00
Blais Emélie.	13	32 00	M lherbe Em'lie.....	15	37 00
Bulet Eléonore.....	7	21 00	McKerty Michel.....	16	40 00
Boule: Julienn.....	9	22 00	Omeara Mathew.....	9	22 00
Beliveau Elvire.. .	18	45 00	Odonnell P. R.....	11½	28 00
Cazeau Miss Milburge	10½	26 00	O'Keefe Mrs. C.....	17	42 00
Courteau Miss A	3½	8 00	Pellerin Miss E	9	22 00
Colgan W.....	12	30 00	Proulx Josephite.....	9	22 00
Cote Marcel.....	3	7 00	Pothier Thersile.....	4½	11 00
Courville Héloïse Mrs	15	37 00	Puize Rodolphe.....	14	35 00
Chaput Raymond.....	16	40 00	Paquin Honoré.....	12½	31 00
Cron Nazaire	15	37 00	P rrault Mrs. F. X	14	35 00
Caron Hermine	5	12 00	Paquet Elisabeth.....	11	27 00
Caron Ombéline.....	11	27 00	Picard Wilhelmine.....	8	20 00
Forion Marguerite.....	9	22 00	Paquet F. O.....	16	34 00
De Montigny L.....	4½	11 00	Richard Mrs.O	9	22 00
Desrochers L. A. Mrs	11	27 00	Rheaume Henriette.....	6	15 00
Desgagne Denise.....	7	17 00	Raymond Dem: risse.....	5	12 00
Dup: nt Edwige.....	9	22 00	Reece Anna.....	5	12 00
Dupuis Marguerite.....	6½	16 00	R: vard Adèle.....	5	12 00
Das'ou Mrs. widow... ..	1½	3 00	Roy Miss F. E.....	4	7 00
Duval Laplante Mrs	18	45 00	Rankin Caroline.....	10	25 00
Demers Louise.....	10½	26 00	Ross Adams.....	9	22 00
Decelles Mrs widow	8	20 00	Rouleau Edesse.....	14	35 00
Devost Geneviève.....	6	15 00	Ryan James.....	12	30 00
Mrs. Isaïe Corbeau.....			Pamsay Will am.....	15	37 00
Farman Justin.....	15	37 00	Roukin Caroline Mrs. Gregg.....	10	25 00

List of Pensions awarded to retire Teachers, for the year 1872.—Continued.

NAMES.	Years	Amount.	NAMES.	Years.	Amount.
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
Richer Etesse.....	18	45 00	Scott Montaigne.....	9	22 00
Raymond Hermine Mrs N. Langlier.....	17	42 00	St. Laurent Marie.....	7	17 00
Ricavy Héloïse.....	19	47 00	St. Laurent Arthemise.....	10	25 00
Reid Mary Jane.....	22	55 00	Saucy Elisabeth.....	4½	11 00
Robin Geneviève.....	19	47 00	St. Jacques Julie Mrs O. Guy.....	19	47 00
St. Michel L. F.....	9	22 00	Sheahan Thom's.....	20	38 00
Desrochers L. A.....	10	25 00	Toussaint Lucile.....	11	27 00
Dubé A na.....	9	22 00	Tremblay Germain.....	11	27 00
Drolet Pierre.....	20	50 00	Thauvette Marceline.....	4	10 00
Desparois Lucie.....	22	55 00	Talon Adelaïde.....	12	30 00
Duff Anastasie.....	23	57 00	Thibault Marianne.....	12	30 00
Dumais Demerisse Mrs. Tremblay.....	13	30 00	Tanguay Clotilde.....	19	47 00
Defos-es Basile.....	2	5 00	Vallée Angelique.....	20	50 00
Dupuis Angèle.....	3	7 00	Vannier Basile.....	15	37 00
Fortin J. B.....	3½	8 00	Vallières Augustin.....	17	42 00
Fregeau Clemence.....	11½	28 00	Walters Daniel.....	5½	13 00
Fournier Mathilde.....	17	42 00	Walters Claire.....	4½	11 00
Fortin F.....	20	50 00	Wilson William.....	10½	26 00
Guay P.....	5	12 00	Wolfe A. C.....	13	32 00
Gray George.....	8	20 00	Young Marguerite.....	4½	11 00
Gaudreault J. B.....	9	22 00	Etienne Legaré.....		22 00
Gagné Elisabeth.....	9	22 00			
Gagnon André.....	6	15 00	NEW DEMANDS.		
Gagnon Joseph.....	10	25 00	Anger Céline.....	7	21 00
Grocier Martin Duhesme.....	11	27 00	Bécharde Léa.....		45 00
Grant T. R.....	9	22 00	Casault Julienne.....	12	30 00
Gouin A.....	18½	31 00	Dowse Francis.....	24	60 00
Garathy James.....	15	37 00	Lavoie Elisabeth.....	2	5 00
Gagnon Aurelie.....	7	17 00	Robertson J. B.....	25	62 00
Gravel B.....	16	40 00	St. Laurent M. Sora Dme.		
Gagne Julie.....	16	40 00	Nil Ross.....	3	7 00
Garon Emélie.....	19	47 00	Robin Germaine.....		47 00
Gilbert François.....	23	57 00			
Girouard Marie Louise.....		30 00			
Hughes John.....	11	27 00			
Ste Marie Henriette.....	6½	16 00			
S annell Peter.....	12	30 00			
Strong Thomas.....	11	27 00			
			Total.....		5,100 00

STATEMENT of expenses of the Normal Schools from the 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873.

JACQUES-CARTIER.		
By warrant on the vote of the Legislature of the Province of Québec, to 31st Dec. 1872.....		9,325 55
By warrant on the vote of the Legislature of the Province of Québec, to the 30 June 1873		5,107 78
Expenses to 31st December 1872	7,442 00	
do 30th June 1873.....	6,991 33	
	\$14,433 33	14,433 33
McGILL.		
By warrant on the vote of the Legislature of the Province of Québec, 31st December 1872		9,325 55
By warrant on the vote of the Legislature of the Province of Québec, to the 30 June 1873		4,707 78
Expenses to 31st December 1872	6,776 24	
do 30th June 1873.....	7,257 09	
	\$14,033 33	14,033 33
LAVAL.		
By warrant on the vote of the Legislature of the Province of Québec, to 31st December 1872.....		9,325 57
By warrant on the vote of the Legislature of the Province of Québec, to the 30 June 1873		6,832 77
Transfer from Superior Education		4,331 00
Expenses to 31st December 1872.....	10,505 66	
do 30th June 1873.....	9,483 68	
	\$20,489 34	20,489 34

STATEMENT of the Expenses of the Normal Schools.—Continued.

RECEIPTS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jacques Cartier.....		14,433 33
McGill.....		14,033 33
Laval.....		20,489 34
EXPENSES.		
Jacques Cartier.....	14,433 33	
McGill.....	14,033 33	
Laval.....	20,489 34	
	48,956 00	48,956 00

STATEMENT of the Expenses of the Journals of Education from the 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873.

	\$ c's.	\$ cts.
By balance on 30 June 1872		221 89
By Warrant on the vote of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, to 31st December 1872		1,664 00
By Warrant on the vote of the Legislature to the Province of Quebec, to 30th June 1873		736 00
Expenses to 31st December 1872	1,228 00	
do 30th June 1873.....	1,393 89	
	2,621 89	

STATEMENT of monies received for the Journals of Education and deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the Province of Quebec from the 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873.

			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1872	30 December.	Deposit	79 00	
1873	25 June.	do	215 19	
				224 19

STATEMENT of monies received and deposited to the credit of treasurer of the province of Quebec, from the 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873.

1873.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January 25..... ..	Jacques-Cartier normal school.....	1,210 00	.....
June 18.... ..	do do do	1,215 00	2,425 00
January 27.....	McGill normal school	788 25	78 25
1872.			
October 8	Laval normal school	2,172 62	.....
1873.			
March 17.....	do do do	1,838 94	4,011 56
June 16.....	Pension fund	175 32	175 32
.....	Maps of the province of Quebec.....	186 01	186 01
.....	Journal of education.....	215 19	215 19
			7,801 33

GENERAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE
AND
PUBLIC WORKS
OF THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1873.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

MONTREAL
FROM "LA MINERVE" STEAM PRESSES.
1873.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

OF THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The undersigned has the honor of submitting herewith the Report of the Department of Agriculture and Public Works, for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1873.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of M. Leclère, Secretary of the Council of Agriculture, which is at the beginning of the appendix, contains the deliberations of the Council of Agriculture, and the reports and statements of accounts which the agricultural societies are bound to furnish of their yearly operations, to which I have the honor of referring Your Excellency.

Many of these societies are far from being prosperous; but by the sound direction given them by the Council of Agriculture, they are becoming more efficacious, and put to a better use the subsidy allowed to them. In reading the reports of these societies it is seen at once that a better system of agriculture is becoming general, and that cattle breeding of necessity is ameliorating owing to the high breed stock owned by most of the societies. Following this report are to be found the reports of the Schools of Agriculture of Ste. Anne and of L'Assomption, as well as the report of the Veterinary School at Montreal.

Mr. Edward Barnard, whom I had instructed to give lectures, on agriculture in the different counties throughout the Province, with the view of developing agriculture and promoting colonization, as a mean in fact of diminishing if not preventing emigration from Canada to the United-States, inquired into the working of thirty nine agricultural societies, out

of the 79 societies existing in the Province. From time to time he reported to the Department on the operations and accounts of the societies which he visited, frequently calling my attention to irregularities to be corrected. Such abuses as could be corrected were so, and instructions given to prevent their recurrence. His report, in the appendix, contains a *résumé* of the suggestions he thought proper to make concerning the different societies visited by him. There is also a synopsis of the operations of all the agricultural societies.

The lectures delivered by Mr. Barnard were everywhere favourably received ; in his report he gives an account of 115 lectures delivered by him, and estimates that these were attended by no less than 26,000 or 36,000 souls.

Mr. L. C. Clément, deputed on a mission similar to Mr. Barnard for the Eastern Section of the Province, also mentions in his report, to be found in appendix No. 1, lectures on agriculture delivered by him in the counties of Montmorency and Charlevoix. He also gives a statement of the accounts and the operations of the agricultural societies in these counties, to which report I would refer for more ample details.

COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

The number of these societies actually in existences is forty six. In the appendix will be found a full statement of their operations from the date of their formation to the present. The statement shows the amount subscribed, and the Government allowance for each year and sets forth the method of working followed by each society, indicates the particular place where it made "*clearing*" and the number of acres cleared. Special observations complete the informations transmitted to the Department about these societies. Mr. Barnard, while entrusted with the duty of lecturing, was instructed to inquire into the working of the colonization societies. He visited 30 of them which are alluded to in his report.

The number of these societies that have corresponded to the intentions of the Law, is unfortunately very limited ; nevertheless it is not to be denied that most of these which really work, contribute essentially to the progress of colonization. In the first place for efficiency stand those of Portneuf, Montreal, Kamouraska, Temiscouata, Charlevoix, Montmorency and Quebec, all of which have formed new settlements. I must not forget here to mention with praise, the society for Missisquoi which has placed and settled 275 immigrants.

The subsidy accorded to the colonization societies was prolonged for four years by the 34 Vic. chap. 15, the period will terminate on the 30th June 1875.

COLONIZATION ROADS.

The grant for first class colonization roads, for 1872-73 was \$90,000 ; for second class roads \$23,000, and for roads of the 3rd class \$10,000. The detailed statement of the work performed on the colonization roads, (to be found in the appendix) indicates what use was made of the money spent. The following *résumé* shows the results obtained :—From the 30th June 1872 to the 30th June last, the sum of \$88,120.12 was spent for first class roads, which represent a total of 160 miles of roadway completed, 102 miles of roadway opened as winter roads and 10,050 feet of bridging.

We have spent on roads of the second class the sum of \$26,011.14 which represents 34 miles of completed roadway, and 18 miles opened as winter roads, and 3,801 of bridging.

On roads of the 3rd class, we have spent the sum of \$9,398.59 which represents 26 miles of completed roads, and 5 miles of winter roads, and 493 feet of bridging.

In localities where it appeared feasible and advantageous, the building of the roads was given out by contract, in other places the roads were built "by the day" under the inspection of a roadmaster named by the Department. The instructions given to these roadmasters and contractors are to be found in the appendix. As to bridges, it has been the rule to build them by contract where their building was likely to exceed the sum of \$200 ; this year we followed the same system.

The greater part of the important works have been visited by inspectors from the Department, in some localities we were represented by the Crown Lands Agents. We are thus in a measure enabled to answer for the exactness of the reports transmitted to us by the road conductors.

The remarks which accompany the table indicate as far as possible the progress of colonization and clearing in the neighborhood of the works.

IMMIGRATION.

The Department was represented last winter in Great Britain and Ireland by Mr. James Whyte, at Glasgow, Mr. John H. O'Neil at Dublin and by Mr. W. J. MacAdams, at London. The reports of these gentlemen (to be found in the appendix,) give full statements of their efforts in behalf of the emigration which comes to us from the several localities which they represent. Independently of their efforts in the cause of immigration, they rendered service in making known, by means of the Press, the resources and advantages which the province offers. The Messrs. Allan have just caused to be collected and published in pamphlet form, at their own ex-

pense, letters addressed by Mr. O'Neill to leading news papers in Great Britain and Ireland. The pamphlet thus published is entitled "*Information for intending Emigrants.*" Thousands of copies of this pamphlet is being circulated by their agents.

In France, Mr. Gustave Bossange continues his efforts in behalf of the Province, as agent of the Allan's line at Paris, and agent for the Dominion as well. He was seconded last winter in Alsace and Lorraine by Mr. Ignace Kormann, an Alsacian by birth, resident for the last 20 years at Walkerton, in the county of Bruce (Ontario), who was sent on a mission to his fellow countrymen by the Dominion Government. Desirous of obtaining immigrants from Alsace and Lorraine, we instructed Mr. Kormann to make the special claims of our province known to his countrymen, and beyond a doubt, we are indebted to him for a larger proportion of his fellow countrymen who settled in our midst. He gave account of his work in a most interesting report which he sent in to the Minister for Agriculture of the Dominion, a copy of which he transmitted to me, and which I inserted in the appendix.

The number of immigrants sent by Mr. Bossange for the year 1872-73 is about 1000. It is certainly desirable that a wiser selection should be made in the emigrants from France, but when it is remembered that Mr. Bossange is not in any way paid by our Government, we cannot in reality in any way reproach him. Thanks to his intelligent action and active canvass, at present there is a strong current of emigration from France, which must still increase year by year. Generally Belgian and French emigrants succeed here and are well pleased with our Province, and the correspondence which they maintain with their friends at home contributes greatly to bring the latter to our shores.

For our Belgian emigration we are principally indebted to Mr. Richard Berns, the agent of the Allans line at Antwerp, as well as the authorized agent for the Dominion in Belgium.

A greater number of emigrants from Europe settled in the province this year than the year previous. By uniting the number arrived at Montreal with the number at Quebec, we have a total of 4678 souls arrived here for the year ending 30th June 1873; during the three succeeding months ending 30th September 1873, there arrived 2116 emigrants who also settled in the province, making for the 15 months finishing 1st October a total of 6794. To this we could add the strong current of emigration to us from the United-States. This emigration should it continue as it has set in, will counterbalance the previous emigration from Canada to the United-States.

The tables contained in the reports of Mr. Thom and Mr. Chicoine (to be found in the appendix) set forth in detail the distribution of the emigrants throughout the different counties and principal cities of the Province. Many find places by themselves, but the greater number of emigrants are settled by our agents. The scarcity of workmen during the summer of 1872 and spring of 1873 made this comparatively easy. Those who came amidst us having a trade or a knowledge of any particular industry, or simply as agricultural laborers or operatives, found at once the labor they were in quest of. From the arrival of one set of emigrants to the coming of another, the demand for workers frequently exceeded the supply. Farm hands and servant girls particularly did not arrive as fast as they were required in different sections of the province, though a larger number arrived than in previous years.

Despite our public notices and strictest injunctions to the European agencies, there unfortunately mingles in the emigration to us many who are not of a class easily placed or to be pleased, and these cause to be forgotten at times the benefits which immigration is to us. Our local agents spare no pains to place these unfortunates, and I think I can fairly state that all who have in the least shown a desire to work have been placed in position to earn their daily bread. Properly speaking, loiterers and visionaries are the only persons who have not benefitted by settling in our midst.

Besides their muscles and industries, the emigrants bring with them values, often great enough, in the shape of money, tools, linnens and wearing apparel. It is difficult to state the average per head brought by each emigrant. Many come here with gold; others have bills payable on a Bank in the Province. The agency of Mr. Bossange at Paris is one of those where drafts on the Quebec Bank are given the emigrant. From the 1st January 1873 to the 19th Nov. 1873, the sum of \$35,243 was paid here on the bills drawn by French and Belgian emigrants settled here. The emigrants who come to us from other parts of Europe are not less well provided, but with the exception of those sent to us from Scotland by Mr. Whyte, we lack the means of stating what sums they bring in money, as they have no fixed place like the French emigrants where their money is placed. Some take bills on the Allan Company, others upon Banking houses, while others again bring with them gold which they exchange here. Among this later number are certain well to do families who have bought good estates in the Province.

By referring to the report of Mr. Whyte, our Glasgow Agent, (to be found in the Appendix,) it will be seen that the Immigrants sent by him brought with them money to the amount of £14,500 sterling, and besides

that a company having a capital of £225,000 sterling is formed in Scotland to found a colony on a large scale in the Eastern Townships. This company has commenced its work in the Township of Hampden, in the county of Compton ; already there are settled about fifty families. A small village is already built in the forest near a good water power which will shortly turn the wheels of large saw mills. The village is named after the manager of the company, Mr. Scott ; it is called Scottstown.

A french company, organized with the same object, and upon nearly a similar system, is on the point settling a colony in the Townships of Metgermette and Linière, in the county of Beauce.

Mr. Vannier, who for nearly two years has occupied himself about this settlement, and who has just returned from Europe with the necessary means at his disposal, is actually causing to be built habitations which his settlers will occupy next spring. He calculates upon settling 200 families between this and July next.

The object aimed at by these two companies is to systematize the work of clearing and to make it profitable by preparing for the market, on the spot, all the timber thereon that may be serviceable. For a certain time the Immigrants brought thither by the company, binds himself to work for it, to help to make clearances and build habitations. At the expiration of the time agreed upon, the Immigrant may, if he pleases, settle upon one of the lots cleared by the company, by paying to it the cost of the clearing and the advance made.

This new system of colonization by the emigrants cannot fail of success and good results, if it is continued upon the principles of sound economy and perfect equity towards the settler. It would almost be a return to the old system at the foundation of Canada when the settler had at the outset, to direct and protect him, the wise foresight and intelligently applied capital of the seigneur. The difficulties of clearances by isolated settlers, are of a nature to discourage the strongest wills, and the number of Emigrants who settle upon our wild lands is limited. By forming little colonies that the Emigrant from beyond the ocean may settle on our public lands, and become citizens of the country, by becoming once proprietors of land they come to regard it as if it were their native land ; in this they differ from the transient settler who wherever they go are subject to the fluctuations in the value of land and follow the highest.

At the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, I observed with satisfaction that the Emigrants who had recently arrived in our midst, had in the in-

dustrial department works on exhibition; and in certain branches of local industry, such as carriage making, cabinet work and mechanical industry, a high degree of perfection was noticeable which I was informed was from the hands of recently arrived mechanics from Europe.

During the month of September last, M. Joseph Arch, the President of the Agricultural Laborers Union of England, accompanied by M. Arthur Clayden, one of the consulting committee of the Union, called upon this department to know what advantages our government would offer to farm hands sent thither by him. His intention in visiting America, he said, was to ameliorate the condition of english agricultural laborers, either by sending them to Canada or the United-States in such numbers as to bring about a scarcity of hands at home, which would result in a higher rate of wages to those who remained at home. Without a considerable augmentation in the present wages, the farm hands in England, according to him, are unable to supply to their families the necessaries of life; he belongs to that disinherited class, and is resolved to rehabilitate it, by opening the way to America to its crowded ranks.

M. Arch was received with that respect and consideration due to the representative of an association numbering over 80,000 members. The measures up till that time adopted by the government to favor emigration, and those which they proposed to adopt, were explained to him in all their details. He appeared to be well satisfied with the advantages which were held out to those of the Union who might come amongst us; and in order to facilitate the personal examination which he desired to make in visiting our Province, our agent at Point Lévis, Mr Thom, was placed at his disposal with instructions to him to bring Mr. Arch and Mr. Clayden wherever they wished to go, and to see that all their expenses were paid. They confined their visit to the Eastern Townships, after which they visited the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal. They then passed on to Ontario.

Mr. Thom, in a memorandum which follows his herewith annexed report, gives an account of Mr. Arch's visit to the Eastern Townships. The impression which Mr. Arch has carried away concerning our Province is not so favorable as we might have believed, if we judge by his writings published in the *Leamington Chronicle*, the organ of the Laborers Union of England. The idea of strikes which naturally underlies all laborers unions of that nature was not without, in a certain sense, awakening our caution here. In the writings of Mr. Arch on Canada, it will be observed that the members of the Union would not readily submit to our hours of work during the hay or harvest season. From all this it is easily seen that the understanding could only be come to after mutual concessions. I have

not the slightest doubt, that with the strong common sense which characterizes Mr. Arch, he will advise those members of the union who may come our way to take the Province as it is. And should he in a few years return to visit them, who settle here, he will find them and their children as smiling and as happy as ever they could be in England.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The whole of the details referring to the works executed under the control of the department during the fiscal year, are to be found in the report of the engineer of the department, inserted in the appendix to which I take the liberty of referring Your Excellency.

The works under way on the 30th June last, viz: the temporary Court House, the repairs at Spencer Wood, the wall and railing around the Parliament House, have been all finished. We have done what we could to make Spencer Wood worthy of the Province and its highest dignitary, and we hope we have not fallen too far below the mark. The different Courts are now to be found in the military hospital given to us for a temporary Court House.

Quite recently, the building known as the Jesuits Barracks, in the city of Quebec, have been transferred to the Government of this Province, and I have taken possession of the same. Several plans are under study, the better to make this building suitable for the Civil Service Departments. I shall have the honor, shortly, to submit a plan, which, I hope will permit of all the Departments finding place in this edifice and which will place the archives and public documents in perfect safety.

The whole humbly submitted,

L. ARCHAMBEAULT,
Commissioner.

Department of Agriculture }
and Public Works. }

Québec, 19th Nov. 1873.

R E P O R T

OF THE

Secretary of the Council of Agriculture

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

For the year ending 30th June 1873.

TO THE HONORABLE LOUIS ARCHAMBEAULT, COMMISSIONER OF
AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Commissioner,

I have the honor to transmit to you my yearly report on the deliberations of the Council of Agriculture for the year ending 30th June 1873. I have deemed it advisable to defer until my next annual report my observations on the Provincial Exhibition, in as much as the whole of the financial matters are not yet completely settled.

I have the honor to be,

Mr. Commissioner,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGES LECLÈRE,

Secretary to the Council of Agriculture for the
Province of Quebec.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROVINCE OF
QUEBEC, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1873.

By referring to the votes and deliberations of the Council of Agriculture for the past year, you will be convinced, Mr. Commissioner, that the Council of Agriculture has not been untrue to its mission, and that the Agricultural interests of this Province have not been neglected in its hands. Its attention has especially been directed towards the improvement of our agricultural societies, the advancement of agricultural education and the protection of such of the industrial branches as are more intimately connected with agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

For the first time since its creation, the Council of Agriculture has applied to the Government of this Dominion and requested that the tariff be modified in such a way as to favor the Agriculture of the Country by imposing heavier duties on grains and cattle imported from the United States, and especially that the duties on the cultivation of tobacco in this Country should be abolished. The Council also prayed for further protection and encouragement of sugar, fecula, linen, cordage and woolen stuff establishments and factories, by the abolition of all duties on all the products of that sort manufactured in Canada.

The Federal Government, unable to grant at once all these reforms so materially affecting the public treasury, promised that they would be earnestly considered, and as a forerunner of future favors, a ten years years exemption of duty was liberally extended to a new branch of agricultural pursuits, viz : the manufacture of Beet Sugar.

Every friend and well wisher of agriculture has heard and known of the almost superhuman efforts made by our learned agriculturist, Mr. le Chevalier Bonnemant, for introducing in our midst the cultivation of sugar Beet Roots. This intelligent gentleman spared neither his time nor his own personal money resources, to create, in this country, a Sugar Beet Factory. He was liberally supported in his work by the united Dominion and Provincial governments who caused to be distributed, through the Council of Agriculture of this Province, sugar beet seed to all those who applied for it. This idea of Mr. Bonnemant was at once understood by our farmers, and some of them have actually commenced the cultivation of beets on a large scale, and their success was openly demonstrated at the last Provincial Exhibition, when beautiful specimens of their new enterprise attracted the special attention of visitors. From the informations gathered by myself on this subject, I have no doubt that the cultivation of Beet-root sugar may easily be carried on with succès either as regards the manufacture of

sugar or the feeding of cattle. I had occasion to forward four specimens of sugar Beets reised in four different counties of this Province to the celebrated Dr. Goësmann, Professor of Chemistry of Amherst Agricultural College, near Boston, with a request that they should be analysed by him. From the observations of this learned chemist, it appears that the selected specimens submitted for his examination contain $11\frac{1}{2}$, 10, $10\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 per cent of saccharine matter ; this is already a very satisfactory result if compared with the productive capacity of sugar Beets cultivated in Europe.

As will be seen by the reports of several agricultural societies, the cultivation of grain crops has not proved very profitable to the farmers for many years past. This forline is attributed mainly to the want of a suitable market for the sale of those products, and also to the great difficulty of procuring the requisite number of farm hands. Our farmers ought therefore to select with care such kind of crops only as will require a limited number of farm hands and as will likely ensure for them profitable returns. These favorable conditions are all to be found in the cultivation of sugar beets, if sugar factories can once be firmly established in this country. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bonnemant's efforts in that direction will be ultimately crowned with success.

NATIONAL STUD OF HORSES.

The Council of Agriculture has also had under consideration the establishment of a National Stud of Horses, with the patriotic view of encouraging amongst agricultural classes the rearing of an improved breed of horses. We know through the experience of our Agricultural Societies, the immense good produced by the well selected importations of breeding animals ; and by referring to the numerous Reports transmitted to this office, it will at once be seen that the Societies that have improved breeding animals, are to be found amongst those that have been most persperons. But the same imitiating spirit is not to be found amongst those societies ; the means may be scanty, and a spirit of venture wanting ; seveal fear the risk of importation, and the necessary costs of keeping entailed by the purchase of a stallion. It is for the benefit of the latter societies that the Council took up the question of the creation of a " National Stud of Horses." By encouraging the establishment of a Stud of Horses, the Council imposed, amongst other conditions, that of tendering first the use of the imported stallions to the Agricultural Society bidding the highest for the same. Thus was a noble emulation stimulated amongst the Agricultural Societies, which had the privilege of selecting from five or six different breeds the special breed most acceptable the their members, and at a price considerably under the importation price.

At one of the Sittings of the Council, M. le Chevalier E. Bonnemant, to whom this happy idea of a National Stud of Horses is due, was invited to give a few explanations on the subject, and with that easy fluency of language for which he is noted, he strongly and clearly pointed out the immense benefits likely to accrue to this country from the creation of a National Stud of Horses. He went

over the whole question in a masterly manner, shewing the incalculable benefits derived in France from the Studs of Horses, and in a short but lucid statement of his views, he indicated the manner in which a Stud of Horses should be established in Canada ; he insisted upon the careful selections to be made, the care required for the keeping and feeding of the animals, and demonstrated the sure and profitable result of a properly conducted establishment of the kind. The Council was favorably impressed with those views of Mr. Bonnemant, and a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to him and duly recorded in the minutes.

But whilst acknowledging the utility and even the necessity of a Stud of horses, the Council did not feel in a position to take the lead in this new project, and under those circumstances, the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture was applied to with a request that he would be pleased to use his influence with the government for the establishment of a National Stud of Horses. This recommendation of the Council was kindly entertained by the government who not only looked upon the scheme with favor, but promised, on certain terms, that a subsidy would be provided for the support of a Stud of Horses.

The aid of government once secured, a company (limited) was soon formed for the establishment of a Stud of Horses in Montréal or its environs. This company, I am happy to state, comprises the names of the most influential French and English capitalists of the city of Montreal. Several of our agricultural societies have taken shares in this national enterprise. This company is now a corporate body ; a sufficient capital for the purchase and keeping of 15 stallions has been subscribed, and will be completely paid up before the end of the present year, and in all probability, we will have the advantage of seeing in our midst this national Stud of Horses, destined to be a source of considerable utility and profit for all.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Being thus encouraged and supported by the good will of the government ; it occurred to the Council that supplementary appropriation might be asked for the special purpose of importing a Stone Breaker and Mechanical Roller for the grading and perfecting of macadamised roads. The government of this province, with a conviction that it would be the means of rendering an immense service to the agricultural classes, if easy ways of communication were created between the country and the great centres of population, thus procuring a sure and easily reached market for all products of the farm, took this new scheme under its protection, and caused Parliament to vote of \$5,000 to be applied to the purchase of a stone breaker and Mechanical Roller.

Visitors at the last Exhibition may have seen those two machines at practical work and must have been convinced of the very great service they are sure to render to all classes of the community.

Those machines may be used by the different municipalities on their applying to the Departement of Agriculture when the conditions will be made known.

The Council of Agriculture may, therefore, feel well satisfied with the favors so far received from the Government, and convinced that it affords, in fact, the most influential means of intercourse between the agricultural class whereof it is the Representative, and the Government of this Province which has given most tangible proofs of its good will for all that is connected with agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

The Council has also bestowed great attention to the well being of Agricultural Societies, by enacting certain prescriptions calculated to reach either end. Those obligations are not always well understood by certain Agricultural Societies that forget, in creating Agricultural Societies, the government's object was to improve the condition of the Agricultural classes by the introduction into the mode of cultivation, of such improvements as were likely to secure to them a higher reward for their labor and vested capital. It is certain that it never was intended by the Government that Agricultural Societies should become a source of recreation, and that the Exhibitions, should be considered in the light of mere Holiday gatherings. This is a great mistake. The first and foremost conditions in the institution of these societies, was that the improvement of agriculture should be their sole aim, and that is the only reason of the annual appropriation allotted the them.

I will not again enter into the historical narrative of the Agricultural Societies; this has been already done in the previous report I have had the honor to submit to you; nor shall I give my own impressions as to whether our Agricultural Societies have been all what they were expected to be, or have had the result they were called upon to produce; I shall merely state that these societies have really been the cause of numerous improvements. And I have no hesitation in affirming that to their beneficent influence may be attributed the whole progress visible in the cultivation of land and breeding of stock in this country. It is through them that stock has been increased and improved; that the importation and manufacture of improved Instruments and tools have been encouraged and stimulated; that higher prices have been secured for farm products; and in fine that all improvements in agriculture and their profitable results have been realised which would have remained profitless otherwise had they been left to private enterprise or to private means or to other agents. Like unto all human institutions, these societies are susceptible of improvement and perfectibility, and this the great towards which the efforts of the council of agriculture are constantly directed.

REGIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

I abstain from any analysis of the Official Reports annually transmitted to this office by agricultural societies; this work has been performed by Mr. Bernard who was allowed to peruse them; my remarks would therefore be a repetition of that gentleman's own observations. I beg leave, however, to call your attention to the excellent Report of the Agricultural Society of the county of Chambly. It will be seen that that Society, besides its county exhibition,

has held a regional exhibition, in which the four societies of Chambly, Laprairie, Verchères No. 1 and Verchères No. 2 were represented. I am happy to state, in connection with this fact, that to two of the members of this council, is due the honor of having organised this regional exhibition. Let us hope that following the exemple of the Montarville Division, other electoral divisions will agree amongst themselves to favor and forward these regional gatherings. It seems to be that this mode of regional exhibitions should be extensively adopted throughout the province, and there is no reason to believe that they would not be as successful here as they have been for a long period of years in France. The experiment now had in the Montarville division and which had been previously attempted by the united societies of Beauharnois, Huntingdon and Chateauguay, is a convincing proof of the benefits conferred by these regional exhibitions, for they are positively amongst those who have shewn the greatest progress.

At all events, this question of regional exhibitions deserves the earnest consideration of the Council of Agriculture. The time has now arrived, perhaps, when these kinds of exhibitions should be generalized by making them obligatory for the agricultural societies, — perhaps also, it might be advisable to wait until those societies have a better and clearer sense of their importance and utility, and adopt them of their own free will and action. Both the government and the Council of Agriculture will see with pleasure, I am sure, every attempt of agricultural societies to reach this much desired object.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

By referring to the proceedings of the Council of Agriculture, you will perceive, Mr. Commissioner, that the question of agricultural education was not forgotten. In my previous report, I had the honor to call your attention on this important matter; it is not therefore my intention to repeat what I then stated; besides, the report of the agricultural school of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière and another of the agricultural school of L'Assomption will supply a few informations in reference to the progress made by those two institutions.

I am bound to record in this place an honorable mention of the Veterinary School which, thanks to the liberality of the Council of Agriculture, has been placed on such a favorable footing that very little is now required to make it almost perfect. Its reputation as a practical school has reached the United States, and american pupils are beginning to frequent it. True it is that nothing was neglected on the part of the Council of Agriculture to aid and support the efforts of the learned Professor McEachran who is at the head of this Institution. And but recently, that school was endowed by the Council with magnificent anatomical charts which are the means of making the study of anatomy an easier and more agreeable task. The School is the only one of its kind whose diplomas are acknowledged by the Universities of Dublin and Glasgow and that is, in this country, connected by affiliation with McGill University. Great credit is therefore due to Professor McEachran whose energy and sound sense have caused the existing pre-

judices against the practice of this important art, to disappear, by shewing that, in order to be successful in the exercise of veterinary art, quackery must recede before true science.

I beg likewise to direct your attention to the report herein annexed of the Committee to whom the question of the establishment of a College of Agriculture at Compton for the instruction of english farmers' sons, had been submitted.

The chief promoters of this enterprise, to the number of twenty-six, had organized into an association for the creation of this School, and an agreement to that effect was signed by them. Under those circumstances, the Council of Agriculture, believing that all impediments and difficulties had been removed and that this project would soon be carried out, adopted a resolution to the effect that the annual grant voted in favor of this college should be allowed, less the \$800 voted to come to the aid of this College, and to complete all arrangements, that the \$600 voted for Bursaries should also be payable.

But unfortunately, when the time came for the execution of this project, opinions disagreed; a few held that it was impossible to begin the works with a less amount than *fifty thousand dollars*; others were of opinion that they could be easily undertaken with a sixth part of that sum. Then it was that the Committee on Education proceeded to Compton to form a correct idea of the position of affairs, and as you will perceive by that Committee's report, that association was offered easy and liberal terms based upon its own calculation. I regret to state that notwithstanding these good dispositions of the Council, the scheme failed entirely, the members of the said association having thought fit to decline the conditions imposed by the Council.

Such is, in a few words, Mr. Commissioner, the summary of the operations of the Council of Agriculture during year now last past. I trust that the agricultural class especially will acknowledge and appreciate the unceasing efforts made by the Council of Agriculture for the improvement of its condition in laboring to teach its members the great art of cultivating the soil of our country. If sometimes certain rules are prescribed by the Council which are not always in accord with the views of our farmers, they may rest assured nevertheless, that the Council is ever actuated by a keen sense of its duties, and that it will always labor for the advancement and progress of their intellectual welfare, without losing sight of all that may tend also to the improvement of their material or physical condition.

The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted,

GEORGE LECLÈRE

Secretary to the Council of Agriculture for the
Province of Quebec.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montréal, 19th June 1872.

Present :—The Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture, MM. Blackwood, Browning, Cassavant, DeBlois, Faribault, Gaudet, Joly, Lovesque, Massue, Marsan, Ross and Sommerville.

The Chairman being in his seat, the proceedings of the last meeting were read by the Secretary and confirmed.

*Read :—*A petition from the inhabitants of Island of Orleans, county of Montmorency, for leave to form a second society in that county.

*Resolved :—*That in view of the peculiar position of the inhabitants of the Island of Orleans, the number of parishes contained in that Island and the difficulty of communication with the main land, the Council of Agriculture, taking the extent of the county into consideration, grants the division requested by the aforesaid petition.

MM. Browning and Massue report that the account books of the Secretary-Treasurer have been examined by them and found to be correct.

Moved by Mr. Browning, seconded by Mr. Blackwood :

That all agricultural societies, in obedience, to the By Law of the March 8th last, shall hold an exhibition of cattle, dairy products and domestic manufacture, or apply their funds to the purchase of select breeding stock, be permitted to hold a competition of standing crops, provided the said competition shall in no way interfere with the general exhibition already prescribed.—Adopted.

Moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Browning :

That, in view of the unfortunate position of the inhabitants of the counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay, the agricultural societies of the said counties, be authorized to apply the amount of the grant to which they are entitled in any manner which in their opinion, shall be most conducive to the efficient aid and support of the settlers.—Adopted.

*Read :—*Petitions from the counties of Chambly, Verchères and Laprairie, praying that a certain sum be allotted to them by the Council, as an encouragement and incentive, said sum to be distributed as prizes at the competition of those three counties, which will be held in the course of next fall.—Adopted.

Moved by M. Browning, seconded by M. Ross :

That whereas the Montarville division was foremost in taking the initiative for the organisation of a regional competition, ten silver medals and twenty bronze medals be placed of their disposal to be, as it thinks proper, awarded during its next regional competition which will be held during the course of next Fall.—Adopted.

Moved by M. Massue, seconded by M. Somerville :

That the committee originally charged with visiting Agricultural Schools be now instigated to visit them again and to report thereon between this date and the 1st of November next.—Adopted.

Read.—A petition from members of the Agricultural Society of Shefford, praying for certain amendments in the general regulations of Agricultural Societies.

Moved by M. Browning, seconded by M. Massue :

That a committee to consist of MM. Levesque, Benoit and Blackwood be named to examine and study the present regulations in force for the competition of the best kept farms, with instructions to report on the working thereof at the next regular meeting of this council.—Adopted.

Moved by M. Benoit, seconded by M. Massue.

That the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, do humbly request that the Hon. Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada, will be pleased to take the initiative of an exhibition of the whole Dominion, in the Autumn of 1873, said exhibition to be held in the City presenting the best inducements for that purpose ; and that a copy of the present resolution be transmitted to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion.

Moved by Mr. Casavant :

That it is desirable that the County and District Exhibitions should take place, for the future, in the same year as that of the Provincial Exhibition.

The debate on the said motion is postponed until the next meeting of the Council.

Resolved.—That it is admitted by this Council that a good journal of agriculture with the largest possible circulation, would produce excellent results, but that the Council of Agriculture has not just now sufficient available funds at its command to encourage the enterprise, and secure the firm standing and efficiency of such journal.

Read.—A letter from Mr. Desnoyers, Secretary of Catholic Schools Commissioners, inviting the members of the Council of Agriculture to attend the inauguration of the Catholic Commercial Academy of Montreal.

And the Council adjourned.

(By order)

GEORGE LECLÈRE,
Secretary.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Quebec, 13th November 1872.

PRESENT :—The Honorable Louis Archambault, Beaubien, Chauveau, Price, Ross ; Mrs. Benoit, Blackwood, Browning, Casavant, Faribault, Gaudet, Gray, Joly, Lesvesque, Marsan, Somerville, Revd. Mr. Tassé.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, it was moved by Hon. L. Archambault, seconded by Mr. Casavant :

That Mr. Joly be re-elected President, and Mr. Somerville, Vice President of the Council of Agriculture, for the ensuing year.

(Unanimously adopted.)

Read.—A Report of the Agricultural School of L'Assomption.

The consideration of the above Report is referred to the Committee on agricultural education.

Mr. le Comte d'Arschat being introduced, a petition is read by him praying for pecuniary aid to his manufacture of the fecula of potatoes.

After some debate on this question the Council adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

EVERING SITTING, (7 P. M.)

Present :—The Honorable L. Archambault, Chauveau, Ross ; and MM. Benoit, Beaubien, Blackwood, Casavant, Faribault, Massue, Somerville, and Tassé.

Read :—A Petition from the Inhabitants of the County of Dorchester, praying to be allowed to form a second Agricultural Society in that County :

The Secretary is instructed to transmit a copy of the said Petition to the present existing Society, and to request it to state any reasons which it might adduce against the formation of this second Society.

Moved by Mr. Massue, second by Mr. Levesque :

That it is with the deepest regret that this Council has learned the death of Major T. E. Campbell, that staunch and devoted friend to the Agricultural cause, and that this Council would avail itself of this first opportunity offered, to convey to his family its sentiments of condolence as well as the expression of their vividly felt sympathies.—Adopted.

Read :—A Petition of Dr. Charbonneau, praying for an allowance of \$400, for his services as Professor of the Veterinary School of L'Assomption.

Moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Beaubien :

That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Agricultural Schools.—Adopted.

Moved by Mr. L. Beaubien, seconded by Mr. Ross :

That Mr. le Chevalier Bonnement be now heard upon the question of the Establishment of a National Stud of Horses in the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Bonnement being introduced, gave long and interesting details on the extraordinary benefits likely to accrue from the Establishment of a "National Stud of Horses" in the Province of Quebec; and submitted to the Council a paper embodying his views on the mode of establishing the said Stud in this Province, whereupon it was.

Moved by Mr. L. Beaubien, seconded by Mr. Somerville :

That a Committee be named from amongst the members composing the Council of Agriculture, with instructions to prepare a Petition to the Legislature praying that it may be pleased to grant a sufficient sum to secure the formation of a "National Stud of Horses" in this Province.—Adopted.

Moved by Mr. L. Beaubien, seconded by Mr. Somerville :

That the Representatives of the Press be admitted to the meeting of this

Council and that public notice of the present motion be inserted in the newspapers previous to those meetings.—Adopted.

Moved by M. Ross, seconded by M. L. Beaubien.

That the most sincere thanks of this Council are due and tendered to Mr. le Chevalier Bonnemant for the useful and practical suggestions he has been please to make to this Council in reference to the establishment of a "National Stud of Horses" in the Province of Quebec.—Adopted.

Whereas the grant allowed to the Council of Agriculture can only be made efficient through a constant supervision if its expenditure according to all the regulations of this Council, it is

Moved by Mr. Casavant, seconded by Mr. Benoit :

That it be resolved, that MM. Tassé, Somerville, Massue, Beaubien, Browning et Casavant be an Executif Committee of the Council of Agriculture to see to the proper execution of all mesures passed by this Council and that the said Committee be also instructed to prepare in advance the measures to be submitted to this Council; the said Committee to meet as often as necessary at the place selected by it.—Adopted.

Moved by M. Benoit, seconded by M. Massue :

That, whereas, it is considered that macadamised Roads are absolutely necessary to insure the progress of Agriculture in this Province, it be

Resolved : That this Council respectfully prays that the government, until the necessary appropriation for that purpose is granted, be pleased to cause a law to be passed authorising the said Council to purchase the best stone breaker known up to this day, to place the same at the disposal of macadam Companies, on such conditions as government will determine in reference to the use and keeping in repairs of this machine, and to the simple refunding of its expenditure.

Adopted and refered to the same Committee as that for the "Stud of Horses."

Moved by Mr. Levesque, seconded by Mr. Faribault :

That a requisition be made to the government by this Council for an annual appropriation of \$5,000, to enable the said Council to offer prizes for the best kept farms in each Parish of this Province.—Adopted.

Moved by Mr. Tassé, seconded by Mr. Marsan :

That the Provincial Government be petitioned to come to the aid to all Industrial establishment whose raw materials consist in agricultural products, such as Fecula Sugar &c., factories; that the Federal Legislature be also petitioned to so modify the tarif as to protect and favor the agricultural interest of this county, by imposing, for instance, tolerably high duties on grain and cattle coming from the United States, and especially by the abolition of the duty on tobacco grown in this Country ;—that the legislature be asked to encourage and favor the Establishment of Sugar, Fecula, linen, cordage, woollen cloths manufactures, by exempting from duty all products of that kind manufactured in this Country, and in imposing double duties or at sufficiently high duties on the same products coming from foreign parts and even from the British Isles; and with that the government will guarantee that this new tariff shall be maintained during ten years at least.—Adopted.

Moved by Mr. Benoit, seconded by Mr. Casavant :

That a petition be addressed to the Federal Government on behalf of the

Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, praying that a delegate or Commissioner be deputed to attend the Universal Exhibition at Vienna as the representative of this province.—Adopted.

The Council adjourned until to morrow the 14th day of November, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

SITTING OF (9 O'CLOCK, A. M.)

The same members being present, the secretary proceeded to read the report of the committee of enquiry into the propability of establishing an Agricultural School at Compton.

Moved by Mr. Casavant, seconded by Mr. Gaudet :

That the Report of the said Committee be adopted, and that when it will have been proved to the satisfaction of this Council by the association of the Agricultural College of Compton : 1st that the association is in possession of sufficient ready funds for the Establishment of the College in the proportions which have been deemed necessary by this Council, and as mentioned in its Report submitted this day, and which would entail an expenditure of \$18,000 for the 1st year, and 2nd. that it has obtained from the Municipal Council of Compton such further postponement to the opening of the College as will afford sufficient time for all necessary preparations—then the Council shall hand over to the Association of the Agricultural College of Compton the annual grant allowed to Agricultural Colleges together with the interest on the same from 1st. March 1871, on condition that the association shall mortgage to the extent of \$5,000 for the benefit of the Council of Agriculture, the buildings and farms of the College, in order that the public may be given all the security that the Council of Agriculture has a right to exact.—Adopted.

Moved by Mr. L. Beaubien, seconded by M. Massue :

That the President of the Council be requested to confer with the Honorable Minister of Public Education, with a view of praying that Honorable official to order the distribution amongst the primary schools of the Country, as school books, small treatises on Agriculture suitable to the understanding of the pupils, and especially Dr. Larue's "Petit Manuel d'Agriculture."—Adopted.

Mr. Benoit moved seconded by Mr. Massue :

That it is desirable that all sorts of manure and improvements whatsoever destined for the amelioration of the soil, should be allowed free passage through all toll-gates on macadamised, planked and other Roads ; and that the Government be respectfully petitioned to enact a law for that purpose.—Adopted.

Moved by Mr. L. Beaubien, seconded by Mr. Lévesque :

That a sum of 30 cents be retained by the Council out of the subscription of each member of Agricultural Associations, for the purpose, of enabling the said Council to issue an Illustrated Agricultural Journal in both the french and English languages ; that a copy of the Journal be addressed and supplied to each individual member of Agricultural Associations.—Adopted.

Moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Gaudet :

That conformably to the preceding Resolution, the Executive Committee named by this Council be instructed to ask for tenders for the printing of an Illustrated Agricultural Journal, and to report on the said tenders at the next meeting of the Council.—Adopted.

Mr. L. Beaubien moved, seconded by Mr. Levesque :

That the Provincial Exhibition be held, next year, in Montreal, provided the Corporation of that City shall grant to the Council of Agriculture a sum of \$5,000, for the purposes of the Exhibition ; that the time and date be fixed upon by the Executive Committee so soon after the City of Montreal shall have appropriated the said \$5,000 as aforesaid ; and that the usual advertisements in reference to the exhibition be made, published and placarded immediately after the said decision.—Adopted.

Moved by M. Massue, seconded by Mr. Levesque :

That it is expedient that the products of the Province of Quebec be represented at the Vienna Exhibition, and that a Committee consisting of Mrs. Joly, Massue and Archambault be appointed and instructed to ascertain what measures the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion, will be pleased to take with a view to enable our farmers to exhibit their products in Vienna.—Adopted.

Moved by Mr. Benoit, seconded by Mr. Casavant :

That the Federal Government be petitioned on behalf of the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec, to take the necessary steps for the delegation of a Commissioner to the universal Exhibition at Vienna, as the Representative of the Industrial and Agricultural interests of the Dominion.—Adopted.

Moved by Mr. L. Beaubien, seconded by Mr. Somerville :

That the use of the grounds of the Agricultural Council of Montreal be granted to the Ayshire Herd Book Committee for the Annual public meeting which it is the intention of that Committee to hold for the sale of thorough Bred animals only. But the said Committee shall be bound not to interfere in any manner with the Exhibitions held by this Council, and to repair all damage or injury to the grounds and appurtenances, and to occupy the grounds for the period of three days only, and after due notice being given thereof to the secretary of the Council.—Adopted.

Read, the report of the Committee appointed for the revision of the Rules and Regulations concerning the best kept farms. The said report is adopted, and the secretary is instructed to have the same printed as amended and distributed among the agricultural associations.

Moved by Mr. Levesque, seconded by Mr. Blackwood.

That the petition of the inhabitants of the District of Bedford already filed praying to be allowed to make their own regulations for the best kept farms, with the immunities of clause XVth of the Rules of this Council, be granted for the ensuing year.—Adopted.

Moved by Mr. Tassé, seconded by Mr. Levesque.

That the Resolution of this Council, of date October 26th be amended by substituting the word "shall" for that of "may," so as to render the competition of Parishes obligatory.—Adopted.

By order,

GEORGE LECLERC.

Secretary.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal, 3rd March 1873.

PRESENT :—The Hon. J. O. Beaubien; Mrs. L. Beaubien, Benoit, Browning, Blackwood, Faribault, Gaudet, Levesque, Marsan, Massue, Somerville and Revd. Mr. Tassé.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The secretary read a letter from Mr. Joly who states that he cannot attend the meetings before the fourth instant.

Read.—A Resolution of the provisional directors of the Agricultural School of Compton, whereby the Council is informed that the conditions imposed by Resolution of Council of November 14th 1872, cannot be accepted by them.

Read.—That the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture and the President of the Council be requested to prepare and submit to the Federal Parliament a Petition based on Revd. Mr. Tassé's motion of November 14th 1872.

Reading of the proceedings of the Executive Committee.

The consideration of the said Report is postponed until to-morrow.

Reading of petitions of the Agricultural Societies of Beauce, Chambly, Champlain, Charlevoix No. 2, Drummond No. 2, Huntingdon Nos. 1 and 2, Levis and Ottawa No. 2. St. Hyacinthe, Richelieu, Richmond and Yamaska, praying to be exempt from the competition on the best kept farms, for reasons therein mentioned; also reading of a petition from the inhabitants of a portion of the County of Dorchester, praying that they be allowed to form a second Agricultural Society in that County.

Moved by Mr. Marsan, seconded by Mr. Blackwood:

That all petitions from Agricultural Societies praying for certain changes in the *Programme* of the present year; and also the Petition of the inhabitants of the County of Dorchester be referred to the Executive Committee.—Adopted.

Moved by the Hon. J. O. Beaubien, seconded by M. Levesque:

That that part of the Report of the Executive Committee in which it is asked that all motions liable to affect the direction or management of the Agricultural Societies be referred to the Executive Committee—be adopted.—Adopted.

And the Council adjourned until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Tuesday, 4th March, 1873, 10 A. M.

The same members being present, the secretary read the Report of the Executive Committee on the various petitions submitted to it.

Moved by Mr. L. Levesque, seconded by the Hon. J. O. Beaubien:

That the Report of the Executive Committee be so amended as that the conclusions of the petition of the County of Joliette be granted, on that society depositing the amount destined for the purchase of a stallion into the hands of the Council; and that the said amount be retained out of the Government grant as a guarantee of the good faith of the said society, and be paid only upon the production of a certificate of purchase.

The question being put on the said motion, it was adopted on the following division:

Yeas:—The Hon. J. O. Beaubien ; Mrs. Blackwood, Benoit, Faribault, Levesque and Marsan (6).

Nays:—Mrs. L. Beaubien, Browning and Tassé (3).

Moved by Mr. Benoit, seconded by Mr. Faribault :

That the Report of the Executive Committee be amended in a similar manner in reference to the Petition of the County of Chambly.—Adopted on the same division.

Moved by the Hon. J. O. Beaubien, seconded by Mr. Marsan :

That the Report of the Executive Committee be likewise amended in a similar manner with reference to the Petition of the Agricultural Society No. 2 of Charlevoix.—Adopted on the same division.

The decision of the Executive Committee is confirmed by the Council as regards the petitions of the agricultural societies of Richmond, Drummond No. 2, Ottawa No. 2, Huntingdon Nos. 1 and 2. Those societies are therefore exempt from the obligation of holding a competition on the best cultivated farms, owing to the peculiar nature of the ground in those Counties which is in no way adapted to competitions of that kind.

The decision of the Executive Committee is confirmed by the Council, in reference to the petitions of the Agricultural Societies of Beauce, Champlain, Levis, St. Hyacinthe and Yamaska—those societies cannot be exempt from the holding of a competition of the best kept farms.

The Secretary continues the reading of the Report of the deliberations of the Executive Committee, and after a few alterations, the Hon. Mr. Beaubien moved, seconded by Mr. Levesque :

That the Report of the Executive Committee, as amended, be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Faribault, seconded by Mr. Blackwood :

That conformably to the request of the Executive Committee, the only standing Committees for the future, shall be ; the Executive Committee, the Exhibition Committee and the Committee on Agricultural Schools, dated 12th October 1869.

And the Council adjourned at 1.30 p. m.

AFTERNOON MEETING, 1.30 P. M.

The same members being present, the Secretary read the Resolution of the Executive Committee on the matter of an agricultural journal, and after debate thereon, it was,

Resolved,—That the interpretation of clauses 5 and 7 of section 36th Vic., chap. XV, be submitted to the law officers of the Crown, for their opinion as to whether the Council of Agriculture is empowered to settle and determine the expenditure of all the funds belonging to the County Agricultural Societies, or whether its control can be exercised, only as regards one-third of the Government subsidy for special purposes as indicated in clause 5 ; and that in case the answer should be that the Council is empowered to direct the mode of expenditure of all funds, that the Executive Committee may take action on the Resolution of Council, of date 14th November 1872, concerning the establishment of agricultural journal, and report at the next meeting of the Council.—Carried.

Submitted the Report of the Agricultural Society of Ste. Anne ; the said Report is referred to the School Committee.

Submitted—the various treatises on agriculture forwarded to the office of the Council conformably to an advertisement inserted in several newspapers offering a reward of \$300 and a gold medal for the best treatise on practical agriculture, etc., according to the resolution of this Council of date 27th October 1870

Moved by M. Massue, seconded by M. Browning, that MM. Tassé, Lévesque, Casavant and Blackwood be a Committee for the examination of the various treatises on agriculture forwarded to the Council agreeably to certain advertisements inserted in the newspapers—with instructions to report thereon.—Carried.

Moved by M. Browning, seconded by M. Tassé :

That the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture be requested to nominate, at as early a date as possible, the members of the Council of Arts and Manufactures, the said immediate appointments being absolutely required for the completion of the organisation of the next Provincial Exhibition.—Carried.

The decision of the Executive Committee is confirmed by the Council, recommending that the petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Dorchester who prayed to be allowed to form a second Agricultural Society in that county be sent back to the said petitioners with the request to place at the end of the names of subscribers, the location and name of the township where they reside.

(Confirmed),

H. G. JOLY, Président.

GEORGE LECLÈRE, Secrétaire.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal, 3rd June 1873.

PRESENT :—The Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works : Hon. J. J. Ross, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hon. J. O. Beaubien ; MM. L. Beaubien, Blackwood, Browning, Casavant, Faribault, Gaudet, Gauvreau, Joly, Lévesque Marsan, Revd. F. Pilote, Somerville, and Revd. M. Tassé.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Reading by the Secretary of the legal opinion of the Hon. Attorney General Irving on the interpretation of certain clauses of the Statute conferring upon the Council the right to prescribe to the Agricultural Societies the mode of appropriating a certain amount of their grant.

It was Resolved to confer again with the Hon. Attorney General in reference to the interpretation of clauses 5 and 9th of chap 15, 32 Vic., and submit the following question for his opinion thereon.

Question. Are we to understand by the clause aforesaid, that power is granted to the Council of Agriculture to cause Agricultural Societies to organise competitions for standing crops, competitions for the best cultivated farms, ploughing matches ; to determine the mode, time and conditions thereof ; name the prizes and whilst this clause of the statute is carried out through ; the interference of the Council, is the Council also empowered by virtue of clause 5, to prescribe to the Agricultural Societies that one third of their share in the grant shall be applied to a special branch of Agricultural or Industrial enterprise, or to agricultural education, according to an amendment to the said clause 5 passed in 1872 ?

The following Report of the Executive Committee was then read :

Executif Committee, Montreal, 2nd june 1873.

Brésents : MM. Beaubien, Massue, Browning, Somerville and Rev. Mr. Tassé.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Reading of the Attorney General's opinion on the question submitted to him in reference to the power of the Council to prescribe what amount of money Agricultural Societies shall be allowed to spend.

Resolved, That having taken the attorney General's letter into consideration the Executive Committee deem it unadvisable to proceed any further with the question of an Agricultural journal.

A letter was read from Mr. Pell, Secretary to the Agricultural and horticultural society, praying that the said society be allowed to erase from its list of prizes those generally offered for agricultural products, because prizes for the same are offered by the Council in their Provincial Exhibition, carried.

Reading of petition of the Agricultural Society of Chateauguay, praying to be allowed to hold, besides the Competition of farms, a competition for cattle.

The said petition was granted on the express condition that the competition of farms shall take place according to the programme of the Council.

The Agricultural Society of Berthier prays for exemption from the competition of parishes, on the ground that it owes the purchase price of a stallion, and that the flood of last spring has so injured the soil that these competitions have become impracticable.

The Committee do not deem it advisable to grant the prayer of the said petition, the grounds thereof being found insufficient.

The Agricultural Society of Wolfe No. 2, prays for exemption from the competition of the best kept farms. The Committee is unfavourable to the petitioners the society having not thought fit to adduce any reasons in support of its request.

The Agricultural Society of Stanstead prays for exemption from the competition of farms, because it is believed that these competitions are too frequent and do not answer the views of its directors. These reasons being, in the opinion of the committee, of no value, the petition is rejected.

The Agricultural Society of Beauharnois states that, owing to its last importation from England, it is indebted to the amount of \$1,484, and prays therefore for exemption from competition of farms for the county and parishes.

Moved by Mr. Browning, seconded by Mr. Somerville :

That the petition of the Agricultural Society of the county of Beauharnois for exemption from the competition of farms for the present year owing to its being indebted to the amount of \$1,484 through its importation last fall of a thorough-breed english station be granted.

Whilst recommending the granting of the said petition, the executive committee would record again its disapproval of any exemption unless in cases where competitions have become an impossibility owing to the conformation or nature of the ground or to other causes of a similar nature; but at the same time, the committee feel bound to grant the present petition, the council having already at their last sitting, and against the advice of the committee, granted the petition of the association of the county of Joliette and to others and although they had not yet imported but only intended to import.—Carried.

Reading of a petition of the inhabitants of a certain portion of the county of Pontiac, praying to be allowed to form a second society in that county.

The committee cannot recommend that this petition be granted, because the division as requested would certainly be defective in more ways than one, and especially as regards the distribution of the population in that county.

Petition of the inhabitants of a portion of the county of Dorchester, praying to be allowed to form a second agricultural society in that county.

The Committee are of opinion that this Petition should be rejected, as the portion intended to be included within the new division does not yet possess a sufficient dense population to justify the Council to give the same encouragement to that portion of the County as given to the other portion whose population is more numerous and where, Agriculture, owing to the exhaustion of the soil through long years of cultivation, required encouragement for its improvement.

And the committee adjourned.

(Signed,) LOUIS BEAUBIEN,
President.

The decision of the Committee is confirmed by the Council as regards the Agricultural Societies of Montreal and Chateauguy.

Moved by Mr. Levesque, seconded by Mr. Casavant :

That with reference to the petition of the association of Beauharnois, the report of the Committee be amended so as to exempt for the present year the county of Beauharnois from the competition of parishes for the best cultivated farms and standing crops only, the county of Beauharnois remaining bound to hold the county competition.—Carried on division.

Moved by Hon. J. J. Ross, seconded by Mr. Gaudet :

That Agricultural Societies be empowered to name one, two or three judges to visit the best cultivated farms and standing crops.

This question is referred to the Executive Committee with request to report thereon.

With reference to the county of Berthier, it was moved by Mr. Levesque, seconded by the Hon. J. J. Ross :

That the report of the Executive Committee be so amended as to exempt the Agricultural Society of Berthier from the obligation of holding a competition of the best cultivated farms in the parishes, for the reasons mentioned in the petition of the said county.—Carried.

The secretary is instructed to write to the several societies exempted, for the present year, from holding competitions of the best cultivated farms, that this exemption is valid for the present year only, and that the council is in no way bound thereby for the future. And also to write to the societies of Stanstead and Wolfe No. 2, requesting them to transmit at once the reasons for which they claim an exemption from holding competitions of the best cultivated farms; and if the reasons adduced are similar to those of the Richmond, Drummond and other societies, that the secretary be authorized to grant, for the present year only, the exemption claimed.

And the Council adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SITTING. 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

The same members being present, the Secretary reads the following report of the Executive Committee on Mr. Ross' motion. The Executive Committee are of opinion that it would not be safe to allow Agricultural Societies to select less than three judges in competitions for farms and standing crops, partiality otherwise would be easy or rather suspicion of partiality might be too easily aroused.

(Signed,) LOUIS BEAUBIEN,
Président.

Moved by Mr. L. Beaubien, seconded by Mr. Levesque :

That the report of the Executive Committee be adopted.

The question being put on the said motion, it was carried in the affirmative on the following division :

YEAS :—MM. Archambault, J. O. Beaubien, Browning, L. Beaubien, Casavant, Faribault, Gray, Lévesque, Marsan, Massue, Pilote, Sommerville et Tassé (13).

NOYS :—MM. Blackwood, Gaudet, Gauvreau and Ross (4).

Resolved :—That all petitions, motions or resolutions to be submitted to the Council of Agriculture be transmitted a few days before the meetings to the Secretary who shall place them before the Executive Committee for their report thereon to Council.—Carried.

The Committee submits a report of all their proceedings to date.

Moved by Mr. Gauvreau, seconded by Mr. Marsan :

That the proceedings and operations of the Exhibition Committee be approved and confirmed.—Carried.

Moved by Hon. Mr. Archambault, seconded by Mr. Lévesque :

That MM. Browning and Massue be named auditors for the examination and audit of the Secretary's accounts.—Carried.

Resolved :—That the next regular meeting of the Council be held on the first wednesday of October, but that the Council shall meet during the Exhibition from the first day thereof and at any time during said Exhibition as may be thought expedient.

And the Council adjourned.

A. SOMMERVILLE.

TO THE COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Committee to which was referred the question of the projected Agricultural Collège at Compton, have the honor to report :

The difficulties by which the nomination in this county was surrounded were due to a misunderstanding as to the proportions to be given to the new institution.

The chief promoters of that enterprise, to the number of twenty-six, had organized themselves into an association, and an agreement to that effect had been prepared and signed by them on the 11th february 1871.

The greatest unanimity prevailed amongst them when the Council of Agriculture unanimously adopted on the first of March 1871, the following resolution :

"Whereas the Directors of the Agricultural School of Compton have demonstrated satisfactorily to this Council that they were ready to begin their operations, it is resolved : that the annual grant voted in favor of that College (less the \$800 payable by the government) be payable at once, beginning from the first March 1871 ; and that the \$600 voted for bursaries be also payable during the present year, although the number of pupils agreed upon (20) is not yet filled up with a view to aid the Agricultural College in the completion of its arrangements."

Thus encouraged, the association was desirous of setting to work at once ; when the time came for executing what had hitherto been a mere scheme, differences of opinions arose, which may be enumerated as follows :

On the one hand, it is maintained that it is a waste of public and private funds, without the least prospective chance of ever completing the work, to begin operations with less than *fifty thousand dollars* in ready cash.

On the other, parties are ready to begin works and feel sure to carry out the enterprise successfully, with less than the sixth part of the above sum.

To this Committee was this matter referred by the Council of Agriculture, with instruction to report thereon ; the Committee therefore proceeded on a visit to Compton where they met, on the 24th October last, the principal members of the association of the Agricultural School who had been several days previously notified of this visit.

There were two questions to be solved :

1st. What is the indispensable amount required to establish the College and to enable it to give a sound agricultural education, practical and theoretical as ordered by the Council ?

2nd. What is the amount actually at the disposal of the association ?

Firstly, your Committee are of opinion that the association will require \$18,000 available during the year in which the buildings and others preparations will be commenced, for the following purposes :

according to plans and tenders.....	\$ 8,876.00
ures complete.....	2,124.00
<hr/>	
College buildings.....	\$11,000.00
other farm buildings.....	2,500.00
seeds, &c., &c.....	1,000 00
l implements, &c., &c., &c.....	3,500.00
<hr/>	
	\$18,000.00

of the farm is not included in the above, the Municipal ing generously handed over as a gift to the association a superficial area of 150 acres worth \$4,500.00.

and the rest of the establishment, buildings and appur-
ording to the above specifications and prices, it is the opi-
that the Agricultural College of Compton, if properly ad-
ed to render valuable services to agriculture.

quietly so long as means are provided for ultimate suc-

cess, than to do nothing because there is no possibility to compete at once with the great Agricultural Colleges of Europe and the United States.

Secondly, with reference to the second question, the Committee value at \$7,555.00 the amount at the ready disposal of the College association (including even the grant of the Council, in the same manner as if the resolution of first March 1871 had been carried out):

Amount received from the Municipal Council of Compton \$1621, with interest thereon.....	\$1,700.00
Government grant for year ending June 1871.....	800.00
Do do do do do 1872.....	800.00
Grant of the Council at the rate of \$1,800 per annum from the 1st of March 1871 to 30th November 1872.....	3,150.00
One tenth of the subscription of \$11,050 promised by the citizens of Compton and other Eastern Townships, payable in ten years, one tenth per annum.....	1,105.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,555.00

Colonel Pomroy, President of the College Association, has offered to pay at once one thousand dollars, that is to say, one moiety of his subscription, which sum would raise the whole present available amount to \$8,455.00.

In the opinion of your Committee it would not be advisable or safe to begin the College works with such limited means, but they believe that if subscribers could be induced to give their notes for the amount of their subscriptions, negotiable without any other loss than the interest thereon,—that in that case the Association will be possessed of such sufficient funds as would justify the Council to hand over to the said Association both the grant and arrears, from first March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

There is another difficulty to be dealt with: the deed of gratuitous cession of the 150 acres and of the sum of \$1621 by the municipality of Compton to the College Association, contains the express condition that the College buildings shall be completed and the College in operation previous to the 21st February 1871, failing which the landed estate and the money shall be returned to the municipality.

There is no doubt but that the association will easily obtain that this delay shall be extended, so soon as the Municipal Council will feel satisfied that the association is ready to go to work and that it has the required funds to complete what it shall begin.

In conclusion, your Committee beg leave to remind the Council of the unanimous vote given to Compton as being, in the whole Eastern townships, the most favorable location for an Agricultural College. The same grounds for the selection of Compton by your Council, are as strong to day, and even stronger, for the liberality of its municipal Council and of its citizens is a striking evidence of Compton's right to the preference given to it.

Quebec, 13th November 1872.

H. G. JOLY,
Chairman of the Committee.

REPORT

OF THE

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

OF L'ASSOMPTION

FOR 1870-71 AND 71-72.

—:0:—

To H. G. Joly, Esquire, President of the Council of Agriculture of the Province of Quebec.

MR. PRESIDENT.

I have the honor to submit the report of our Agricultural School and that of the farm thereto annexed, for the years 1870—71 and 71—72. By comparing the present report with those of the two preceeding years it will be observed that considerable progress has been made during those years respectively.

This progress we trust, Mr President, will induce you to forgive us for being one year behind time.

Expenditure of the \$2,000 for each of these two years, 1870-71.

Director	\$250 00
Assistant do	200 00
Professor of agriculture	600 00
do veterinary art.....	60 00
do rural jurisprudence.....	60 00
Foreman.....	200 00
House rent	160 60
Insurance on house	15 33
Fuel and light.....	91 90
Servants.....	90 00
Correspondence	3 00
Drugs.....	50 00
Books.....	20 00
Ustensils	20 00
Stationery	2 15
Travelling expenses.....	10 00
Newspapers, printing	28 45
Work shop	50 00
Seed Drill.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,010 83
	<hr/>

1871-72.

Director	\$250 00
Assistant do	200 00
Professor of agriculture.....	600 00
do veterinary art.....	60 00
do rural jurisprudence	60 00
Foreman	226 00
House rent.....	160 00
Insurance on house.....	15 33
Fuel and light	90 00
Servants	90 00
Correspondence	3 00
Stationery	12 25
Travelling expenses.....	15 25
Newspapers, printing.....	28 45
Landed improvements	178 58
	<hr/>
	\$2,000 00

The farm was supplied with improved agricultural implements and with a select stock which the College Corporation would certainly not have purchased if they it had not wished to encourage the school. The latter was therefore called upon to contribute a small portion of the expense. The school and the farms buildings which have been constructed in a really model style cost \$6,850. The school \$3,700, \$1,205 whereof supplied by the legislature; the buildings \$3,150 \$1,000 whereof also by the legislature. Thus has the college contributed the handsome amount of \$4,650 and the legislature \$2,200. Please God that these sacrifices may be better acknowledged and that farmers avail themselves of the same by entrusting to us such of their children as have a taste and aptitude for agriculture.

TEACHING.

Has continued the same as mentioned in the last reports.

PHARMACY.

The school has procured, to begin with, a veterinary pharmacy which it is intended to increase each year as means will allow. The very small sum of \$50 has been so far appropriated for that purpose; but such as it is, professor Charbonneau is enabled to teach not only the theoretical part of his art, but also to allow the pupils to practise and experiment on the animals of the farm.

LIBRARY.

The Library has been supplied with sixty dollars' worth of both newspapers and books. It is very little in that line, but the pupils have also the books required for the course of their special studies.

THE WORKSHOP.

It is now regularly installed in the School. The numerous tools therein are placed into the hands of pupils under the supervision of a Master Joiner and Carpenter. They are to build, on a small scale, during winter, the immense buildings of the Farm as well as many other things suitable and pertaining to the usual requirements of a farm.

THE PUPILS.

The School has been attended by twenty-four pupils during these last three years. Seven passed through the whole course, ten have each gone through one year, and the others a few months. A few have been remarkably successful in their studies, and most have acquired a tolerable knowledge of the elementary principles of theoretical and practical agriculture, whilst all have learned at least the insufficiency of the old routine and how very groundless were their prejudices in reference to agriculture. These young men come from sixteen different parishes. Either on the North or South sides of the river, and some of which are located at a fair distance from l'Assomption.

Let us state *en passant* that as a general rule the pupils frequenting our schools are not qualified for the carrying of the plan of studies adopted here. A number of the matters which they are expected to study require a mind both earnest and already trained. Now, the greatest portion of our pupils, hardly over fifteen years of age, possess all the carelessness and light headedness of that age; and on the other hand, having only learned to read and write, they cannot be expected to have acquired the habit of reflecting, or a taste for learning.

It must also be recorded that, for the major part, they evince a repugnance for working on the farm. Some decline work because they have never worked in that way before or because they have to work for the benefit of others and not for their own, and some again because the hours of practise are too long. It might be better, perhaps, to increase the hours of study at the expense of the time allotted for practise.

THE FARM.

Now, Mr. President, I believe that I should enter into a few details concerning our Farm, as it belongs to our School and as certain funds have been appropriated by the Legislature for improvements thereon. Since the opening of the School, the Farm has completely been renovated; the soil is visibly improved everywhere, and the crops and pastures are a great deal better than before. The farm which was then valued at \$8,500 is worth at least at the present date \$16,000.

THE BUILDINGS.

New buildings have been erected at a cost of \$3,150 to replace the old ones that seemed altogether out of place on a farm which has the pretension of becoming a model one. These buildings were erected with great economy and solidity and on the plan of the best building of the kind in this part of the country. Without affirming that they are faultless, I have no hesitation in declaring that they are, as a whole, exceedingly suitable for the purposes intended, and they are far superior even to those of the well to do farmers around. There are in the style of those buildings many things which farmers intending to build should imitate for their own benefit, whilst modifying according to their means and requirements.

The following is a list of the buildings erected by us, with their respective location in their *ensemble*.

1^o A barn 36 x 4 by 16 feet from the soil to the basis of roof, communicating on one side with the stables for cattle, and on the other with the stables for horses

2^o A stable with saddler's shop therein contained, 96 x 40 by 16 feet from ground to base of roof, for eleven horses. This building has a direct communication with a carriage shed thereto annexed, which is used as a depot for all vehicles and implements of the farm during all seasons of the year.

3^o Cattle stables 38 x 70 feet, for over thirty head of cattle, apart from the compartments designed for calves rearing or fattening. Cattle stand head to head in longitudinal rows of single stalls divided by a passage for the convenience of the care takers. These stables communicate, at the end of each row of cattle with the manure shed into which all liquid manure flow, and animal manure is easily collected. These three buildings form the North-west side of the yard.

4^o A manure shed, in the style of open sheds, contiguous to the North-east gable of the stable, and forming on that side a portion of the yard—53 x 22 feet—large enough to shelter 1,200 loads of prepared manure. It communicates with the piggery, and thus pigs are pushed in the shed and kept therein where they increase the manure; a great saving of both food and manual labor.

5^o A piggery 45 x 22, forming the North-east end of the yard, is constructed in the most approved style of canadian piggeries, and roomy enough for 22 age pigs. The liquid and solid dejections of the animals are easily removed through a simple and economical system of drainage into the manure shed. To this piggery a large kitchen is annexed.

6^o This large kitchen is 24 x 24 feet. It is used for preparing food for the hogs and as a butchery.

7^o A sheep-pen, 48 x 21½ feet, divided into three compartments, communicates with the kitchen and closes a portion of the yard to the South-east. The plan of the four last buildings were designed by professor I. J. E. Marsan, who kindly undertook the personal care of superintending the works.

IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

At the opening of the school, in the autumn of 1867, the whole value of furniture and fixtures hardly reached \$140; a fair value for what we possessed then; but to-day the furniture and fixtures are valued at \$820, say an increase in value of \$725. We had to purchase several improved machines and implements necessitated by the nature of the teaching, by the scarcity of hands, and by the economy of a well kept farm. We have also been obliged, in the course of the last two years, to replace carriages and harnesses that had become worn out.

STOCK.

At the beginning of our Agricultural Institution, there were on the farm including young animals; 25 heads of cattle, say a head of cattle for every seven arpents, mostly all of from poor breed, bad shape and bad quality, whose total value might have been estimated at \$569. To-day there are on the farm about 40 heads of great cattle, or about one head of great cattle for 4 arpents and 90 perches viz: 7 horses, 28 horned cattle, 26 hogs, 42 sheep, the whole valued at \$1,434.50 an increase in value during five years of \$1134.50. These cyphers clearly demonstrate the benefits to be derived from the judicious purchase, even at the cost of a few sacrifices, of good breeding stock. This example we endeavour to induce our farmers to follow, for the College Corporation did not hesitate notwithstanding the scarcity of means, to make the necessary purchase of some american breeding stock, amongst which we may note two boars and sows selected from the Berkshire and White-chester breeds; a grade Durham Bull to enlarge the size of our own animals, and again a splendid thorough breed Ayrshire bull, for communicating elegance of shape and quality to our herd; 1 Cotswold, 1 Leicester Rams with two pure Leicester Ewes. Our cattle has been remarkably improved by this introduction of new and purer blood.

The sheep and hogs are entirely renovated and amongst the young animals Ayrshire and Durham breed, mostly all are perfect in shape, quality and beauty of forms.

With reference to horses, although a great many are all that can be desired for the Agricultural labors, they have not yet acquired the size and perfection of forms of a fine Agricultural Horse. But we are in hopes, that a few years hence, the public will look with satisfaction in this portion of the living Capital of our farm; for Mr. Rappe, an intelligent Belgian Agriculturist by whom our farm is now managed, will receive in a few days 2 Norman mares and a Stallion of great value to be employed on our farm. The poultry-yard was insignificant before it received last year several specimens of good breed and species, and Mrs. Rappe intends never to have less than 200 hens in the farm yard, in order to show to the less progressive farmers that large profits which may be derived from a poultry yard kept with care and intelligence:

CULTIVATION.

Foremost amongst the cultivation of plants in the farm stand oats and other inferior grain, then rye, buckwheat and peas; amongst weeded plants, Indian corn, potatoes, carrots and beets.

The cultivation of wheat is comparatively done on a small scale, owing to the nature of the soil which required, calcareous improvements, which other urgent works and the laws of economy have compelled us to overlook for this year.

Oats and Rye have been as usual very productive.

Not so with the potatoes owing to the dampness and ferruginous nature of the soil:

This soil is very well adapted to the cultivation of taping roots such as carrots and beets; but we were compelled to limit the former extensive cultivation of those roots, owing to the scarcity and high price of farm hands and the rapid growth of weeds in a land constantly damp and improved with calcareous matter. Two arpents only were this year used for the cultivation of Roots, and have produced over twelve minots.

We hope that when those roots will for a second time appear on a soil submitted to an improving and weeding rotation; we shall be able to battle against the encroachment of weeds, and expect more abundant and lucrative crops.

MEADOWS.

Our soil is not the best for the production of hay. Before the adoption of a system of improving cultivation, the meadows produced very little, and that little of bad quality, we were therefore compelled to go on slowly with the increase and improvement of our cattle; for our new meadows could only be placed on improved soils of comparative limited extent, and according to the regular course of cultivation.

ROTATION.

The following is the rotation followed on our farm:

- 1^o year — Weeded plants of various kinds.
- 2^o year. — Corn, with clover and millet seeds.
- 3^o year. — Clover Hay.
- 4^o year. — Clover and millet Hay.
- 5^o year. — Pasture.
- 6^o year. — Pasture.
- 7^o year. — Corn.
- 8^o year. — Peas or green fodder.

We were unable to give to landed improvements all the care we desired, owing to the erection of the Buildings during the course of the last two years.

FRUIT TREES.

The farm has been improved, during the last two years, by a Nursery of 1400 apple trees of ten different species and grafted on free stock. Seventy two of these have been transplanted into an orchard and the others are kept in a nursery with a view of having them transplanted in their turn during the ensuring spring. Their cost is ten cents each. We anticipate a good profit from this new improvement, both for ourselves and the whole parish, and we will prove in a short time that apple trees grow up very well on other soils than rocky soils, notwithstanding the popular prejudice to the contrary.

OBSERVATIONS.

I am compelled to declare, Mr. President, that notwithstanding good crops, we have not yet derived satisfactory benefits from the cultivation of our farm. This is not due to the system of cultivation followed nor to a defect in the general administration, but solely to the scarcity of farm laborers, and the high price they asked for their work, if compared with that of agricultural products, and to the difficulty of procuring qualified help, and principally a practical foreman whose supervision and activity should at all times advantageously replace the master's eye. We had already made many calls and uncessful efforts for a competent man, when, in the course of the summer, Government sent us, with special recommendations, an intelligent agriculturist of large experience recently arrived from Belgium, and highly recommended by the Government of that country. We have, still, I confidently believe, found in this man, the foreman we had been so long looking for, and we hope that, in his hands, the farm will prosper in the ways of progress and improvement, and that great benefits shall be derived from his teaching, both as regards the pupils and the public. We have already herein before mentioned the name of this Agriculturist; Mr. Mathieu Jos. Rappe, formerly of Hyne, Belgium.

CONCLUSION.

I flatter myself, Mr. President, that you will find our school on a good footing to day and that it affords to pupils much greater advantages than in the past for theoretical, and especially practical teaching. Let us hope that a larger number of young men will be found desirous and willing to avail themselves of the advantages presented by this school.

Please accept, Mr. President, the homage of my deepest respect and of the great consideration with which.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

LS. CASAUBON, PTRE, DIR.

Agricultural school of L'Assomption,
11th November, 1872.

REPORT

OF THE

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

OF

Ste. ANNE LA POCATIERE

FOR
THE YEAR 1871-72.

*To Henry G. Joly, Esquire, President of the Council of Agriculture for the
Province of Quebec.*

MR. PRESIDENT.

I have been prevented by unavoidable circumstances from submitting at an earlier date the Report of the Agricultural School of Ste. Anne; be assured that this delay is owing neither to negligence nor to forgetfulness. The Agricultural cause is too important to be neglected, and if success is not always adequate to our wishes, this is no reason why we should not hope for the best in the future, for necessity, aided by experience and common sense, shall always end in triumphing over the old routine.

Thus were our farmers, who suffered so much last year through continuous season of rain, impressed with the conviction of the great benefit derived from putting their grain crops in stacks in the field. This was the practice followed by our own farmer who saved the whole crops of the year, whilst his neighbors were seeing their grain sprout and rot in the field. The lesson has been a severe one, and I hope it shall be profitable to them.

During the year ending 1st July 1872, the Agricultural School has been attended by eighteen pupils, viz :

MM. Mars Belley	Ste. Anne.
Simon Belley	Ste. Anne.
Alph. Bernier	Cap St. Ignace.
Elz. Boivin	St Alphonse (Saguenay).
François Bouchard	N. D. du Lac St. Jean.
Geo. Cimon	Baie St. Paul.
Ernest Fafard	St. Alphonse (Saguenay).
Ferd. Fortin	Ste. Claire.
Chs. Gagné	Ste. Anne.
Alph. Gingras	Quebec.
William Hamer	Château-Richer.
Aug. Lavoie	N. D. de Lévis.
Elz. Michaud	St. Onésime.
François Ouellet	Ste. Louise.
Louis Pelletier	Ste. Louise.
François Potvin	St. Alphonse (Saguenay)
Edouard Tremblay	Baie St. Paul.
Wilbrod Tremblay	Eboulements.

There were always eight or nine pupils present at any one time; two new ones requested to be admitted, at the opening of the school, after vacation.

From amongst the ten pupils who left school during the year, one alone, Mr. Ls. Pelletier, has obtained and been granted a diploma of capacity. One or two of the remaining pupils are now preparing themselves to obtain theirs. This is a very small number out of so large an annual attendance at School. In my humble opinion, the cause of so very few diplomas being granted may be explained thus: In the first place, a large portion of those pupils are the sons of farmers or tradesmen and who only possess a primary education; they come here therefore for practice rather than theory, and when they have gone through the series of one season, they know enough for the purpose they had in view; they return to the fields of their fathers, or they hire to earn wages, because they see nothing else coming in the future for them; besides what else can they expect with their stock of "knowledge." How then are we to manage to induce better educated pupils to attend the Agricultural School and make themselves qualified for a diploma of capacity? It is no easy matter to answer this query in a positive manner; I believe, however, that the means suggested by me in a previous memorial submitted to the Council of Agriculture, some two years past, would be of some aid, and my conviction is as firm as ever that Agricultural improvements and Science will never be studied and practised by the mass of our farmers, so long as something is not done for them analogous to that which is followed for primary education.

The following is a statement of the appropriation :

The School has received \$2,000 viz : \$800 from the Provincial Government and \$1200 through the Council of Agriculture. This sum was expended in the following manner :

Deficit last year.....	\$ 39 23
Director and Master.....	450 00
Professor of Agriculture	600 00
Professor of Veterinary Art.....	60 00
Professor of Rural Law.....	60 00
House rent, emplacement, insurance	216 00
Library, museum, printing, binding, &c.....	101 34
Repairs and Keeping, &c.....	59 14
Experiments, Instruments, Material.....	\$132 86
Prize to pupils, Practise Master.....	70 00
	<hr/>
	202 86
Servant.....	100 00
Souscription to periodicals and Newspapers.....	13 00
Fuel.. ..	48 00
Light.....	18 00
	<hr/>
	\$2008 57
Allocation.....	\$2000 00
	<hr/>
Deficit.....	\$ 8 57

I have the honor to be, Mr. President, your most humble, obedient Servant,

P. BUTEAU,
Ptre. Superior.

St. Ann's College, 5th February, 1873.
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REPORT

OF

THE MONTREAL VETERINARY COLLEGE

FOR THE YEAR 1873.

GEO. LECLERE, ESQ.

Secretary, Council of Agriculture.

Dear Sir,

In compliance with your request. I have much pleasure in submitting the following report of the Veterinary College.

Since my last report a year ago, many very important changes have taken place, and I am glad to be able to say many great improvements have been made in everything connected with the School.

THE LECTURE ROOM.

From the commencement of the school until a little over a year ago, we had no lecture room or museum of our own; what preparations or models we possessed were placed in the museum of the medical College of McGill University, and all the lectures were delivered in the lecture-room of that institution, privileges which can never be too highly appreciated, and for which we are deeply indebted to the kindness and liberality of the esteemed Dean, and members of the Medical Faculty.

On the removal of the Medical College to their new building adjacent to the University, it was deemed expedient to procure a room which would be more convenient to the infirmary.

Accordingly on the matter being laid before the Council instructions were at once given to make arrangements for suitable premises. Shortly after the Secretary Dr. Leclere leased a commodious Hall in Barron's Block St. James Street, which at present combines the double purpose of lecture-room and museum, and in the most liberal manner the Council of Agriculture have had it fitted up with shelves, cases, desks, &c., comfortably heated and thoroughly lighted

THE MUSEUM.

Large additions have been made to the anatomical and pathological collections in the museum. It now contains in addition to the large collection of Audouin's models (the largest in Canada, if not in America), Varieties of specimens of

diseased bones, spavins, splints, ring-bones, fractures, osteo-sarcoma, etc., calculi, (intestinal et urinary) worms, bots, tumours, and other diseased tissues, skeletons of the horse, cow, and Shetland pony, and that of a four month old colt, showing the points of ossification in young bones, also in course of preparation a pathological skeleton, made up of diseased bones. These skeletons are prepared by the students under the direction of and assisted by the professors, by this means it is intended to gradually add to the collection until it contains the bony frames of each of our domestic animals. By so encouraging the students in useful work they acquire a more thorough acquaintance with the anatomy of the bones than by any other means and have the gratification of feeling that their labours are not only beneficial to themselves but will be useful to those who come after them. The large collection of assorted seeds and grains (several thousand specimens) the beautiful plates of Agricultural and Horticultural plants and roots the property of the Council of Agriculture, have been placed in the museum by means of which the students become conversant with the varieties of grasses, grains roots and other articles which constitute the food of the subjects of their care.

Through the liberality of the council also we have been provided with a full set of Marshall's Anatomical and Physiological Diagrams, without which no medical lecture-room is complete.

A valuable collection of medicines containing all the medicinal substances used in Veterinary practice have also been added to illustrate the lectures on *Materia Medica*. Many valuable additions have been made to the microscopic cabinet, it now contains specimens of all the tissues, fluid and solid in the body, most of the parasites, entozoa, and many pathological preparations.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

Since the publication of my last report the annual examination has been held, on the second of April last, at which the three following gentlemen presented themselves and having passed in all the subjects embraced in the curriculum were granted the Diploma of the College, certifying their qualification and authorising them to practice.

Viz, Polidore Privé, St. Hilaire, P. Q.

J. Bte. Chevalier, Mount Johnston, P. Q.

Alphonse Couture, Ste. Thérèse, P. Q.

At the termination of the examination M. Waddell M. R. C. V. S., Quebec, one of the examiners, took occasion to congratulate the pupils on the very creditable examination they had just passed, and spoke in complimentary terms of the high character of the education they had received and the many superior advantages enjoyed for acquiring knowledge both theoretical and practical.

To this examination all the members of the Council and other leading agriculturalists are invited, but it is to be regretted that on account of Parliamentary duties, many were prevented from attending, while the almost impassable state of the roads at that time of the year make it impossible for many others to be present.

THE CURRICULUM.

The present session (1873 & 74,) commenced on the second of October, and was continued till the end of March.

The curriculum comprises the following classes :

SUBJECTS.	PROFESSORS.
Veterinary Anatomy, (including Dissection.)	D. McEachran, M. R. C. V. S.
Physiology and Histology.	J. M. Drake, M. D.
Chemistry, (Theoretical and practical.)	R. Craik, M. D.
Botany.	Principal W. Dawson, L. L. D.
Veterinary Materia Medica.	O. Bruneau, V. S.
Veterinary Medecine and Surgery.	D. McEachran, M. R. C. V. S.

Chemical Instructions and Pharmacy daily in the Infirmary, the yard and stables visited throughout the city, by the principal and assistants.

THE PRACTICE.

In this department I am happy to be able to report a steady increase year by year of the number of cases treated, which during the past twelve months were largely augmented by the prevalence of Epizotics, particularly during the months of October and November of 1872, when about 2,000 animals were treated by the professors and assistants, besides thousands throughout Canada and the United States treated by directions and prescriptions obtained through the college, by numerous private and published letters sent to all parts of both countries.

In this connection I am pleased to be able to report that the mortality in and around Montreal was at least twenty per cent less than any other city of its size which was visited by the disease.

During the present session, Typhoid Pneumonia has prevailed to a considerable extent, Sporadic diseases, lamenesses, accidents and injuries in great variety, have furnished the pupils with the best possible opportunities of acquiring practical knowledge, numerous important surgical operations are from time to time performed, at which they all assist.

THE PHARMACY.

All the medicines used in the Infirmary and prescribed for outside patients are prepared in the Pharmacy by the pupils, by this means each one becomes expert in compounding, dispensing and administering medicines.

THE DISSECTING ROOMS.

A comfortable Dissecting room fitted up with all the appliances necessary is also provided, already (Dec. 2d) one subject has been very carefully dissected, and much progress made in this department, demonstrations being given daily to the class over the subject on the table, several of the present class show considerable expertness and skill in their dissections.

STUDENTS.

The Bursaries granted by the Council of Agriculture have been awarded to the following gentlemen.

MM. Arthur McCormick, Beauharnois, P. of Q.
Austin J. Baker, Dunham, P. of Q.
Thos. Blackwood, West Shefford, P. of Q.
Vital Provost, St. Sébastien, P. of Q.
Benjamin Parent, Montréal.
Hébert, l'Assomption.

Of the two latter M. Parent has only attended a few primary lectures, and M. Hébert, although accepting the bursary from some unavoidable circumstance so far has not been able to attend.

Oliver Farley, Boston, U. S.
John Mulloy, Chelsear, U. S.
Jedde Fogg, Boston, U. S.

The attendance on the lectures has been unexceptionally regular, weekly examinations are held by each professor on the subjects lectured upon during the week, and the progress evinced so far has been highly satisfactory.

In addition to the regular course of lectures, a public lecture was delivered by the principal at the request of the Council of Agriculture, to farmers and others during the Exhibition week in September last on the Farm, Breeding, Management of farm animals, at which, although it was a matter of regret that more were not present, yet considerable interest was manifested.

IN CONCLUSION.

Taking the facts above reported in conjunction with the success of those pupils who have graduated, those of them who presented themselves at the examinations of the Veterinary College of Great Britain passing most creditably we are happy to say that we have received flattering acknowledgements from the heads of the profession in Britain and from many members of the Profession in Canada and the neighbouring Republic. The number of students from the latter country annually increasing warrants us in claiming for this school a position second to none at least on this continent, and as such worthy of even more support and encouragement than has yet been accorded to it. I would take this opportunity of suggesting to the Council of Agriculture the desirability of bringing it specially under the notice of the several Agricultural Societies, and urging them to endeavour to send at least one student from each district or county, and recommending them to assist such as might need assistance by appropriating part of their funds for the purpose. The advantages of having educated veterinary advice and assistance within reach would be very great.

The above report is most respectfully submitted by:

Your obed Servant,

D. McEACHRAN.

STATEMENT
OF THE
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
OF THE
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES
OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
WITH OBSERVATIONS.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL, 1872.

E. Jones, *President*J. Hays, *Vice-President*H. Howard, *Secy.-Treasurer*

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand.....	116	71			1. Amount of prizes paid at agricultural competitions, as per act in detail.....	599	75		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists.....	270	00			2. Do do on standing crops.....				
3. Amount of government grant.....	256	00			3. Do do on ploughing Matches.....	28	00		
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz:.....					4. Stalls and other buildings for the Exhibition.....	30	00		
Horses.....					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the Animals of the Society.....				
Bull.....					6. Printing, notices to competitions &c.....	31	00		
Rams.....					7. Incidental expenses.....	8	70		
Boars.....					8. Paid for millet seed and other seeds.....				
5. Entrance price at competition.....					9. Salary of Secretary being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$600.....	53	28	769	23
6. Do do on exhibition grounds.....					Balance in hand.....			273	18
7. Permit to sell " ".....								1,043	71
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions of members on account of next year (1872).....									
Total.....	1,042	71							

(Signed.)

H. HOWARD, Secretary

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ARGENTEUIL.

The undersigned Secretary-Treasurer begs to remark that the Society has not deemed it advisable this year to depart from the ordinary routine of business.

It has been the intention of the Directors with the sanction of the Council, to devote the larger part of their funds to the purchase of a Clyde, Suffolk or Percheron Stallion, that after examining several horses the terms on which they were offered, were not such as in the interest of the Society they felt themselves justified to accept.

They had also offered a gratuity of \$100 for the service of a Stallion in the County, over and above the fees which might be set by the proprietor, but their offer failed to bring into the County any horse of the description required.

(Signed)

H. HOWARD,

Sec.-Treasurer;

A. GAGNON, President.
B. THÉROUX, Vice-President.
C. J. POWELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ARTHABASKA, 1872.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand.....		153	85			1. Amount of prizes paid at agricultural com- petitions, as per act in detail		532	00		
2. Subscriptions of members as per list in detail.....		260	00			2. Prizes paid at competitions for farms..... do for standing crops.....					
3. Amount of government grant.....		645	84	1,059	69	do for ploughing matches.....					
4. From the use of the animals Society, viz : Horses						3. Expenses of Judges at agri. C mpetitions... do do on farms.....		30	35		
Bulls.....						do do on standing Crops					
Rams.....						do do on ploughing Matches..					
Boars						4. Stall and other buildings for the Exhibition.		9	20		
5. Entrance price for competition						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the Animals of the Society.....		11	00		
6. Entrance price on Exhibition Grounds.....				8	00	6. Printing notices to competitions, &c.....		25	45		
7. Permit to sell on Grounds						7. Incidental expenses.....					
N. B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year (1873.).....						8. Paid for Millet Seed and other Seeds.....					
						9. Salary of Secretary being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$600.....		42	00	650	00
						Balance on hand.....				425	69
Total.....				1,067	69					1,075	69

(Signed,)

C. J. POWELL, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BAGOT, 1872.

L. JAMES, *President.*
D. DENIS, *Vice-President.*
F. DUPONT, *Secy.-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand.....		207	23			1. Amount of prizes paid at Agricultural Competitions, as per detailed account.....		488	50		
2. Subscriptions of members, as per list in detail.....		981	00			2. Prizes paid for Farm Competitions.....					
3. Amount of government grant.....		656	00			Do for standing crops.....					
4. From the use of the Animals of the Society, viz:.....						Do for ploughing matches.....		25	00		
Horses.....						3. Expenses of Judges at Agri. Competitions.....					
Bulls.....						Do do on farms.....					
Rams.....						Do do on standing crops.....					
Boars.....						Do do on ploughing matches.....		11	85		
5. Entrance price for all competitions.....						4. Stalls and other Exhibition Buildings.....					
do do on Expedition Grounds.....		1	50			5. Keeping of and other expenses for the Animals of the Society.....					
do do for competition.....		4	00			6. Printing notices to competitions, &c.....		28	00		
N. B. Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1872).....		97	00			7. Incidental expenses.....		13	50		
						8. Paid for millet seed and other seeds.....		1,056	40		
						9. Salary of Secretary being seven per cent on of \$1,645.94. Of that hands over 43.21 as a gift.....		72	00		
						10. Postage.....		3	79		
						11. Travelling expenses, freight &c.....		18	90	1,717	94
						Balance on hand.....				228	79
Total.....				1,946	73					1,946	73

(Signed,) F. DUPONT, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BAGOT.

The general and annual meeting of the members of the Agricultural Society of the County of Bagot was held on this 30th December 1873 in the parish of St Liboire, in the Court House of the county, to receive the Report of the operation of the Board of Directors and to Elect its Officers and Directors for the year 1873.

In submitting their sixteenth annual Report, the officers and Directors have much pleasure in expressing their satisfaction with regard to the prosperous state of the society, and would at the same time convey their regret to see that the Exhibitions of cattle and agricultural products are held in the Counties, year previous to the Provincial Exhibition. It would have been very advantageous to the general interest, were the latter held within the same year as the former. The success and beneficial results of the exhibition of Cattle and domestic manufactures have been satisfactory, considering the position of farmers in this county. real progress has been made in the breeding of cattle, more especially of horses. The articles of domestic manufacture have not progressed in the same ratio as other products; this is attributed to scarcity of farm hands.

The breeding of black Cattle would give better results were farmers to cultivate vegetable and roots on a larger scale, such as beets, carrots, turnips, beans &c., but this cultivation is not sufficiently known, and in many parts of this County, the soil is very little favorable for this kind of crops, and besides hand laborers are scarce and very dear.

The cultivation of corn has become of very little profit; the products being larger than the wants, it becomes a duty to cultivate other crops more likely to give to the tillers sufficient revenue to enable them to maintain their position in a decent manner. This want should be the subject of a wise and calculated study. happy he who shall have resolved the problem, and happier yet those for whose benefit it shall have been resolved.

The farms are generally in good condition, the revenue from corn is satisfactory, but the sale of this species of products is carried on at prices comparatively too low; farmers feel discouraged, and a certain portion leave in consequence their country for the neighboring States.

(Signed),

W. DESMARAIS,

President

(Signed),

P. S. GENDRON,

Secretary-Treasurer

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand.....	101	14			1. Amount of prizes paid at Agricultural com- petitions, as per detailed list.....	427	51		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.....	374	25			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....				
3. Amount of government grant.....	656	00			Do for standing crops.....				
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz: Horses					Do for ploughing matches.....	17	90		
Bulls					3. Expenses of Judges at Agri. Competitions...				
Rams					Do do on farms				
Boars					Do do on standing crops.....				
5. Entrance price for competitions.....	5	00			Do do on ploughing Matches.	28	00		
6. do do on Exhibition Grounds.....	27	25			4. Stalls and other exhibition buildings.....				
7. Permit to sell on grounds.....					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the Animals of the Society.....	11	54		
8. Arrears of Subscription.....	100	00			6. Printing notices of competitions,	30	75		
9. Money borrowed for purchase of millet seed.....					7. Incidental expenses.....	425	30		
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873,.....					8. For millet seed and other seeds.....	75	00		
					9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$1,071.15.....	104	15		
					10. Money borrowed, drawn with interest.....	26	00		
					11. Balance of expenses 1871, paid in 1872.....				
Total.....			1,268	94				1,146	15
			1,146	15					
			122	79					
			97	00					
			219	79					
Cash, 30th December 1872.....									

(Signed,)

Z VÉZINA, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUCE.

The last Exhibition was literally successful ; in the class of cattle especially, great and constant progress has been effected ; in some parishes, however, farmers show great indifference for the use of the bulls of the Society, although members of the Society have the privilege of their gratuitous use.

The great success of the Society is to be attributed to the distribution of hay and clover seeds, the use of which was unknown in our Parishes further back than fifteen years.

The immense extent of our County makes a competition of standing crops impracticable ; and our finances do not permit this competition in each parish to be held at the same time as the competition for the best kept farms, for we have subscribers in thirteen parishes. The purchase of two stallions would be far more profitable to the farmers of our County than a competition for standing crops.

The crops had a splendid appearance in our County, first owing to the superabundance of rain during the fall season, they are very poor both as regards quantity and quality.

The potatoe crop is very poor.

(Signed),

G. B. LAFLEUR,

President

Z. VEZINA,

Secretary-Treasurer

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand.....	258	00			1. Amount of prizes paid at Agricultural Com- petitions as per detailed account.....	491	00
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list	318	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions..... Do for standing crops.....		
3. Amount of government grant.....	656	00			Do for ploughing matches.....		
4. From use of animals of the Society's stock, viz : Horses.....	1,225	00			3. Expenses of Judges at Agri. Competitions... Do do on farms.....	68	55
Bulls					Do do on standing crops.....		
Rams.....					Do do on ploughing matches.		
Boars					4. Stall and other exposition buildings.....	68	87
5. Entrance price for competition.....					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society.....	393	90
6. do do on Exhibition grounds...	52	00			6. Printing notices of competitions, &c.....	50	00
7. Permit to sell on grounds.....	5	00			7. Incidental expenses.....	1,268	98
8. Price of Percheron stallion sold in January 1872.....	1,300	00			8. Paid for millet and other seed.....		
9. Loans.....	2,000	00			9. Salary of secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$5,546.70	388	25
10. Interest on deposit	13	50			10. A book of entry for mares.....		
11. Balance due to the Sect.-Treasurer.....	37	95			11. Paid on act of importation.....	3,245	50
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1872).....	69	00					
Total.....			5,934	45		5,934	45

(Signed,) E. H. BISSON, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

To the Members of the Agricultural Society of Beauharnois.

Gentlemen,

In the preceeding report of the operations of this society, submitted by me at the last meeting, I informed you that a Resolution had been adopted by the Board of Directors, tendering to one member in each parish of the County, a sum of \$40.00 towards the purchase of a bull, provided the animal should be of pure breed and not graded, on conditions stated in said resolution, but that one parish only had thought proper to avail itself of this advantageous offer; I have to add that to-day this good example has been imitated by three other parishes, and the others seem to be preparing to do likewise. Judging by actual results, we anticipate this system to be an improvement for, by this means, the society is spared unavoidable expenses, and those who have accepted that sum are compelled to keep the animal in good care for the use of cows belonging to members, and, after a certain number of years, they become the owners of the animal.

As according to the regulations of the Council of Agricultural of the Province of Quebec, it was made optional to hold or withhold competitions for the cultivated farms, standing crops and weeded plants, during the present year, the Directors decided to hold a district agricultural and industrial exhibition, similar to that held previous to the enacting of the present law.

Delagates accordingly were named to meet the delegates of the other societies of the district, but for one reason or another, these societies could not agree amongst themselves and we were compelled to postpone until another year the execution of this project.

At a regular meeting held on the twenty second day of May last, our Board of Directors, decided after mature deliberation, to import a thoroughbred stallion either from England or Scotland. The president was accordingly authorized to import the animal; an appropriation of two thousand five hundred dollars was allowed for that object; but unfortunately the animal had to suffer so much during the voyage which was a very boisterous one, that fears were entertained that it could not survive the injuries received, once landed in Montreal.

We have much pleasure in being able to state to-day that "True Blue" is entirely well, and we believe that, in the course of the ensuing year, the indifferent opinion expressed by many on his points and usefulness, will be changed, and that the selection made of this fine stallion will meet with the approbation of the majority of our people.

This was the greatest danger ever incurred by the Society, and let us hope it will be the last; for, gentlemen, a Bill for the Establishment a "National Stud of Horses" under the supervision and control of the Council of Agricultural of the Province of Quebec, that is to say, a stable where the said Council shall keep Stallions and Brood mares for the improvement of the breed of Horses in this Country, is now under consideration by the Provincial Legislature. By virtue of this Bill, each Society shall purchase one of those Stallions for the season, on conditions fixed upon by the Council of Agriculture. This law, if ever it is adopted, will save many risks for the future to Agricultural Societies, and the im-

provement in the breed of Horses will be more easily and rapidly extended throughout the Country; for many Societies have not yet ventured to import from foreign parts animals of great value, owing to the great risks incurred in their importation.

By this Law, the Government alone is exposed to loss. It might be said, perhaps, that this law shall be injurious to our Society owing to the number of horses it owns already. I think not; the deliberations of the Council of Agriculture have always been wisely matured, and rest assured, gentlemen on the other hand, that the rules to be established by the Council, in regard to Societies accepting those Stallions will be in no manner more favorable than the annual regulations yearly made by our own Society; and that no higher price shall be charged per mare in our County than has been asked hitherto.

According to the Rules of the said Council, the Society shall be bound to hold, during next year, competitions for the best cultivated farms, standing crops and weeded plants.

In case all those competitions should take place, I feel sure that the Society will see a larger number of competitors than last year, and that the reason given by many that their farms were not ready, will not be heard any more.

The beautiful crops of the present year should encourage and stimulate you to prepare your farms suitable for the forthcoming competition.

At this same time last year, a Report was asked stating the annual cost of keeping horses or rather if the new system of stabling and feeding them in stables erected on the Exhibition grounds under the care of a man selected by the Directors, was more or less expensive than the old system, viz: of paying so much per annum to a man taking care of those Stallions. Besides the superiority of the present system with regard to the convenience of members in general, and to the good-keeping and care of those animals, during an average term of three years at least, I can assure you that the Society, makes, on three horses, a saving of at least one hundred dollars a year, as will be shown by the detailed statement prepared by me and which nevertheless, only covers a space of twenty eight months. I need not, on the other hand, enter into particulars with respect to the beneficial results of the new system, they are self evident to yourselves as well as to the Directors.

Be assured that the sum of \$1300.00 owed by the Society, shall not hinder it from holding next year the usual competitions, whilst settling at the same time its debts and other expenses. The value of its stock and of its other properties, as stated in a previous Report, represent an amount of about \$8,000.00. The annual revenue, besides, may be estimated at from \$2,500, to \$2,700. A sure proof of the still sound and prosperous condition of our finances.

We rely upon your concurrence and help for a continuance of the progress of our agricultural association, and it will be a source of great satisfaction for us all, if your efforts are crowned with well merited success.

St. Louis de Gonzague, this nineteenth day of December eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

(Signed),

JOHN SYMONS,
President.

(Attested),

E. H. BISSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE, 1872.

A. AUDET, *President.*
E. FORGUES, *Vice-President.*
P. FORGUES, *Sect.-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand		244	12			1. Amount of prizes paid at Agricultural com- petition, as per detailed account.....		772	25
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.....		288	00			2. Prized paid for farm competitions.....			
3. Amount of Government grant.....		656	00			do for standing crops			
4. From the use of the animals of the Society viz: Horses.....						do for ploughing matches.....		9	00
ulls						3. Expenses of Judges at Agricultural com- petitions.....			
Rams						do do at farms.....			
Boars.....						do do at standing Crops.....			
5. Entrance price for competitions.....						do do at ploughing matches..			
6. do do on exhibition in grounds						4. Stall and other Exhibition buildings.			
7. Permit of sale on the grounds.....						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the Animals of the Society.....			
8. Cash of 1871						6. Printing notices of competitions, &c.....		7	00
N.B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....						7. Incidental expenses.....		61	05
						8. Paid for millet and other seeds in spring of 1872.....		83	50
						9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$1,012.40.....		70	84
						10. To be given in Spring of 1873		56	50
						11. Paid to members for sheep.....		23	10
								1,083	24
								244	12
Total.....				1,327	36			1,327	36

(Signed,) P. FORGUES, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BERTHIER, 1872.
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

W. G. DUBOIS, President.
H. H. DUBOIS, Vice-President.
B. E. PELLAND, Secy-Treasurer.

REVENUE.	\$
1. Balance in hand.....	102
2. Subscriptions as per detailed list.....	280
3. Amount of government grant.....	656
4. From use of the animals of the society viz : Horses..... Rulls..... Rams..... Boars.....	317
5. Entrance price for competitions.....	
6. do do on exhibition grounds.....	
7. Permit to sell on exhibition ground.....	1,200
8. Loans.....	11
9. Prizes granted, unclaimed.....	
N B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873) ..	200
Total.....	.....

\$	cts.	\$	cts
440	00		
43	85		
49	30		
362	40		
43	00		
62	75		
161	07		
1,300	00		
.....	.....	2,462	37

(Signed,) B. E. PELLAND, Secretary

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1 OF THE COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE, 1872.

W. McPHERSON, *President.*
 J. G. LEBEL, *Vice-President.*
 J. P. LEBEL, *Secy.-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand					1. Prizes paid at agricultural competitions as per detailed account	280.	05		
2. Subscriptions as per detailed list					2. Prizes paid for farm competitions	30	00		
3. Amount of government grant	114	00			do do	24	75		
4. From us of the animals of the society, viz: Horses	307	00			do do	12	00		
Bulls					3. Expenses of				
Hams					do				
Boars					do				
5. Entrance price for competitions					do				
6. do do on exhibition grounds	20	00			4. Stall and other Exhibition buldings	2	55		
7. Permit to sell on do do					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society				
8. Loans					6. Printing notices to competitions, &c.	4	75		
9. Prizes granted unclaimed					7. Incidental expenses	9	00		
N. B. Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873)					8. Paid for millet and other Seed				
					9. Salary of Secretary,	32	00		
					Balance on hand			395	10
								45	90
Total			441	00				441	00

(Signed,)

J. P. LEBEL, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1 OF BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

I am sorry that I could not forward my report for the first week in January as requested by your circular of December 2nd. I had called two different meetings during the month of December the inclemency of the weather however prevented the distant Directors from attending and consequently could not form a quorum, the meeting which ought to have been held in December only took place on the 23rd instant.

The late Secretary-Treasurer Mr. Corbin on his retirement from office, was indebted to the Society \$72.76 as appeared by the books, which amount is still due, and does not appear in this report.

I have pleasure to remark that the Fall Shows held in October last, were better attended than usual, which no doubt was in some measure owing to the fine weather.

The exhibition of sheep was very fine. The Society is progressing and this report will show an increased number of members. The root crops were splendid and the cereals an average, and could have been better than for many years past, had the weather been favorable.

The continuation of wet weather during the harvesting materially diminishes the yield.

It affords me pleasure to remark that this report will show a balance of \$45.90 in hand and I hope next year will still further show an increase.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. P. LEBEL,

Sec.-Treasurer

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, OF THE COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE, 1872.

J. MEAGHER, President.

J. F. PRASER, Vice-President.

FIRTH & MEAGHER, Secy.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand	33	00			1. Amount of prizes paid at agricultural com- petitions, as per detailed account	116	25		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.	271	10			2. Prizes paid for competitions on farms				
3. Amount of government grant					Do do				
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz:					Do do	14	00		
Horses					3. Expenses of				
Bulls					Do do on farms				
Rams					Do do on standing crops	42	50		
Bears					Do do on ploughing matches				
5. Entrance price for competitions					4. Stall and other exhibition building				
do do on exhibition grounds					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society	3	12		
6. Permit to sell on grounds					6. Printing notices to competitions, &c.	49	95		
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873)	75	02			7. Incidental expenses				
Balance of last year	42	75			8. Paid for millet and other seeds				
Gifts retained on prizes					9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$225.82	15	80	241	62
Total	421	87			Balance in hand			180	25
								421	87

(Signed,)

FIRTH & MEAGHER, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2 OF BONAVENTURE COUNTY.

This Society is still in a prosperous condition. We being unable to have a show of grain, seeds and home manufactures as on previous years on account of the heavy drain on our funds by the farm competition in 1871 has caused some dissatisfaction among the members of this Society and a number although they have not withdrawn have failed to pay their subscriptions. We are of opinion that Farm Competitions will not prove a benefit to the Society at present.

We have now a balance on hand of \$180.25 as shown on page 1st of this report which will enable us to have a show of grain, seeds and home manufactures this winter which will be the means of getting in most of our subscriptions.

The crops in this part of the county have been above an average this season. Hay was abundant, and although the weather was rather unfavourable for saving it the most part of it was got in in pretty good condition.

Wheat was about an average crops, oats and other grains were above an average and of good quality, Root crops were also a fair average.

On account of the heavy rains at the time of our fall Shows Members who had a distance to come were unable to attend and the number of animals exhibited was not as large as on previous years, but those exhibited were very good,

The month of November was very fine which enabled farmers to get through with most of their ploughing which will be the means of forwarding the spring work.

(Signed)

JOSEPH MEAGHER,

President.

ANGUS FIRTH,

Sec.-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BROME, * 1872.

E. A. DYER, President.
M. L. ELKINS, Vice-President.
JOS. LEFEBVRE, Secretary-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand						1. Amount of prizes paid at Agricultural com- petitions, as per detailed account.....					
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.						2. Prizes paid for					
3. Amount of Government grant.....						do do					
4. From the use of the animals of the Society viz:						do do					
Horses						3. Expenses of					
Bulls						do do on farms.....					
Rams						do do on standing crops.....					
Boars						do do on ploughing matches.....					
5. Entrance price for competitions.....						4 Stall and other Exhibition buildings.....					
6. do do on exhibition grounds.....						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society					
7. Permit of sell on grounds.....						6. Printing notices of competitions, &c.....					
N.B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year (1873.)						7. Incidental expenses.....					
Balance of last year						8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....					
Gifts retained on prizes.....						9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$2,225.82.....					
Total.....						Balance in hand					

* This Society has not been organized this year.

(Signed,) JOS. LEFEBVRE,
Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF CHAMBLY, 1872.
F. DAVID, *President.*
DR. G. LAROCQUE, *Vice-President.*
L. TRUDEAU, *Secr.-Treasurer.*
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand					1. Prizes paid at agricultural competitions as per detailed account.....	698	25		
2. Subscription of members, as per detailed list.....	276	12			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....				
3. Amount of Government grant	656	00			do for standing crops.....				
4. From the use of the animals of the Society viz:	582	00			do for ploughing matches.....	13	08		
Horses					3. Expenses of Judges at agri. competitions... do on farms.....				
Bulls					do do on standing Crops.....				
Rams					do do on ploughing matches..	22	38		
Boars.....	34	50			4. Stalls and other Exhibition buildings				
5. Entrance price for competitions.....					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society	331	33		
do do on exhibition grounds...					6. Printing notices to competitions, &c.....	37	50		
6. Permit of sale on grounds	320	62			7. Incidental expenses.....	26	96		
7. On hand from year 1871.....					8. Paid for millet and other Seeds.....	56	12		
N.B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....					9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$1,554.61	108	82		
					10. Paid for exhibition of the Montarville division	350	00		
					11. Paid a prize of merit, according the regulations of the Society of 1872.....	19	00		
					Balance on hand.....			1,663 44	
								205 81	
Total.....			1,869	24				1,869	25

(Signed,) L. TRUDEAU, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
OF THE COUNTY OF CHAMBLY, FOR THE YEAR 1872.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Gentlemen,

It is with confidence that I now submit to you a statement of the administration of the Society, during the year 1872.

We are happy to state that notwithstanding the great expenses incurred for attaining our object, we leave the Society with a surplus of revenue over the expenditure.

We said last year in reference to the alterations in the rules of Agricultural Societies :

“ Believing, on good grounds, that the distribution of prizes of too small a value, at frequent exhibitions, was liable to kill all emulation, the Council of Agriculture has preferred to alter that system, and to adopt in its stead the alternate mode of exhibitions.

“ We are now therefore by law obliged to apply our monies, one year for the exclusive improvement of the soil, such as for the best cultivated farms, standing crops, roots and ploughing matches : the next year, for the improvement of stock, as also for dairy products and agricultural and domestic Industry.”

The object of these changes was to raise the prize, in order to create greater emulation, and to concentrate all our strength upon one and the same point, with a view of attaining perfection, if possible.

Last year, we have fully carried out the view of the Council. Besides the general competition for the best cultivated farms, according to the *programme* of the Council, the inspection of standing crops and the ploughing match, we have had also parish competitions, and offered prizes of 20, 15, 12, 10 dollars for the best cultivated farms in each parish. The good beneficial effect produced by two different competitions has been remarkable.

This year, not satisfied with one County Exhibition more complete than any previous one, we have joined and participated in a Regional Exhibition in which took part the four Agricultural Societies of the Counties of Laprairie, Verchères and Chambly.

The Committee has much pleasure in stating that the numerous and valuable prizes which the new system enabled it to offer for competition have created considerable emulation. The Exhibitions of the present year have been successful and progressive to a remarkable degree.

COUNTY EXHIBITION.

The Exhibitions of the Society began in a brilliant manner, on the 25th. April last, under the management of I. Hurteau, Esq., N. P. with the Exhibition of the Stallions of the County. A good number of Stallions competed, and carried valuable prizes. Although compelled to reduce the number of prizes, in view of the Montarville exhibition, we offered nevertheless fifteen prizes for that class, being a total sum of \$100.

It is the opinion of the Committee that the spring Exhibition should be maintained, because farmers come on the day fixed upon, to select the stallions of their liking. The premiums are only paid during the ensuing fall and only in as much as the prized stallions have spent the season in the County.

The Fall Exhibition was also quite remarkable. The list of prizes was very complete; it contained ten sections. Besides the usual sections which had been carefully revised, we had added four important ones; the grain and vegetables in bags, the implements of husbandry proper, the pure breeds and the prize of merit.

The Committee were of opinion that it was just to offer a more than ordinary encouragement to those who make sacrifices for the purchase and keeping of thoroughbred animals, that first source of all improvements. Apart from a prize in their respective class, they are allowed to compete again in a special class, which attracts public attention upon them. The prizes only were won in the pure breed section.

The prizes of merit are given to such amongst competitors as have most distinguished themselves. These premiums have not been distributed during the Exhibition, because we had found it impossible to recapitulate the whole of the awarded premiums, the distribution having lasted until night. It is now time that the names should be proclaimed.

In the sections of horses and horned cattle, no one united the required conditions. For sheep, MM. Louis Brosseau and Eustache Lalumière carried four prizes each; Prize of Merit \$5. Section of Pigs, John Yule, three prizes; prize of merit \$4; Poultry yard, Frs. Ménard, three prizes; prize of merit \$2. Dairy, conditions unfulfilled. Industry, Nazaire Préfontaine, sixteen prizes; prize of merit, \$4, grain and vegetables, N. Préfontaine, five prizes of merit, honorable mention.

The committee have much pleasure in stating that M. Préfontaine has obtained and taken the greatest number of prizes at the Montarville exhibition, in the Industrial Department, and that he accordingly was entitled to the silver medal given to that section by the Council of Agriculture.

The committee have given, this year, cards attached to each prize, as well as honorable mentions. We are pleased to see that this system has been duly appreciated and will continue very likely to be so in the future. These cards are a constant mark of distinction which farmers feel pride in exhibiting as opportunity offers. Honorable mentions will obtain more importance as the fact will be more extensively known that they reckon as real prizes in competitions for the prize of merit, and as greater publicity shall be given to exhibitions of Agricultural Societies.

The premiums offered for this exhibition amount to \$738. If we add to this sum the premiums for Stallions, we have a total of \$838 of which 717 have been won and paid.

The fall exhibition was very successful. It was far superior to the previous ones.

MONTARVILLE EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition by which Regional Exhibitions were inaugurated was held in Longueuil, on the 2nd and 3d October last. It was, beyond all doubt, the most remarkable of the Province.

Last winter M. L. H. Massue, having proposed to hold an Exhibition in the division, this proposition was no sooner submitted to the Agricultural Societies of Laprairie, Verchères and Chambly, than it was readily adopted.

The Board of Directors was composed of delegates elected by each Society.

The delegates from Laprairie were MM. Adolphe Ste. Marie and Moïse Longtin, President and Vice-President of A. S. of L. ; the delegates from Chambly: P. B. Benoit and I. Hurteau, Esq., President and Vice-President, of the A. S. of C. the delegates from Verchères: L. H. Massue, Esq., President of A. S. of V. No. 1, and J. R. Brillon, Esq., President of the A. S. of V. No. 2.

At the first meeting of the Board M. Massue was elected President of the delegates and the Secretaries to the four Agricultural Societies MM. L. Trudeau, C. Robert, A. Moquin and A. C. Larose, were named joint-Secretaries.

A sum of \$900 was placed at the disposal of the delegates by the Agricultural Societies of the division. This sum being found insufficient for the organisation of a suitable Exhibition, the delegates of the division promptly came forward with their contributions; the Honorable M. de Boucherville with \$100; Hon. Mr. Lacoste with \$30; N. B. Benoit, \$20; J. Daigle \$20, and Dr. Larocque \$10. The latter gentleman also generously placed his buildings at the disposal of the Board for the Industrial Department.

Through the influence of L. Harteau, Esq., the navigation company of Longueuil and the Municipal Council of the village of Longueuil voted a sum of \$100 each; all these contributions united reached the handsome sum of \$1270.

With a view of encouraging this system of Regional Exhibitions, the Council of Agriculture handed over to the delegates 10 silver and 25 bronze medals to be awarded as prizes. A list of premiums was then prepared by the delegates amounting in the aggregate to \$1024, of which \$944 were won and paid.

The Exhibition was held in the magnificent grounds of the Racing Club of Longueuil. Extensive buildings were erected for sheltering the animals exhibited. A large number of the more progressive and advanced farmers of the three Counties competed. The crowd of visitors and of persons in quest of agricultural information was very considerable, as likewise the number of competitors. The Exhibition lasted two days, and it has been found by experience that it could not be held within a more limited time.

The delegates had taken the proper means to convey to the farmers congregated at Longueuil for the Exhibition, lessons on agriculture. On the first evening, the well known agriculturalists, MM. Barnard, Cassavant and others delivered short and but entertaining lectures on the subject, and on the following that of the closing of the Exhibition, several interesting orations were made by several distinguished speakers from Montreal and elsewhere. The press was numerously represented at the Exhibition and all details and noticable events were fully reported in all the English and French newspapers.

The auction sale got up at the closing of the Exhibition was not successful; a good number of private sales, took place however. One of the objects of Exhibitions, which is to extend the breeding of good animals through the Counties, was nevertheless fully realised.

A few days after the Montarville Exhibition, I prepared a recapitulation of the premiums won by each County; I regret that it contains a few errors caused by the resemblance of the respective names of some of the competitors belonging to different Counties. Since, contested prizes having been awarded to another

County, in obedience to the decision of the delegate, to whom the difficulty had been referred, the calculations of the recapitulation and the nature of the conclusions are somewhat altered. I avail myself of this occasion to rectify the facts as they now stand, in order that justice be rendered to whomsoever it is due. I have much at heart that this report should be correct, in as much as the Secretary of the Council of Agriculture has expressed his desire of including it in his official Report of 1872 :

EXHIBITION OF THE MONTARVILLE DIVISION.

Recapitulation of Prizes.

	Laprairie.	Chambly.	Verchères
Horses	17 Prizes.	19 Prizes.	16 Prizes.
Money	\$98	\$199	\$89
Horned Cattle.....	14 Prizes.	22 Prizes.	8 Prizes.
Money	\$84	\$94	\$36
Sheep.....	25 Prizes.	7 Prizes.	4 Prizes.
Money.....	\$127	\$19	\$10
Pigs.....	10 Prizes.	6 Prizes.	5 Prizes.
Money.....	\$47	\$15	\$15
Poultry yard.....	3 Prizes.	7 Prizes.	2 Prizes.
Money.....	\$4	\$9	\$5
Dairy.....	9 Prizes.	9 Prizes.	12 Prizes.
Money.....	\$15	\$21	\$23
Industry.....	7 Prizes.	19 Prizes.	17 Prizes.
Money.....	\$13	\$24	\$29
Thoroughbreds.....	5 Prizes.	1 Prizes.	2 Prizes.
Money.....	\$42	\$10	\$5
Extra Prizes.....	1 Prize.	10 Prizes.	2 Prizes.
Total Prizes.....	91 Prizes.	100 Prizes.	69 Prizes.
Silver Medals.....	6	3	0
Bronze Medals.....	10	8	6

It will be seen by the above statement that Chambly took 100, Laprairie 91, and Verchères 69. Laprairie wins and takes \$430, Chambly, \$302, and Verchères \$203.

The highest prizes were taken by Laprairie. This result was generally anticipated, and it was not without surprise that Chambly and Verchères were seen to follow so closely on after that County and even to beat it on some points.

This statement will also show that with regard to horses, Chambly is superior to Laprairie, as a general rule. Let Chambly and Verchères keep on their metal, for the Laprairie farmers with the magnificent Stallions by them exhibited at Longueuil and which would be the pride of any Exhibition, promise to stand a long way ahead of their Competitors during the next Reginal Exhibition, if those Counties do not strive earnestly to maintain their position.

It is surprising that Laprairie should be inferior to Chambly, for horned cattle, when within its limits reside such men as the Ste. Maries, the Bruneaus, the Monchamps and others, who own for a long period splendid Bulls. True it is that they meet with stalwart competitors in Chambly such as the Brosseaus, the Yules, the Laramées, the Ménards, the Brais, the Vincents, &c. The weakness of Verchères in this Section, may be somewhat explained by the difficulties of forwarding to Longueuil animals whose keeping is both expensive and difficult. The few horned cattle exhibited by Verchères, were very remarkable. The Beaudrys, Phancœufs, Duhamels, Lussiers &c., seemingly intend not to be left behind their rivals.

In the Section of Sheep, Laprairie shows an overwhelming superiority. The cyphers recorded above proclaim this fact in a very telling manner. It must be confessed, that the sheep from Laprairie are really superior, and to that degree that it is no mean glory for Verchères and Chambly to have dared compete with the Ste. Maries, the Boileaus, the Charrons, the Brossards, &c., and to have had the chance of snatching a few prizes from their grasp.

In the section of pigs, Laprairie, again stands foremost. However Verchères there is no doubt that it would have occupied the second rank, had the Brillons &c., of Verchères brought in their animals; and as an evidence of this proposition, many of the prizes won by Laprairie were for animals of the Verchères breed. The competition would have been also very keen between the fine collections of MM. Ste. Marie and Brillon.

Chambly has been unfortunate in the Sections of Sheep and pigs. With the exception of the stock of Mess. Stephens, Yule &c., and of a few products of the yorkshire breed owned by the agricultural society, the County had nothing particular to exhibit, but only animals coming from the Verchères, Laprairie and other breeds, but all generally inferior to their sires. Nothing in the Section, to be compared with the well developed white Chester and Berkshire breeds of Verchères and Laprairie.

Laprairie has taken mostly all the premiums for pure breeds. It has well deserved them. With a few honorable exceptions, Chambly and Verchères have nothing of the kind suitable to compete with Laprairie: Let us bow our head before our masters, but at the same let us strive to imitate their spirit of enterprise in that respect.

For dairy and Industrial products the competition has been very keen between Verchères and Chambly, Laprairie being left far behind, it is a small consolation. Verchères was even surprised to find in Chambly, such a formidable opponent. It may happen that, at the next Regional Exhibition that availing itself of the lessons so freely given by Verchères this year, Chambly shall feel bold enough to endeavor to destroy this great fame which has so redounded to the honor, industry and ability of the Ladies of Verchères.

The result of the Exhibition has shown :

That Laprairie is superior to Chambly and Verchères, for sheep, pigs and pure beeds.

That Chambly is superior to Verchères and Laprairie for horses, horned cattle and poultry.

That Verchères is Superior to Chambly and Laprairie, for dairy and industrial products.

Let now those three counties carefully examine their respective qualities and defects.

Let them endeavor to acquire that in which they are wanting, strengthen the weak points, without neglecting the points in which they now show their superiority :

Let them work so as that, at the next Regional Exhibition, each County shall have a nearly equal share in the merits and prizes.

If it be shown by the next Exhibition of the Montarville division, that Laprairie has improved its horses, horned cattle, and its dairy and industrial products: Chambly its sheep and pigs? Verchères its horned cattle and sheep, in such a manner as to make the superiority of the one over the other a question of some difficulty, then shall the utility of Regional Exhibitions be fully demonstrated.

P. B. BENOIT.

Such are, gentleman, besides the usual business, the operations of the Agricultural Society, during the year 1872.

We have met the large expenditure of the year, in the following manner.

In December 1871, we came into office with our surplus of \$320, out of which we took, in february \$144 for the keeping of the Norman Stallion during 8 months and 20 days. There remained a clear balance of \$176. We add thereto the subscriptions of 121 members (41 members more than last year), \$310, the government grant, \$656, the revenue from the Norman \$582. Total \$1724.

Expenditure : Prizes paid \$1017. Keeping of the Norman, \$181. Sundries, \$118. Total. \$1515.

Surplus of revenue over Expenditure \$206.

SUGGESTIONS.—*Imported Stallions.*

The Norman Stallion is far from being sufficient for the wants of the County. Two would easily find plenty of work. The Society might purchase this Stallion on the same terms as Laprairie did, that is to say by issuing one hundred or more notes of \$10, payable by the use of the animal. We trust that the Directors will consider the necessity of importing another Stallion.

REWOODING.

I have much pleasure in recommending the association organized during this Fall in Quebec, by Mr. Ls. Levesque, M. C. A.. The object of this association is to operate the rewooding of our farms. Each member binds himself to plant at least ten trees per year. This is certainly a very mild obligation. I have more confidence in these reasonable associations than in those pompous undertakings whose rules are so numerous and exacting that they often fall through this very cause.

Who would decline to plant ten ornamental trees a year, especially when he shall have given his word to do so ? We need not hope, gentleman, that government with so much already upon its hands, will give very substantial aid to this scheme.

We should ornament our properties and give an attractive appearance to our routes. We should work in the interest of our children by increasing the value of our properties by useful and ornamental improvement. Let us all unite at once and bind ourselves to operate this little annual improvement whose results will be immense if we persevere.

So soon as I shall procure a copy of the Rules of the Association whereof Mr. Levesque is the founder and general President, I shall make them known through the County. We shall have a special Association for this County, with its officers who shall be appointed at the general meeting of the Agricultural Society. These officers shall see that the rules of the Association are carried out, and shall cause to be published, each year, in the public papers, the names of those who shall have been faithful to their promise, and the results obtained.

STONE BREAKERS.

Every one learned with satisfaction that the government had yielded to the prayer of the Council of Agriculture requesting, at its meeting of 13th November last, that the best stone breakers known should be placed at the disposal of the macadamising Companies. The following is the motion passed by the Council of Agriculture.

Moved by Mr. Benoit, seconded by Mr. Massue :

“Whereas the system of macadam applied to our roads is absolutely necessary to secure the progress of Agriculture in the Province of Quebec, be it therefore resolved :

“That this Council respectfully prays that the government, previous to the granting of a direct subsidy to this enterprise, will be pleased to cause an act to be passed authorizing the purchase of the best stone breaker known, to be placed at the disposal of macadamising Companies on such conditions as government may deem necessary for the preservation of the said machine, and for the simple refunding of the money advanced.”

It now seems certain that government, as I had already been led to believe by the Honorable Minister of agriculture, will allow the gratuitous use of the machines to such companies as shall not ask toll on their roads.”

We cordially congratulate the government for having adopted the means of providing for the macadamising of the Roads of the Province. We earnestly recommend the inhabitants of the county to promptly organise themselves into Companies for the use of one of these Stone—breaking machines.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

The Committee regrets that the agricultured convention has not been held yet. The delay is doubtless owing to the electoral occupations of the year and also somewhat to the indifference of agricultural societies who, with the two or three exceptions, have not given their concurrence in the action taken by the society, during last year.

The Committee hope that the members of agricultural societies will agree amongst themselves, from this date to the ensuing fall, for the organisation of the convention.

It is also the opinion of the Committee that a reunion of men sincerely devoted to the agricultural classes, and perfectly independent, might with profit make an investigation into the evils we have to complain of and suggest the necessary remedies therefor, without taking heed of susceptibilities aroused amongst a certain class of persons.

OPERATIONS OF NEXT YEAR.

10. Competition for the best cultivated farms according to the *Programme* of the Council of agriculture, with premiums of \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10. Competition obligatory and open to the whole County.

20. Competition for the best cultivated farms, in each Parish, these private competitions are earnestly recommended by the Council.

30. Inspection of standing crops. This competition might be improved by exacting more from competitors. According to the present system, it frequently happens that premiums are awarded to the best farm, without considering whether the fine crops are due to the competitor's labor and intelligence, or whether it is the natural consequence of the superior quality of the soil. The society might make it a rule for the future that the crops thus inspected should be cleared of all stones, drained, the lines rectified &c., &c., in order that premiums should be awarded to real worth.

40. Plonghing match.

MANURING.

The Committee hope that premiums shall be offered by the Directors, to those who take the greatest care of their manure, who have the most quantity, make composts, who have pits for liquid manure, and who make a judicious use of lime and plaster &c., &c. The premiums awarded to those who are most careful of their manure, will at once indicate the intelligent and laborious farmer.

CHANGE OF DIRECTORS.

The Committee would advise a more frequent change of Directors. It is nothing but equitable that an equal share of responsibility and labor should be born by all the members of the society. These changes would stimulate emulation, allow a larger number of members to acquire practical habits, and their experience would finally become very profitable and useful to the society. These frequent changes in the Board of Directors can easily be managed. Without depriving the society of the kind concurrence and help of the out going officers; and especially by securing from year to year the services of a larger number of able men.

In conclusion, we beg the members of the society to receive with favor, the various suggestions we have taken the liberty of proposing in the interest of all.

On my going out of office, let me be allowed to tender my most sincere thanks to my colleagues, for their devotedness to the society, their readiness in forwarding progress wherever it was thought practicable; and also to all ye, gentlemen, for your enlightened concurrence and the constant regard with which you have never ceased to honor me.

P. B. BENOIT,
President.

St. Hubert, 23d December 1872.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE A. S. C. C.

Frs. David, Esq., President, St. Hubert,
Dr. G. Larocque, Esq., M. P. P. V. P., Longueuil,
M. Ls. Trudeau, secretary, St. Hubeat.

Directors

MM. Laurent Achim, Longueuil,
Antoine Sicotte, Boucherville,
Eustache Lalumière, St. Bruno,
Nazaire Préfontaine, St. Bazile le Grand,
Cyprien Brouillet, Chambly,
Frs. Demers, do
Frederick Brais, St. Hubert,

Moved by Dr. Larocque, seconded by major Charron :

That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Directors and officers going out of office, and more particularly to P. B. Benoit, Esq. M. P.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN, 1872.

Hon. J. J. Ross, *President*.
 D^ra. LACOURCIERE, *Vice-President*.
 R. TRUDEL, *Secy.-Treasurer*.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPTS.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.		EXPENDITURE.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand.....						
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.....						
3. Amount of government grant.....	462	50			276	50
4. From the use of the animals of the society's v/z:.....	656	00			10	50
Horses.....	35	00				
Bulls.....						
Rams.....						
Bears.....						
5. Entrance price for competitions.....					33	85
6. Entrance on Exhibition ground.....						
7. Permit of sale on ground.....						
8. From boards sold—said boards purchased for Exhibition of 15 October 1873.....	13	65½				
Amount of revenue.....	1,167	15½			43	26
Less Expenditure.....	1,154	15½			455	05
Remark.—From M. Baril's report the clear pro- fits from the Percheron stallion were.....	71	25			75	29½
Received on account from M. Baril.....	7	00	13	09	14	15
Balance due by M. Baril.....					15	55
Due by society to M. Lusier, balance of sub- scription to his journal of agricultural.....			64	25		
Amount of subscriptions on account of the 1873.....	42	00	77	25	130	00
			38	00	1,154	15½

(Signed,)

R. TRUDEL, *Sécretary*.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF CHAMPLAIN.

Each member of this society has been supplied, during the year 1872, with a copy of the Journal of Agriculture of St Hyacinthe, with a view of encouraging the reading of newspapers of that description.

And if all have not altogether derived all the benefit expected, we have nevertheless been satisfied that this journal has been of great use to a large number of our farmers. With perseverance, there is no doubt that our farmers will finally be convinced of the necessity of subscribing to a good journal of agriculture, and of making a practice of reading and consulting the same.

The Society has purchased a certain quantity of red clover, red cabbage, carrot and mangel-wurzel seeds with the money subscribed by its members.

We have had no reason to regret this appropriation of our disponible funds, for we have by this means, convinced the agricultural class, of the necessity of sparing nothing in sowing clover seed both for natural and artificial meadows.

Our agricultural and industrial Exhibition of 10th October last has not been favored with fine weather; notwithstanding a heavy rain which lasted the whole day, we have noticed that our farmers, and others, have attended in large numbers and with enthousiasme.

Ste. Genevière de Batiscan, 30th October 1872.

(Signed,) **ROB. TRUDEL,**
Secretary-Treasurer,

Agricultural Society of the County of Champlain.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX, 1872.

B. DESMEULES, *President.*JOS. COLLARD, *Vice-President.*J. A. J. KANE, *Secy.-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand.....	69				1. Amount of				
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.....	143	45			bitions, at				
3. Amount of government grant		00			2. Prizes paid				
4. From the use of the animals of the society,					Do				
viz:					Do				
Horses.....					3. Expenses on				
Bulls					Do on farm competitions.....				
Rams.....					Do do on standing crops.....				
Boars					Do do on ploughing matches.....				
5. Entrance price for competitions.....					4. Stall and other exhibition buildings.....				
6. do do on exhibition grounds.....					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the				
7. Permit of sale on the grounds.....					animals of the society.....				
N B.—Amount of subscriptions received on					6. Printing, notices to competitions.....	16	50		
account of next year (1873).....	187	07			7. Incidental expenses.....	35	95		
Cash on hand 31st December 1871.....	1	75			8. Agricultural implements.....	95	77		
Sale of effects articles.....					9. Paid for millet and other seeds.....				
					10. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent				
					on an expended sum of \$174.99.....	5	50		
					11. Freight and cartage.....	20	00		
					12. Purchase of two sheep.....	1	20		
					13. Postage.....	12	25	187	17
					14. Salary of Secretary to 7 per cent.....				
					Cash on hand.....			214	10
Total			401	27				401	27

(Signed,)

J. A. J. KANE, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1 OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX.

The Directors have not been able yet to establish competitions for standing crops. The farmers seem not to understand the importance and necessity of that kind of thing for their locality ; it is therefore impossible for the time being to hold one, notwithstanding the efforts made to induce to subscribe for that object.

They pretend that the soil of the County is too mountainous and extensive for this system to be advantageously applied to it. It would indeed be a very expensive experiment, and the prospective good results would not justify such a large expenditure.

This Society is desirous to purchase, during the year, a thorough-bred Stallion if the Agricultural Council is favorably disposed to grant them a larger allowance. This Society offers to subscribe a larger sum than that so granted, and in proportion to the cost of the animal.

The Society already owns a Bull and two fine Rams specially selected in view of the climate of this locality.

The crops of the present year are tolerable and have been housed in first rate condition.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

J. A. J. KANE,
Secretary.

31 December 1872.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2 OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX, 1872.

S. BOWEN, President

N. FORVIN, Vice-President.

THS. TREMBLAY, Secy.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand.....	249	00			1. Amount of prizes paid to Agricultural competitions as per detailed statement.....				
2. Subscriptions of members, as per detailed list.....	513	00			2. Prizes paid for farm.....				
3. Amount of Government grant.....					Do for standing.....				
4. From the use of the animals of the society viz. Horses.....					Do for ploughing matches.....				
Bulls.....					3. Expenses of Judges at agri. competitions.....				
Hams.....					Do do.....				
Boars.....					Do do.....				
5. Entrance price for competitions.....					Do do.....				
do do on exhibition grounds.....					4. Stall and other.....				
56. Permit of sell on do.....					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society.....				
57. N.B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....	241	10			6. Printing notices to competitions. &c.....	13	80		
Balance on hand from last year.....					7.....				
					8.....				
					9.....	49	12		
					10.....	500	00		
					11.....	145	60		
					12. For farm implements and cost of transport; viz 1 horse-rake.....	32	00	750	85
					13. Paid to "La Semaine Agricole".....	13	33	252	25
Total amount of revenue.....			2,003	10	Cash on hand.....			1,003	10
Amount of exhibition.....			150	85					
Total.....			2,153	25					

(Signed,)

THS. TREMBLAY, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No, 2, OF THE COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX.

The purchase of a stallion by our Society indicates, in my opinion, a marked progress, owing to the want of our so long felt it in our locality.

The crops this year have been very good generally, especially the wheat crop which for a number of years has been damaged by insects.

There was no frost, and grain came to perfect maturity.

(Signed,) THS. TREMBLAY,
Secretary. .

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF CHATEAUGUAY, 1872.

J. NEWLANDS, *President.*

A. N. LEPAILLEUR, *Vice-President.*

CHS. M. LEBRUN, *SecI.-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand...						1. Amount of prizes paid to agricultural com-					
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists		256	00			petitions as per detailed account.....		598	57		
3. Amount of government grant.....		656	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....					
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz :						Do for standing crops..					
Stallion horses.....		1,109	00			Do for ploughing matches.....					
Bulls						3. Expenses of Judges at agri. competitions....					
Rams						Do do on farms.....					
Boars						Do do on standing crops.....					
5. Entrance price at competitions.....						Do do on ploughing matches.					
do do on exhibition grounds...						4. Stall and other exhibition buildings.....					
7. Permit of sale on "						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society		915	85		
8. Sale of dinner tickets		28	00			6. Printing notices to competitions, &c.....					
9. Gift of l'Hon. Holton		100	00			7. Incidental expenses.....					
10. Gift of Dr. Laberge		20	00			8. Paid for millet and other seeds					
N. B. Amount of Subscriptions of members on account of next year (1873)		100	00			9. Salary of Secretary being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$1,514.42.....					
Amount of revenue				2,239.	00			106	00	1,620	42
Amount of expenditure.						Balance on hand.....				618	58
Total				618	58					2,239	00

(Signed,).

C. M. LEBRUN, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF CHICOUTIMI, 1872.
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

HON. D. E. PRICE, President.
A. TREMBLAY, Vice-President.
THOS. Z. CLOUTIER, Sect.-Treasurer.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE,	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand.....					1. Amount of prizes paid to agricultural com- petitions as per detailed account				
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists.....					2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....				
3. Amount of government grant.....					Do for standing crops.....				
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz: Horses					Do for ploughing matches.....				
Bulls.....					3. Expenses of Judges at agri. competitions....				
Rams.....					Do do on farm.....				
Boars.					Do do on standing crops.....				
5. Entrance price at competitions					Do do on ploughing.....				
6. do do on exhibition grounds.....					4. Stall and other exhibition buildings.....				
7. Permit of sale "					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society				
N. B. Amount of Subscriptions of members					6. Printing notices to competitions, &c.				
on account of next year (1873)					7. Incidental expenses.....				
					8. Paid for millet and other seeds.				
					9. Salary of Secretary being seven per cent on an expended sum of.....				

N. B.—Chicoutimi has sent no report this year.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, OF THE COUNTY OF COMPTON, 1872.

H. J. POMROY, *President.*W. PRABIER, *Vice-President.*C. H. HACKETT, *Secy.-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand.....					1. Amount of prizes paid to agricultural com- petitions, as per act in detail.....	394	44		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists.....	152	00			2. Prizes paid at competitions for farms.....				
3. Amount of government grant.....	328	00			do do for.....				
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz:.....					do do for.....				
Horses.....					3. Expenses of Judges at Agri. Competitions.....	10	00		
Bulls.....					Do do on farms.....				
Rams.....					Do do on standing crops.....				
Boars.....					Do do on ploughing Matches.....				
5. Entrance price at competition.....					4. Stalls and other buildings for the Exhibi- tion.....				
do do on exhibition grounds.....					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the Animals of the Society.....	8	00		
6. Permit to sell ".....	25	70			6. Printing, notices to competitions &c.....	11	50		
7. Balance in hand, december 1872.....					7. Incidental expenses.....				
do do due to the Sect.-Treasurer for the year 1872.....	3	05			8. Paid for millet seed and other seeds.....				
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions of members on account of next year (1872).....					9. Salary of Secretary being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$508.75.....	36	00		
					10. Prize paid, due for 1871.....	18	90		
					11. Paid to the Secretary E. Hill, balance of of bill for keeping judges at the exhibition for the year 1871.....	9	29		
Total			508	75	Balance in hand.....			488	75

(Signed.)

H. HOWARD, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1 OF COMPTON COUNTY.

I wish to draw your attention to the matter of prizes paid being smaller than the amount awarded from the fact that the funds not being sufficient a deduction of 10 per cent was made.

I Also wish to call your attention to a resolution that was passed at the annual general meeting of the Society held at Eaton Corner on the 19th ult., to wit.

It was moved by B. Lebourveau and seconded by H. G. Wilson: That whereas it is the opinion of this meeting that it would be for the interest of this Society if an amalgamation could be formed with the Town of Sherbrooke Agricultural Society with a permanent show ground at Lenoxville.

Be it therefore resolved that the Officers and Directors of this Society be duly authorised to negotiate with the Town of Sherbrooke Agricultural Society and ascertain whether they wish to amalgamate with this Society or not and if they do the condition of such amalgamation shall be submitted to public meeting of the members of this Society for their approval. Said meeting to be called by the President of this Society.

Carried unanimously.

The fact of there being two Societies in the County of Compton and the government aid being so small by the division of said aid it has had a tendency to diminish the interest among the members of this society and by an amalgamation with the town of Sherbrooke Agricultural Society, we think it would increase and excite a stimulation among the Agriculturalists and competitors and would improve the object designed by the agricultural department.

Township of Compton
County of Compton,
January, 3d 1873.

(Signed,)

C. H. HACKETT,
Sec. Treas.
C. C. A. S. No. 1

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2 OF THE COUNTY OF COMPTON, 1872.

R. PALLISTE, *President.*G. B. WARD, *Vice-President.*W. O. MANNIX, *Sec.-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1.	Cash on hand	164	00			1.	Amount of prizes paid to agricultural competitors as per detailed account	353	75		
2.	Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists	328	00			2.	Prizes paid for farm competitions				
3.	Amount of government grant					do do do					
4.	From the use of the animals of the society, viz :					do do do					
	Horses					3.	Expenses of judges	10	90		
	Bulls					do do					
	Rams					do do					
	Boars					do do					
75.	Entrance price at competitions,					4.	Stalls and other exhibition buildings	23	00		
45.	do do at exhibition grounds					5.	Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society				
7.	Permit of sale on do	40	00			6.	Printing, notices to competitors, &c	13	12		
8.	To pay premiums of last year					7.	Incidental expenses		25		
	N. B.—Amount of subscriptions of members on account of next year (1873)			532	00	8.	Paid for millet and other seeds	39	10		
						9.	Premiums of last year paid	42	33		
						10.	Paid account due	33	75		
						11.	Salary of Secretary being 7 per cent on an expended sum of \$482.45				
							Balance on hand	15	80	532	00
	Total			532	00					532	00

(Signed,)

W. O. MANNIX,
Secretary.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand					1. Amount of prizes paid to agricultural com-		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists	418	31			petitors as per detailed account	308	00
3. Amount of government grant	656	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions		
7. From the use of the animals of the society, viz : Horses					do do do standing crops		
Bulls					do do do Ploughing matches		
Rams					3. Expenses of judges a agricultural compe- do Farm ..		
Boars					do do standing caops		
Entrance price at competitions					do do at Ploughing matches		
do do at exhibition grounds					4. Stalls and other exhibition buildings		
Permit of sale on do					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the ani-		
8. Sale of dinner tickets 1871	60	00			mals of the society	12	00
N. B —	582	24			6. Printing, notices to competitors, &c	28	68
	34	93			7. Incidental expenses	248	85
	11	00			8. Paid for millet and other seeds	45	00
					9. Salary of Secretary being 7 per cent on an expended sum of \$642		
			1,762	48	Balance on hand	642	53
			642	53		1,123	13
Amount of the expenditure			1,119	95		1,765	66
Error of Secretary			3	18		3	18
Total			1,123	13		1,762	48

(Signed,)

D. MASSON, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF DORCHESTER, 1872.

J. Mercier, President
A. Dumas, Vice-President.
J. C. Roy, Sec.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1.	Cash on hand					1.	Amount of prizes paid to agricultural competitors as per detailed account.....	793	81		
2.	Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists	292	00			2.	Prizes paid for farm competitions.....				
3.	Amount of government grant.....	656	00				do do do				
4.	From the use of animals of the society, viz:					4.	Expenses of judges at agricultural competitions.....				
	Horses						do do Farm				
	Bulls						do do standing crops.....				
	Rams						do do at Ploughing matches.....	14	50		
	Boars					4.	Stalls and other exhibition buildings.....				
5.	Entrance price at competitions					5.	Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society	12	00		
6.	do do at exhibition grounds.....					6.	Printing, notices to competitors, &c.	68	00		
7.	Permit of sale on do do	9	00			7.	Incidental expenses.....				
8.	Sale of dinner tickets 1871	39	00			8.	Paid for millet and other seeds.....				
	N. B.—Amount of subscriptions of members on account of next year (1873)					9.	Salary of Secretary being 7 per cent on an expended sum of \$396 00.....	66	00	954	31
							Balance on hand.....			41	69
	Total.....			996	00					996	00

(Signed),

J. C. ROY, Secretary.

President.
Vice-President.
Sec.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand.....	-				1. Amount of prizes paid to agricultural com-				
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists					petitors as per detailed account.....				
3. Amount of government grant.....					2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....				
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz :					do do do standing crops.....				
Horses					do do do Ploughing matches..				
Bulls					3. Expenses of judges at agricultural compe-				
Rams					do do Farm				
Boars					do do standing crops.....				
5. Entrance price at competitions.....					do do at Ploughing matches..				
6. do do at exhibition grounds.....					4. Stalls and other exhibition buildings.....				
7. Permit of sale on do					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the ani-				
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions of members					mals of the society.. ..				
on account of next year (1873)					6. Printing, notices to competitors, &c.....				
					7. Incidental expenses				
					8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....				
					9. Salary of Secretary being 7 per cent on an				
					expended sum of.....				

MEMO.—This Society was not organised this year.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No 2 OF THE COUNTY OF DRUMMOND, 1872.
B. T. REED, President.
G. W. WADLEIGH, Vice-President.
J. MILLER, Sect.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand.....					1. Amount of prizes paid to Agricultural com- petition, as per detailed account.....	261	00
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.....	142	00			2. Prized paid for farm competitions.....		
3. Amount of Government grant.....	322	26			do for standing crops		
4. From the use of the animals of the Society viz: Horses.....	180				do for ploughing matches.....		
Bulls					3. Expenses of Judges at Agricultural com- petitions.....		
Rams					do do at farms.....		
Boars.....					do do at standing Crops.....		
5. Entrance price for competitions.....					do do at ploughing matches..	4	00
6. do do on exhibition in grounds					4. Stall and other Exhibition buildings.	68	75
7. Permit of sale on the grounds.....					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the Animals of the Society.....	9	00
8. Permit of entrance for competitions					6. Printing notices of competitions, &c.....	15	50
N.B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....	47	00			7. Incident.l expenses.....	60	00
Balance on hand from last year	58	58			8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....	20	00
					9. Salary of Secretary for 1871.....	20	00
					10. Salary of Secretary for 1872.....	240	27
					11. Amount appropriated for horses.....	4	32
					12. Charges on postages and books.....		
Amount of expenses			749	84	Balance on hand.....		
						47	84
Total.....			702	84		742	00
			47	00		749	84

(Signed,) J. MILLER, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, OF DRUMMOND COUNTY.

During the past year our Society jointly with the Richmond Co. Ag. Society, purchased an Imported Cleveland Bay Horse, of Simon Beattie Esquire of Ontario, at a cost of about seventeen hundred dollars, delivered ; this horse seems to give universal satisfaction, and has given an increased interest to the operations of the Society, the Membership having increased from sixty one. in 1871 to seventy eight in 1872.

Owing to our Society being only a No. 2. Society and in consequence, only receiving half of the usual Government Grant, allowed to County Societies, and that amount being so small, it necessarily, forbid us, from being able to give a very full premium list, as you will notice by our annual statement ; however during the past five years, we have great pleasure in noticing, a very marked improvement in the quality of the live stock.

We have also much pleasure, in drawing your attention to the increased Membership, of our french Canadian fellow towns men, who heretofore have not subscribed much to our Society, but are now taking a lively interest, in our annual exhibitions, and many of them, are now competing very favorably, with the elder members of the Society.

The crops thro'ought this county, were generally very good, rather above the average, the past season.

We wish to represent to you, that Agricultural Society No. 1 of the county, is not and has not been in existence for the last two years, and is not likely to be re-organized again, as a great portion of that part of the county has joined that of Yamaska, therefore we hope before another year passes round that we may be able to obtain the whole of the Government grant, thereby enabling us to make greater progress in the future.

The whole humbly submitted,

(Signed,)

JAMES MILLER,
Sec. Treas.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1 OF THE COUNTY OF GASPÉ, 1872.

I. SAVAGE, President.
J. J. H. BELLEINE, Vice-President.
J. M. REMOND, Sect.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	REVENUE.		EXPENDITURE.					
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand.....								
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list	86	20			304	50		
3. Amount of government grant.....	208	00						
4. From use of animals of the Society's stock, viz : Horses..... Bulls					15	00		
Rams								
Boars					8	00		
5. Entrance price for competition.....								
do do on Exhibition grounds...					11	00		
6. Permit to sell on grounds.....								
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....					23	69	362	19
Balance on hand from last year	390	83					322	86
Total.....			685	03			685	05

(Signed,) J. M. REMOND, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1 OF GASPÉ COUNTY.

Grain crops may be taken generally as about equal to the average, but in consequence of the very unfavorable weather prevalent during the season have not been saved in proper condition, and the same has occurred to the hay crop which was otherwise good. Potatoes are a fair crop but complaints are made of their failure after housing.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, OF THE COUNTY OF GASPÉ, 1872.

J. EDEN, President.
G. DUMARESQ, Vice-President.
J. EDEN, Sect.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand		110	58			1. Amount of 1	com-	265	00		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists		110	00			petitors as for detailed					
3. Amount of government grant		270	00			2. Prizes paid for farm					
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz:						do do do					
Horses						do do do					
Bulls						3. Expenses of judges		13	00		
Rams						do do farm					
Boars						do do standing crops					
5. Entrance price at competitions						do do at ploughing matches		7	00		
6. do do at exhibition grounds						4. Stalls and other exhibition buildings					
8. Permt of sale on do		23	17			5. Keeping of and other expenses for the ani-					
8. Seeds sold to members						mals of the society		3	00		
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873)						6. Printing, notices to competitors, &c		16	88		
						7. Incidental expenses		59	60		
						8. Paid for millet and other seeds		25	60		49
						9. Salary of Secretary being 7 per cent on an expended sum of		1	75		26
						10. For telegraphmes and postage during year					
Total				513	75	Balance on hand				391	49
										122	26
										513	75

(Signed,) Jos. EDEN, Secretary.

AGRICULTURE SOCIETY No. 2 OF GASPÉ COUNTY.

I beg to remark that a great improvement has taken place since the introduction of the new mode of giving prizes to standing crops, best cultivated farms. As great improvement was seen also at the Show of Cattle, Sheep, Vegetables and the Produce of Dairy. Strangers that visited the Show of vegetables declared that they had not seen better specimens in Ontario. A drawback to the agriculturist this year is the Potatoe rot.

Some of the crops are nearly all destroyed no doubt it was owing to the long spell of rain and fogs during the month of August and September.

The Society intend to import a thorough bred stallion during this year. I hope to report further improvement both, in Farm, Standing crops, and during the next year.

I have the honor to be

Your Obt. Servt.,

(Signed)

JOSEPH EDEN.

Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 3. OF THE COUNTY OF GASPÉ, 1872.

President.

J. B. FAUVEL, Vice-President.

J. LeGROS, Secretary-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Amount of Government Grant, 1871		91	00			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account page 10.....		58	80		
do do 1872.....		78	00			2. Premiums for					
2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list, page 3 1871		44	00			do for					
do do 1872		54	00			3. Expenses of Judges at Shows.....		4	00		
3. For use of Society's stock, viz :						do do on Farms.....					
Horses						do do on Standing Crops.....					
Bulls.....						do do on Ploughing Matches.....					
Rams.....						4. Fitting up Pens and other expenses in connection with Shows.....					
Boars						5. Keeping Society's Stock, and other expenses connected therewith					
Entrance fees						6.		3	00		
4. For Entrance						7.		15	59		
5. Permission to sell on do.....						8.					
6. Price of Bull "Silver" sold to the Gusley & Hawn.....		30	00			9.		11	68		
N. B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year in addition to the above \$						10. Paid Price of Bull "Silver"		80	00		
						11. Paid freight of Bull from Quebec to Gaspé.....		15	50		
						12. Paid for cash.....		3	00		
						Balance on hand this day		215	43	397	00
										397	09
" Total.....											

(Signed,)

J. LEGRAS, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 3 OF GASPE COUNTY.

I have not many remarks to offer only that as you will see by the list of premiums offered we have not been able to offer as much as we should have wished owing to our desire to reserve some friends, for next year to offer prizes for Farms, which will take up a good amount of our funds. I also beg to remark that we were short of information concerning the instructions and regulations of the Council of Agriculture for the exhibitions by which the Judges should be guided and we should therefore feel thankful for a copy of the reports and rules to be followed by the Judges at the several shows or exhibitions.

We are holding an exhibition of grain seeds and home manufactures in the beginning of March at Malbaie.

Your humble servant.

(Signed),

JOHN LEGROS.

Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF HOCHELAGA, 1872.

J. M. CRAWFORD President.
D. BEADY, Vice-President.
H. BRODIE, Sec.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand					1. Prizes paid at agricultural competitions as per detailed account.....	460	00		
2. Subscription of members, as per detailed list.....	350	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions	135	00		
3. Amount of Government grant	656	00			do do for				
4. From the use of the animals of the Society viz. Horses	239	00			do do for	6	00		
Bulls					3. Expenses of Judges at agri. competitions.....				
Rams					do do on farms.....	12	00		
Boars					do do on standing Crops.....	44	30		
5. Entrance price for competitions.....	43	20			do do on ploughing matches.....				
do do on exhibition grounds.....					4. Stalls and other Exhibition buildings	359	33		
6. Permit of sale on grounds	400	00			5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society.....	71	21		
7. On hand from year 1871.....	300	00			6. Printing notices to competitions, &c.....	34	00		
8. Procedure of a bill.....					7. Incidental expenses.....				
9. N.B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....					8. Paid for millet and other Seeds.....	130	48		
					9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on 10. Grants paid of the society for horse.....	80	00		
					11. Balance paid to H. M. Cochrane.....	80	00		
					12. Paid ticket to D. Morrison.....	143	64		
					13. Balance paid to the last year	91	21		
					14. Interest on loan	48	00		
					15. Paid to M. McIntosh.....	300	00		
Total of expenses			2,168	20					
			1,995	17					
Balance on hand			173	03				1,995	17

(Signed,)

H. BRODIE, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF HOCHELAGA COUNTY.

GENERAL REMARKS BY DIRECTORS OR SECRETARY.

The affairs of the society can be looked upon as being in a prosperous state notwithstanding the heavy drain upon it in the purchasing of the stallion "Lion" and it is to be hoped that next year will witness it free from debt entirely. The Directors by careful management and with the aid of the President have been fortunate in decreasing the liabilities of the society during the past year.

The french Canadian members during the year have not been at all satisfied with the prize list and other matters, but the Directors have done their best to give satisfaction to every one; however in order to give encouragement to the French Canadians it is intended to hold a general meeting of the members of the society and farmers generally in the county to discuss the propriety of holding fairs in connection with the fall exhibitions of the county for the sale and purchase of horses, cattle, &c., and also for the purpose of discussing the propriety of holding the fall shows alternately in each of the parishes in the county and also for the assurance to the french Canadians that the President and Directors of the society in future can be fully relied upon to frame such a prize list as will meet with their approval and to do equal justice to Canadian as well as to imported stock.

The whole nevertheless submitted,

HUGH DRODIE,
Secretary Treas.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1 OF THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON, 1872.

A. OLIVER, *President.*
 J. HOBBS, *Vice-President.*
 D. McFARLANE, *Secy.-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand.....	65	40			1. Prizes paid at agricultural competitions as per detailed account.....	450	58		
2. Subscriptions as per detailed list.....	334	00			2. Prizes paid for.....				
3. Amount of government grant.....	362	00			Do for.....				
4. From use of the animals of the society viz : Horses.....	159	00			Do for.....	25	80		
Rulls.....					3. Expenses of.....				
Rams.....					Do do on farms.....				
Boars.....					Do do on standing crops.....				
5. Entrance price for competitions.....	326				Do do on ploughing matches.....	41	13		
6. do do on exhibition grounds.....	25				4. Stall and other exhibition buildings.....				
7. Permit to sell on exhibition ground.....	16	27			5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society.....	221	75		
8. Rent for ground.....		00			6. Printing, notices to competitions, &c.....	35	61		
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873) ..		00			7. Incidental expenses.....	14	05		
					8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....				
					9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$922.35.....	68	07		
					10. Repairs of fences, on the ground.....	111	00		
					11. School Taxes.....	1	56		
					12. Road taxes.....	2	50		
					13. Insurance.....	3	60		
					14. Interests and freights.....	64	00	1,040	42
					15. Postage expenses.....		75		
					Balance on hand.....			247	25
Total.....			1,287	67				1,287	67

(Signed,)

S. F. McMAHON, Secretary

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No 1 OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

The wheat in this County has turned out pretty well in quantity but the quality is not so good as the crops of 1871. Oats on an average crop also Hay, but the potatoes have been nearly a failure on account of rot with the continued wet weather in the Fall, no prizes have yet been offered by this society for pure stock or imported stock owing to the loss of two imported horses by fire and division of the county into two societies and having eight hundred dollars of debt has left them unable to do so but as soon as the Directors possibly can, they intend to do so. Any pure stock shown they have been as liberal as possible to them, they had a very successful show this Fall with more Membership and more taken in at the gate than at any time previously since the county was divided so that after paying all up of prize money and other expenses the society will be able to reduce the debt by two hundred dollars. The society's horse has not been so successful as could have been wished, his stock has now come to be two years old and are turning out well, which will likely prove in his favour by causing more to go to him, but now there is not much necessity for an agricultural society having a horse in this county, private enterprised having done a great deal in that direction. Since this society imported their horse there has been brought into it no fewer than five pure or imported horses and a good many of the farmers have been getting pure Cotswold and Leicester Rams and Ewes besides pure Ayrshire and Durham Bulls.

(Signed,)

DANIEL MACFARLANE, JR.

Sec.-Treas.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, OF THE COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON 1872.

W. CANTWELL President.

R. SWEET, Vice-President.

W. EDWARDS, Sect.-Trésorier.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand.....					1. Amount of prizes paid at Agricultural com- petitions, as per detailed list.....	259	05
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.....	253	75			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....		
3. Amount of government grant.....	294	00			Do for standing crops.....		
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz: Horses					Do for ploughing matches.....	10	40
Bulls					3. Expenses of Judges at Agri. Competitions...		
Rams					Do do on farms		
Boars					Do do. on standing crops.....		
5. Entrance price for competitions.....	95	67			Do do on ploughing Matches.	61	70
6. do do on Exhibition Grounds.. ...	20	00			4. Stalls and other exhibition buildings.....		
7. Permit to sell on grounds.....	150	00			5. Keeping of and other expenses for the Animals of the Society.....	14	60
8. Arrears of Subscription.....					6. Printing notices of competitions,	8	62
9. Money borrowed for purchase of millet seed.....	12	06			7. Incidental expenses.....		
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....					8. For millet seed and other seeds.....	54	00
					9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$771.48.....	390	00
					10. Money borrowed, drawn with interest.....	12	00
					11. Paid extra	1	00
					12. Dinner tickets	9	93
					13. Paid Interest	1	05
					14. Omission in last ac.....	1	63
					15. Balance due of Secretary.....	1	50
					16. Postage.....		
Total.....			825	48		825	48

(Signed,) W. EDWARDS, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF IBERVILLE, 1872.

C. SANSTERRK, *President.*
F. BOIVIN, *Vice-President.*
A. C. BRIEN, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand.....						1. Amount of prizes paid at agricultural com- petitions, as per act in detail.....		465	50		
2. Subscriptions of members as per list in detail.....		294	00			2. Prizes paid at competitions for farms.....		343	00		
3. Amount of government grant.....		656	00			do for standing crops.....		20	00		
4. From the use of the animals Society, viz : Horses.....						do for ploughing matches.....		11	50		
Bulls.....						3. Expenses of Judges at Agri. C mpetitions...					
Rams.....						do do on farms.....		36	00		
Boars						do do on standing Crops		23	00		
5. Entrance price for competition.....						do do on ploughing Matches...					
6. Entrance price on Exhibition Grounds.....						4. Stall and other buildings for the Exhibition.					
7. Permit to sell on Grounds.....						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the Animals of the Society.....		16	20		
N. B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year (1873.).....		47	00			6. Printing notices to competitions, &c.....		8	38		
						7. Incidental expenses.....					
						8. Paid for Millet Seed and other Seeds.....					
						9. Salary of Secretary being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$923.88.....		45	19	968	77
						Balance on hand.....				28	23
Total.....				997	00					997	00

(Signed,) A. A. C. BRIEN, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF JACQUES-CARTIER, 1872.

J. SOMMERVILLE, President.
G. U. VALOIS, Vice-President.
N. M. LECAVALIER, Sect.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPTS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand, 1871.....	105	42			1. Prizes paid at agricultural competitions as per detailed account.....	285	00		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.....	299	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....				
3. Amount of government grant.....	656	00			do for standing crops.....				
4. From use of the animals of the society, viz : Horses.....	267	00			do for ploughing matches.....				
Bulls.....					3. Expenses of Judges at agrl. competitions... do on farms.....	22	50		
Rams.....					do do on standing Crops.....				
Boars.....					do do on ploughing matches..				
5. Entrance price for competitions.....					4. Stalls and other Exhibition buildings.....	14	00		
do do on exhibition grounds.....					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society	203	25		
6. Permit to sell on do do	156	00			6. Printing notices of competitions, &c.....	30	00		
7. Amount for use of Stallion upon the year 1871	98	60			7. Incidental expenses.....	9	55		
N. B. Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....					8. Paid for millet and other Seed				
					9. Salary of Secretary, being 7 per cent on an expended sum of \$760.30.....	53	16		
					10. Amount to be left out for guarantee.....	84	00		
					11. For amount due for use of Stallion for 1872. Do do do do for 1871.	267	00	1231	46
					Balance on hand..			251	96
Total			1582	02				1483	42

(Signed,) N. M. LECAVALIER, Secretary

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF JOLIETTE, 1872.

L. S. L'IVERQUE, *President.*
G. DE LANADRIERE, *Vice-President.*
ED. GUILBAULT, *Secy.-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand .....	.....	.....	800	00	1. Amount of prizes paid at Agricultural Competitions, as per detailed account.....	.....	.....	244	25
2. Subscriptions of members, as per list in detail.....	.....	.....	300	00	2. Prizes paid for Farm Competitions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Amount of government grant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do for standing crops.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. From the use of the Animals of the Society, viz.: .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do for ploughing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3. Expenses of Judges.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do do on farms.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rams.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do do on standing crops.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boars.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do do on ploughing matches.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Entrance price for at competitions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4. Stalls and other Exhibition Buildings.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. do do on Exhibition Grounds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5. Keeping of and other expenses for the Animals of the Society.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Permit to sell on grounds.....	530	08	530	06	6. Printing notices to competitions, &c.....	.....	.....	9	00
Balance on hand, Secretary-Treasurer 1871....	20	.....	20	08	7. Incidental expenses.....	.....	.....	96	03
Interest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8. Paid for millet seed and other seeds.....	.....	.....	312	47
Balance on hand, Secretary-Treasurer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$1,645.94. Of that sum the Secretary hands over 43.21 as a gift.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	1650	14	10. Paid 18 p. c. to agricultural Council.....	.....	.....	80	00
N. B. Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11. Purchase of a horse.....	.....	.....	144	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12. Argent pour voir à l'achat d'un attelage.....	.....	.....	699	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13. Due on sundries.....	.....	.....	30	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Balance of Secy.-Treasurer.....	.....	.....	29	00
.....	.....	.....	48	00	.....	.....	.....	5	99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1650	14	.....

(Signed,)

E. GUILBAULT, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.

This Society has always purchased, for the last five years, animals of pure breed, and sold them by auction to the members; the result is a noticeable improvement in the various breeds.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand.....		400	00			1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account.....		246	00		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists.....		267	00			2. Premiums for farms competitions.....					
3. Amount of government grant.....		656	00			do do do standing crops.....					
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz : Horses.....		274	00			do do do ploughing matches...		31	00		
Bulls.....						do do farm.....					
Rams.....						do do s anding crops.....					
Boars.....						do do at ploughing matches...		10	00		
5. Entrance price at competitions.....						4. Stalls and other exhibition buildings.....					
do do at exhibition grounds.....						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the ani-		145	00		
6. Permit to sell on do						mals of the society.....					
7. N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....		58	00			6. Printing, notices to competitors, &c.....		12	00		
						7. Incidental expenses.....		128	00		
						8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....		50	00		
						9. Salary of Secretary being 7 per cent on an expended sum of.....		333	00		
						10. Purchase of improved and brood stock....					
Expenditure						Balance on hand.....					
Total.....						Total					

(Signed,)

J. DESSAINT, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF LAPRAIRIE, 1872.

A. STE. MARIE, *President.*
M. LONGTIN, *Vice-President.*
A. MOQUIN, *Sec.-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand					1. Amount of prizes paid of agricultural com- petitors as for detailed account.....	650	00		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists.....	223	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....				
3. Amount of government grant.....	656	00			do do do				
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz :					do do do				
Horse.....	700	00			3. Expenses of judges at agri. competition.....	15	00		
Bulls.....					do do				
Rams.....					do do do				
Boars.....					4. Stalls and other exhibition buildings.....				
5. Entrance price at competitions.....					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the ani- mals of the society.....	770	00		
do do at exhibition grounds...					6. Printing, notices to competitors, &c.....	25	50		
7. Permit to sell on do					7. Incidental expenses.	61	50		
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873)	35	00			8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....				
					9. Salary of Secretary being 7 per cent on an expended sum of	80	00		
Total.....			1,614	00				\$1602	00

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF L'ASSOMPTION, 1872.

W. DUCHAMPS, *President*.
B. PAPIN, *Vice-President*.
A. ANCHAMBAULT, *Sec.-Tre.*

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand		455	04½		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.		386	00		
3. Amount of government grant.....		656	00		
4. From the use of the animals of the society's viz:.....					
Percheron Horses		443	50		
Another black horse.....		678	00		
Rams					
Boars					
5. Entrance price for competitions.....					
6. Entrance on					
7. Permit of sal					
N. B.—Amount received on		114	00		
account of next year (1873)					
Total				\$2732	54½

EXPENDITURE		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Amount of prizes paid at Agricultural Exhibitions, as per detailed account.....				368	00
2. Prizes paid for farm Competitions.....					
Do for standing crops.....					
Do for ploughing matches.....					
3. Expenses of Judges at Agricul Exhibitions.					
Do do on farms competitions.					
Do do on standing crops.....					
Do do on ploughing.....					
4. Stalls and other exhibition buildings with diner				202	61
5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the Society.				300	00
6. Printing notices of competitions, &c.....				47	70
7. Incidental expenses.....				149	37
8. Paid for clover seed and other seeds.....				316	00
9. Secretary's Salary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$2636.47				184	57
10. Paid for a black horse.....				1200	00
11. Collection.....				12	00
12. Expenses towards the purchase of the black horse.....				26	59
13. Advertisements and convocation of meetings				14	20
Receipts.....				2821	04
Total				2732	54½

N. B.—There is deficiency of \$88.49⁴ remaining which will indubitably covered by the guaranties of the Stallion which are \$343.00, payable in March, if it is paid we depend on the two thirds of these guaranties.

(Signed,) **A. ARCHAMBAULT, Secretary.**

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF L'ASSOMPTION.

The Committee have the honor to observe, that notwithstanding the deficit of \$202.49½, the Society is more prosperous than ever. Its assets have increased by the purchase of a stallion for \$1200, without deducting any thing from the exhibition.

To meet this deficit, the committee reckons upon a sum of \$26.50 of sure arrears for the use of the two Stallions, and also on a sum of \$343, or amount of securities on the "Percheron" which will become payable on 1st march next by owners whose mares shall be with foal.

And the securities on "the Percheron" have produced two thirds of the amounts represented thereby, and we rely upon a similar result for the present year.

(Signed),

BASILE PAPIN.

V. P. S. A. C. L.

(Signed),

ALEX. ARCHAMBAULT.

Secretary-Treasurer, S. A. C. L.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF LAVAL, 1872.

F. LAVOIE, *President.*
H. LUCIER, *Vice-President.*
S. F. McMAHON, *Secy.-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand.....	157	23			1. Amount of prizes paid to Agricultural competitions, as per detailed account.....	770	25		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.....	290	90			2. Prized paid for farm competitions.....				
3. Amount of Government grant.....	656	00			do for standing crops.....	23	00		
4. From the use of the animals of the Society viz : Horses.....					do for ploughing matches.....				
Bulls.....					3. Expenses of Judges at Agricultural competitions.....				
Rams.....					do do at farms.....				
Boars.....					do do at standing Crops.....				
5. Entrance price for competitions.....					do do at ploughing matches.....	8	00		
do do on exhibition in grounds.....					4. Stall and other Exhibition buildings.....				
6. Permit of sale on the grounds.....					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the Society.....	8			
7. N.B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....	166	70			6. Incidental expenses.....				
					7. Paid for millet and other seeds.....				
					8. Salary of Secretary for 1871.....	60	00		
					9. Percentage added to prizes.....	50	00	919	25
					10. Percentage added to prizes.....				
					Balance on hand.....			184	88
Total.....			1,270	83				1,104	13

(Signed,)

S. F. McMAHON, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF LEVIS 1872.

B. H. MARCEAU, President.

C. LEMIEUX, Vice-President.

L. N. CARRIER, Secretary-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand		24	30			1. Amount of prizes paid at Agricultural competitions, as per detailed account.....		769	25		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.....		300	00			2. Prizes paid					
3. Amount of Government grant.....		656	00			do do					
4. From the use of the animals of the Society viz:						do do					
Horses						3. Expenses of		8	00		
Bulls						do					
Rams						do		54	12½		
Boars						do					
5. Entrance price for competitions.....						4 Stall and other Exhibition buildings.....		86	70		
do do on exhibition grounds.....						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society.....					
6. Permit to sell on grounds.....		46	87½			6. Printing notices of competitions, &c.....		35	72½		
7. Subscription for the examination of grains, vegetables and newly made lands.....						7. Incidental expenses.....		5	05		
N.B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873.)		28	00			8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....					
						9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$2,225.82, the Secretary receiving his fee on \$935 only, and giving up the remainder.....		65	45	1,024	30
Amount of expenditure.....				1,055	17½	Balance in hand				30	87½
Total.....				1,024	30					1,055	17½

(Signed,)

L. N. CARRIER,

Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF L'ISLET, 1872.

J. B. DUPUIS, *President.*
 E. CASCHIN, *Vice-President.*
 P. G. VERREAULT, *Secy.-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand.....		274	07			1. Amount of prizes paid to agricultural com- petitions as per detailed account.....		320	00		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists.....		276	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....					
3. Amount of government grant.....		656	00			Do for standing arena.....					
4. From the use of the animals of the society. viz : Stallion horses.....		28	00			Do for.....		13	00		
Bulls.....						Expenses of Ju.....					
Rams.....						Do.....					
Boars.....						Do do on standing crops.....					
5. Entrance price at competitions.....						Do do on ploughing matches.....		16	26		
6. do do on exhibition grounds.....						4. Stall and other exhibition buildings.....					
7. Permit to sell on " ".....						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society.....		95	22		
8. To interest on deposit at Saving Bank.....		9	00			6. Printing notices of competitions, &c.....		7	32		
9. To sale of 15 lbs. of Clora seed.....		1	65			7. Incidental expenses.....		9	75		
N. B. Amount of Subscriptions of members on account of next year (1873).....		63	00			8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....		142	87		
						9. Salary of Secretary being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$949.42.....		66	05		
						10. Purchase of a stallion.....		345	00		
						Balance on hand.....				1015	47
										292	25
Total				\$1307	62					\$1307	72

(Signed,) P. G. VERREAULT, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF LOTBINIERE No. 1, 6872.

T. WALKER, *President.*J. BROWN, *Vice-President.*W. WILSON *Sec.-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand		60	13			1. Amount of prizes paid to agricultural com- petitions, as per act in detail		576	85		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists		341	00			2. Prizes paid at competitions for farms					
3. Amount of government grant		383	00			do for		22	50		
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz :						do for		12	00		
Horses		90				3. Expenses of J. Do					
Bulls						Do do on standing crops					
Rams						Do do on ploughing Matches.					
Boars						4. Stalls and other buildings for the Exhibi- tion		14	00		
5. Entrance price at competition		32	90			5. Keeping of and other expenses for the Animals of the Society		60	00		
6. do do on exhibition grounds						6. Printing, notices of competitions &c.					
7. Permit to sell " "		2	00			7. Incidental expenses		50	00		
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions of members on account of next year (1872)						8. Paid for millet seed and other seeds					
						9. Salary of Secretary being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$508.75		51	52		
						10. Prize paid, due for 1871		5	00	791	87
						Balance in hand				116	26
Total				908	13					908	13

(Signed.)

W. WILSON, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1 OF LOTBINIERE.

1st. Our Society is in a very progressive way at present, particularly in the improvement of our stock in general, by our improving and buying Rams and Bulls from good Breeders and paying particular attention to our Breeding as was acknowledged by the Judges from Megantic. At our annual exhibition they say they were surprised to see so much improvement in so short time.

2nd. Our wheat crop has been very indifferent this year not above half a crop in general owing to the dry weather in early part of the summer.

3d. Oats about an average crop this year as they were not so much affected by the early drough,

4th. Barley that was not sown too early this year about an average crop.

5th. Patatoes this year in many places particularly on damp or heavy soils almost a total failure.

6th. Hay an average crop on all lands not too dry to be affected by the early drough.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM WILSON,
Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, OF THE COUNTY OF LOTBINIERE, 1872.

H. G. Joly, President.

H. LEGENDAR, Vice-President.

M. COUTURE, Sect.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand		140	78			1. Amount of prizes paid at agricultural com- petitions, as per detailed account	312	00			
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.		330	75			2. Prizes paid for competitions on farms					
3. Amount of government grant		273	00			Do for standing crops					
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz : Horses						Do for ploughing matches	14	00			
Bulls						3. Expenses of Jt					
Rams						Do					
Boars						Do do on standing crops	24	00			
5. Entrance price for competitions		19	50			Do do on ploughing matches					
6. do do on exhibition grounds						4. Stall and other exhibition buildings					
7. Permit to sell on grounds		2	36			5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society	5	00			
8. Selling of 15 bags used for seed		15	10			6. Printing notices to competitions, &c.					
9. Received for the sale of the surplus of the seed		61	00			7. Incidental expenses	280	85			
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873)						8. Paid for millet and other seeds					
						9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$667.62	46	73			
						10. 2 Ploughs	12	00			
						11. A man for the exhibition	1	00			
						12. Judges Board	15	25			
						13. Exhibition ground rent	4	00			
						14. Postage expenses	2	65			
						15. Freight for seed	10	87			
										714	35
						Balance in hand				128	14
Total										842	49

(Signed,)

M. GOUTURE, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2 OF THE COUNTY OF LOTBINIERE.

The printed *Programme* does not correspond with the present Report of the Agricultural Council ; and thus it is that the auditors have been unable to classify the names of those who have been awarded premiums for pastures and meadows, because those items only appear on the *Programme* and are omitted in the Report. I am of opinion, besides, that the names written at page 10 of the present Report should be erased, because they will not appear in the *Programme*.

(Signed,)

M. COUTURE,
Sec. Treas.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MASKINONGÉ, 1872.

M. HODGE TASSÉ, *President.*A. SEVIGNY, *Vice-President.*D. CARON, *Sec.-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand	311	00		1. Amount of prizes paid to agricultural competitors as per detailed account	499	50	
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists	656	00		2. Prizes paid for farm competitions			
3. Amount of government grant				do do do			
7. From the use of the animals of the society, viz:	204	00		3. Expenses of judges, Farm			
Horses				do do standing caops			
Bulls				do do at ploughing matches	18	00	
Rams				4. Stalls and other exhibition buildings			
Boars				5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society	208	00	
15. Entrance price at competitions				6. Printing, notices to competitors, &c	22	00	
106. do do at exhibition grounds				7. Incidental expenses	10	00	
7. Permit to sell on do do				8. Paid for millet and other seeds	311	00	
N. B. —				9. Salary of Secretary being 7 per cent on an expended sum of \$642			
				10. To subscription to Semaine agricole	10	00	50
				Balance on hand		1078	50
Total						92	50
						\$1171	00

(Signed,)

CARON, Secretary.

D. McKinnon, President.
D. D. McKenzie, Vice-President.
O. Hunter, Sec.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1.	Balance on hand					1.	Amount of prizes paid of agricultural competitors as per detailed account	241	75		
2.	Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists	3	49			2.	Prizes paid for farm competitions				
3.	Amount of government grant	195	00			do	do do s				
4.	From the use of the animals of the society, viz :	390	00			do	do do itches				
	Horses					3.	Expenses of judges	12	50		
	Bulls					do	do Farm				
	Rams					do	do standing crops				
	Boars					do	do at Ploughing matches				
15.	Entrance price at competitions					4.	Stalls and other exhibition buildings	3	00		
16.	do do at exhibition grounds					5.	Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society				
7.	Permit to sell on do do					6.	Printing, notices to competitors, &c.				
	N. B.—Amount of subscriptions of members on account of next year (1873)					7.	Incidental expenses	14	25		
						8.	Paid for millet and other seeds				
						9.	Salary of Secretary being 7 per cent on an expended sum of \$1,514 42	29	25		
						10.	Paid to two directors, for their passage in looking out for seeds	11	90		
						11.	Paid to Donald Mr. Kinnon president, authorised by the board M. N. S. No. 1, to buy stock for the society, 25 Oct. 1872.				
							Balance on hand	270	00	582	65
										5	84
										588	49

(Signed.) O. HUNTER, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 1 COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

It is impossible to make out the annual Report with *uniformity* as our Prize List does not agree with the programme.

(Signed,) O. HUNTER.

The crops in the neighbourhood for 1872 were an average, except potatoes which on the whole were a failure or nearly so.

(Signed,) O. HUNTER.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2 OF THE COUNTY OF MEGANTIC, 1872.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

J. OLIVIER, President.
H. JEMISON, Vice-President.
J. HUTCHISON, Secy.-Treasurer.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand.....	39	00			1. Amount of prizes paid to Agricultural com- petitions as per detailed account.....	246	50
2. Subscriptions of members, as per detailed list.	138	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....		
3. Amount of Government grant.....	266	00			Do - for standing crops.....	39	50
4. From the use of the animals of the society viz. Horses.....					Do for ploughing matches.....		
Bulls.....					3. Expenses of Judges at agri. competitions....	26	00
Rams.....					Do do on farms competitions	14	00
Boars.....					Do do on standing crops... ..		
5. Entrance price for competitions.....					Do do on ploughing matches.		
do do on exhibition grounds...					4. Stall and other exhibition buildings.....	3	75
56. Permit to sell on do					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society.....		
57. Seeds sold to members.....	28	88			6. Printing notices of competitions, &c.	5	50
N.B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....					7. Incidental expenses.....	6	90
Balance on hand from last year.....					8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....	29	15
					9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$409.56.....	28	66
					10. Copies of the "Canada Farmer"	9	15
					11. Use of a bull	30	00
					Cash on hand		
Total			471	88		438	31
						33	66
						471	87

(Signed,) J. HUTCHISON, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2 OF COUNTY OF MEGANTIC.

The stock exhibited at the show on the 3d of October, although fewer in number than formerly, yet the classes were well represented and the animals, in good condition and steadily improving ; some of them would compare favourably with those of higher grades.

The sheep bred from a Cotswold Ram purchased from Mr. Cochrane, of Compton, did not turn out as well as was expected and the Directors purpose importing a pure Bred Leicester Ram for next season.

The society not having sufficient funds to purchase a Thorough-Bred-Bull they hired one (said to have come from Mr. Cochrane's stock) for the season, and every member had the privilege of sending his cows to be served by him free of charge.

STATE OF THE CROPS IN THIS DISTRICT.

The wheat crop was very good, but not a great quantity sown-and some of it was partially damaged by the continued wet weather that prevailed in the harvest.

Rye very little sown. — Barley and oats were both very light crops, short in the straw and thin on the ground altogether much below an average.

Peas were very good and turned out well on the barn floor.

Buck-wheat was an excellent crop every where in this District :

Potatoes a miserable crop rusted early, and rotten on the ground, not half a crop and of very bad quality.

Turnips were an excellent crop and made up a little for the loss of potatoes and we are glad to observe that a much greater breadth was sown this last season than usual, which is good evidence of improvement.

Hay was a light crop and is likely to be scarce and high in price this spring.

In this connection we may observe that a number of mowing and thrashing machines have been introduced this last season which augur well for the improvement steadily going on in this District.

JOHN HUTCHISON,

Sec.-Treasurer,

M. A. S. No. 2

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, 1872.

L. JOHNSON, President.
N. E. BAKER, Vice-President.
Geo. Sully, Sec.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1.	Cash on hand.....					1.	Amount of prizes paid to agricultural competitors as per detailed account.....	443	25		
2.	Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists.....	301	00			2.	Prizes paid for farm competitions.....	490	00		
3.	Amount of government grant.....	646	00			3.	do do do.....				
4.	From the use of the animals of the society, viz:.....					3.	Expenses of judges:.....				
	Horses.....						do do Farm.....	78	50		
	Bulls.....						do do standing crops.....				
	Rams.....						do do at Ploughing matches.....				
	Boars.....					4.	Stalls and other exhibition buildings.....				
5.	Entrance price at competitions.....	36	50			5.	Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society.....	35	00		
5.	do do at exhibition grounds.....	125	80			6.	Printing, notices to competitors, &c.....	37	33		
7.	Permit of sale on do do.....	11	86			7.	Incidental expenses.....				
8.	Amount in the Treasurer's hands.....	8	84			8.	Paid for millet and other seeds.....				
9.	Amount owed to the Secretary for the year.....	78	00			9.	Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on a sum expended of.....	50	00		
10.	Voluntary subscription.....					10.	Paid for the rent of the exhibition ground.....	50	00		
	N. B.—Amount of subscriptions of members on account of next year (1873).....					11.	Paid for the band of musique.....	55	75		
						12.	Deduction of 4 p. c. on prizes, to meet expenses.....	15	50	1,255	33
										37	33
										1,218	00
	Total.....			1,218	00						

(Signed,) Geo. SULLY,
Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MISSISQUOI COUNTY.

Although our county is the finest in the province of Quebec, I am sorry to say that the Agriculturists (as an association) have not shown as much enterprise as the associations of many other counties in the purchase and importation of animals for the improvement of breed and seed grains.

But I am happy to say that private individuals have made great improvements within the last few years in Breeding Horses of medium size and of great value for general purposes and that they find ready sale in the American markets.

We have also a few thorough bred horses.

And also we have some fine Short Horns, Ayrshires, and Alderney cattle.

We have had good Sheep South Downs that have taken first prizes at different Provincial Exhibitions, Hampshire and Spanish Merino that are thorough bred.

Our Swine, are perhaps on the whole very fine; we have several distinct kinds.

Of course one great cause of the lack of enterprise in Horned-Cattle is that our county is thoroughly given to dairy purposes.—Within the last few years a great number of cheese factories have been constructed and of course very few calves are raised.

We have lately inaugurated the system of giving premiums, although small on thorough bred stock which is having a good effect.

Our annual exhibitions have been held in one and at the same place, Bedford, for the last twelve years where it was permanently fixed by the County Council by authority of an act of Parliament that they should be held. — The site which is good and central has been usually leased from year to year; I have long felt the importance of the association owning the site and during the last year I convinced the officers of the importance of my scheme, as by owning the site we would derive an income from the gate money that would be a large item. And I was in contract for the purchase of it when a private individual stepped in purchased it for private purposes.

We have since been offered a desirable flat of eight acres of land, most conveniently situated; a part of it being rich meadow land that would produce an annual income that would go a long way towards the purchase money.

Our last Exhibition extended over two days.

The first day was devoted to placing and adjudging animals and articles generally, with the exception of stallions and single horses which were exhibited the second day. All prize animals detained over, until the second day were kept at the expense of the Association. The Industrial Departement was open on both days.

Agricultural addresses were delivered the second day.

We had a private subscription of \$98.00 upon condition of having a band of music, and extending the Exhibition over two days.

We have never had ploughing matches nor do I think we are likely to, I am sorry to say.

H. D. MOORE, President.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MONTCAIM, 1872.

F. A. M. FOUCHER, President.
L. BEAUDRY, Vice-President.
J. BEAUCHAMP, Secy.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand.....						1. Amount of prizes paid to Agricultural Com- petitions as per detailed account.....		437	50		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.....		290	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....					
3. Amount of government grant.....		656	00			Do for standing crops.....					
4. From use of animals of the Society's stock, viz: Horses.....						Do for ploughing matches.....		50	00		
Bulls.....						3. Expenses of Judges at Agri. Competitions.....					
Rams.....						Do do on farms.....					
Boars.....						Do do on standing crops.....		12	00		
5. Entrance price for competition.....						Do do as standing crops.....					
do do on Exhibition grounds.....						4. Stall and other expenses.....					
6. Permit to sell on grounds.....						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society.....		32	00		
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....		75	00			6. Printing notices of competitions, &c.....		33	33		
						7. Incidental expenses.....		290	00		
						8. Paid for millet and other seed.....					
						9. Salary of secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$854.50.....		59	82	914	32
						Balance on hand.....				106	68
Total.....				1,021	00					1,021	00

(Signed,) J. BEAUCHAMP, Secretary.

L. H. BLAIS, *President.*
DR. L. E. DESJARDINS, *Vice-President.*
J. COLLIN, *Sec.-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1	Cash on hand					1.	Amount of prizes paid to agricultural com-				
2.	Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists	260	00			2.	petitors as per detailed account.....	419	50		
3.	Amount of government grant.....	645	84				Prizes paid for farm competitions.....				
4.	From the use of the animals of the society, viz :						do do standing crops.....				
	Horses					3.	do do Ploughing matches.....	17	00		
	Bulls						Expenses of judges at agricultural compe-				
	Rams						do do Farm				
	Boars						do do standing crops.....				
5.	Entrance price at competitions.....						do do at Ploughing matches.....	17	24		
6.	do do at exhibition grounds.....					4.	Stalls and other exhibition buildings.....				
7.	Permit to sell on do					5.	Keeping of and other expenses for the ani-	7	25		
	N. B.—Amount of subscriptions of members						mals of the society.. ..	1	80		
	on account of next year (1873)					6.	Printing, notices to competitors, &c.....				
						7.	Incidental expenses				
						8.	Paid for millet and other seeds.....	63	00	225	79
						9.	Salary of Secretary being 7 per cent on an				
							expended sum of.....			380	05
							Balance on hand			\$905	84
	Total			\$905	84						

(Signed,) J. COLLIN, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MONTMAGNY.

The model farm barn being too small to contain all the grain and fodder required for the feeding of the cattle, the board of managers have caused, in the course of last summer, an addition of forty feet to be made thereto, and also the erection a porch thirteen feet in depth by twenty-eight feet in length the whole costing \$400

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1 OF THE COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY, 1872.

C. RHÉAUME, President.
H. HUOT, Vice-President.
O. GRAVEL, Secy.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE,	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand.....					1. Amount of prizes paid to agricultural com- petitions as per detailed account	421	40		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists.....	174	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....				
3. Amount of government grant.....	621	60			Do for standing crops.....				
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz: Horses					Do for ploughing matches.....	12	00		
Bulls.....					3. Expenses of Judges at agri. competitions ...				
Rams.....					Do do on farm.....				
Boars.					Do do on standing crops.....				
5. Entrance price at competitions					Do do on ploughing.....	12	00		
6. do do on exhibition grounds.....	6	00			4. Stall and other exhibition buildings.....				
7. Permit to sell "					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society	5	50		
N. B. Amount of Subscriptions of members on account of next year (1873)					6. Printing notices to competitions, &c..	22	56		
Amount of subscriptions of 1822, and 1873.....	250	00	801	00	7. Incidental expenses.....	174	00		
			250	00	8, Paid for millet and other seeds.	50	00		
					9. Salary of Secretary being seven per cent on an expended sum of.....			697	46
Total.....			1,051	00	Balance on hand.			353	54
								1,050	00

(Signed)

O. GRAVEL, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.

You will find that in the list of premiums paid, the second prize for yearlings (sheep) of foreign breed, awarded to M. Hugh Brown, has been withheld by the Directors because his entry had been made for another breed; and this has made me fall into error.

You will also see that in the columns of premiums awarded the amount awarded is larger than the amount paid out, this arises from the fact fact that the Directors have struck out prizes which had been awarded, because the Exhibitors had not complied with the regulations make by the Directors.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand.....		15	39	1. Amount of prizes paid to agricultural exhibitions, as per detailed account.....		787	90
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.		886	00	2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....			
3. Amount of government grant.....		328	00	Do for standing crops.....			
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz:				Do for ploughing matches.....			
Horses.....		274	00	3. Expenses of Judges at agri. exhibitions.....			
Bulls				Do on farm competitions.....			
Rams.....				Do do on standing crops.....			
Boars				Do do on ploughing matches.			
5. Entrance price for competitions.....		155	45	4. Stall and other exhibition buildings.....	437	18	
6. do do on exhibition grounds...		226	95	5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society.....			
7. Permit to sell on the grounds		80	00	6. Printing, notices to competitions.....	207	51	
8. Hochelaga Society.....				7. Incidental expenses.....	34	45	
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....				8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....			
				9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$1,467.94.....			
				10. And other allowances in connection with the Horticultural Society	200	00	
				Balance on hand		1,667	04
						24	75
Total						1,691	79

(Signed,) J. E. PELL, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY COUNTY OF THE
CITY OF MONTREAL.

Copy of Report presented at the annual meeting.

With the close of the year it becomes the duty of the board to present the members their annual report. The appended statement of the receipts and expenditure of the society for the last ten years will be interesting to the members.

It will be seen that the amount collected from members was in 1872 larger than on any previous occasion within the ten years, the receipts, at the door however at the fall exhibition were much below the average ; although every effort was used to make the exhibition attractive.

At the commencement of the year the board found the system under which the member's tickets were issued of a very uncertain and unsatisfactory character; liable to much abuse, it was therefore decided to adopt a different plan so that instead of members receiving a ticket to admit to the exhibition themselves and their families, they should receive one for themselves only, and three single tickets for the members of their families to be taken upon presentation at the doors thus clearly defining at the door the number to be admitted.

The charge for admission was also changed to 50 cts. the first, 25 cts. the second and 15 cts. the third day.

The attention of your Board was called early in the year by the trading members of the Montreal Poultry Association to the propriety of holding an Exhibition of Poultry in the Spring rather than in the Fall in common with the usual Exhibition, an agreement was entered into with that body to give the proposal a trial, and there is little doubt that if a more suitable place could have been obtained for holding the Exhibition it would have been financially a great success as it was in all other respects.

It was agreed with the Hochelaga Society that the Exhibitions of the two Societies should be held at the same time, that our Society should receive a sum of eighty dollars from that Society to add to the amount usually offered for agricultural prizes, viz : grains, field roots, etc., and that the members of the Hochelaga Society should be allowed to compete therefore.

The Exhibition in some of this Departments, was very complete and beautiful; the display of plants in bloom and cut flowers was very good. Vegetables also were plentiful and of excellent quality, but in fruit, there were but few Exhibitors, grapes were however very fine.

There were not as many Exhibitors in Agricultural products as usual or as was expected, especially looking at the large addition to that portion of the Prize List.

The special list for Ladies contributions did not induce a single entry. Every Prize claimed has been paid in full and all amounts settled so that the society is free of debt and has a small balance in hand.

In view of the Provincial Exhibition being held here next year the Board strongly recommend to their successors in office the taking of measures to insure it practicable a good Exhibition next season when there is little doubt that it will be successful as on reference to the accompanying return it will be seen it has been on all similar occasions previously.

(Signed,)

C. J. BRYDGES,
President.

Montreal, 19th December 1872.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NAPIERREVILLE, 1872.

N. PICOTTE, *President.*P. ISABELLE, *Vice-President.*ANT. GOYER, *Secr.-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand.....					1. Amount of prizes paid at agricultural competitions as per detailed account.....	319	00		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists.....	261	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....				
3. Amount of government grant.....	645	84			Do do.....				
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz: Horses.....	776	00			Do do.....	28	50		
Bulls.....					3. Expenses of j.....				
Rams.....					Do do standing crops.....				
Boars.....					Do do ploughing matches.....	12	50		
15. Entrance price at competitions.....					4. Stalls and other exhibition buildings.....				
Do do at exhibition grounds.....					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society.....	5	00		
7. Permit to sell on do do.....					6. Printing notice to competitors, &c.....	12	87		
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions of members on account of next year (1873).....					7. Incidental expenses.....	86	00		
Being Secretary-Treasurer only since the 23 December instant, it is not to my knowledge that any subscriptions have been received on account of next year (1871).					8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....				
					9. Salary of Secretary being settled amicably.....				
Total.....			1,582	84				463	87

(Signed,)

ANTOINE GOYER, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NAPIERVILLE.

The crops in Napierville for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two have been in general middling in quality and in quantity, with the exception of oats and Buckwheat which have been abundant.

(Signed,) **ANT. GOYER,**
Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1 OF THE COUNTY OF NICOLET, 1872.

J. JUTRAS, *President*.B. PRIME, *Vice-President*.J. A. BLONDIN, *Sec.-Treasurer*.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand.....					1. Amount of prizes paid to agricultural competitors as per detailed account.....	305	75		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists.....	1,483	53½			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....				
3. Amount of government grant.....	570	00			do do do.....				
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz:					do do do.....				
Horses.....					3. Expenses of judges.....				
Bulls.....					do do farm.....				
Rams.....					do do standing crops.....				
Boars.....					do do Ploughing matches.....				
5. Entrance price at competitions.....					4. Stalls and other exhibition buildings.....				
6. do do at exhibition grounds.....					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society.....	6	00		
7. Permit to sell on do do.....					6. Printing, notices to competitors, &c.....	128	22½		
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions of members on account of next year (1873).....					7. Incidental expenses.....	1,533	77		
					8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....				
					9. Salary of Secretary being 7 per cent on an expended sum of.....	137	97		
					Deficit of last year.....	6	24		
					Amount of expenditure.....			2,118	95½
Divers receipts.....	44	82			Do Receipts.....			2,098	35½
Total.....			\$2,098	35½	Deficit.....			\$20	59½

(Signé), J. A. BLONDIN, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 2, OF THE COUNTY OF NICOLET, 1872.

R. BEAUBIEN, *President*,
 F. BOISCLAIR, *Vice-President*,
 L. T. ROY, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPTS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand					1. Premiums paid at agricultural Shows per detailed account.....		
2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list ..	223	50			2. Premiums for Farms	133	75
3. Amount of Government grant	210	00			do for standing crops		
4. For use of Society's stock, viz : Horses					do for ploughing matches.....	11	00
Bulls					3. Expenses of Judges at Shows		
Rams					do do on farms		
Boars					do do on standing crops.....		
5. For entrance to Show Grounds					do do on ploughing		
6. Entrance Fees for Farm competitions.....					4. Stall and other buildings for exhibition.....		
7. Permission to sell on Farm.....					5. Keeping society's stock and other expenses connected therewith	2	00
N. B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....					6. Printing notices of competitions, &c	7	42
					7. Incidental ex-penses.....	223	50
					8. Paid for Timothy Seed or other grains.....	26	50
					9. or sent on		91
					10. Paid to the Secretary-Treasurer, balance due him from 1871.....		
					Balance on hand	433	08
Total.....			433	50		28	42
						433	50

(Signed,) L. T. ROY, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, OF THE COUNTY OF OTTAWA, 1872.

A. WRIGHT, *President.*
 R. KENNY, *Vice-President.*
 J. W. SYMMES, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand						1. Premiums paid at agricultural Shows per detailed account.....		280	05		
2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list		503	47½			2. Premiums for Farms		30	00		
3. Amount of Government grant		489	00			do for standing crops		24	75		
4. For use of Society's stock, viz : Horses						do for ploughing matches		12	00		
Bulls						3. Expenses of Judges at Shows					
Rams						do do on farms					
Boars						do do on standing crops					
5. For entrance to Show Grounds						do do on ploughing		2	55		
6. Entrance Fees for Farm competitions		50	00			4. Stall and other buildings for exhibition					
7. Permission to sell on Farm						5. Keeping society's stock and other expenses connected therewith		4	75		
N. B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year (1873)						6. Printing notices of competitions, &c.		9	00		
						7.					
						8.					
						9.					
						ed or other grains					
						ing seven per cent on					
						\$748.74		32	00	395	10
						Balance on hand				45	90
Total				1,042	47½					441	00

(Signed,) J. W. SYMMES, Secretary.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand	4	45			1. Amount of prizes paid to agricultural exhibitions, as per detailed account.....	265.	00		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list	117	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....				
3. Amount of government grant.....	167	00			do for standing crops.....				
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz:					do for ploughing matches.....				
Horses					3. Expenses of Judges at agri. exhibitions.....				
Bulls					do on farm competitions.....				
Rams					do do on standing crops.....				
Boars.....					do do on ploughing matches...	11	25		
5. Entrance price for competitions.....					4. Stall and other exhibition buildings.....				
do do on exhibition grounds...					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society.....	6	66		
6. Permit to sell on the grounds	3	20			6. Printing, notices to competitions	10	64		
7. Ent.....	50	00			7. Incidental expenses.....				
8. Contribution.....					8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....				
9. N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....					9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$293.15.....	20	55		
					10. Extra allowance to Secretary	29	45		
Balance due to Secretary-Treasurer.....			341	65				\$343	55
				90					
Total.....			\$343	55					

(Signed,)

GEO. EDWARDS, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2 OF THE COUNTY OF OTTAWA.

This society labors under many disadvantages, arising from the comparatively unordained state of many of even the oldest farms, their general roughness and the frequency of ravines or watercourses precluding the possibility of thorough cultivation or extensive fields, these together with want of sufficient capital tend to retard agricultural progress.

Nevertheless improvement has been made in cultivation.

More attention is paid to selection of seeds.

Labor saving machines are being constantly brought into use,—and rotation of crops is beginning to be discussed.

Individual members are more or less interested in improved breeds of animals and some are evincing commendable taste in buildings, farms and outfits.

The crops this year have been light, but grain and vegetables with exception of Potatoes are of good quality.

Our exhibition held on the 25th September was well attended, the display of produce and manufactures, being probably equal to that of former years and competition much greater for the number of competitors.

Fat Cattle and Sheep were very good, but Horses inferior.

The Directors would suggest the advisability of not competing in farms the ensuing year, but of having the same programme at this year with the addition of a ploughing match. They are of opinion that a repetition of last year's programme will break up the society and defeat the object, the Council of Agriculture are anxious to promote.

This year the society is greatly encouraged, and is doubtless now more popular than ever before; but a return to competition in farms will throw the whole of the society's funds into the hands of 5 or 10 members: this will at once cause all but those assured of receiving a Premium (and they are but few) to withdraw and others will not joined.

Probably competition in farms could be successfully taken up the next alternate year, say in 1875.

Respectfully submitted,

A. WATERS.

Sec. Treasurer.

W. ARMSTRONG, President
A. ELLIOT, Vice-President.
G. M. JUDSON, Secy.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand.....		218	30			1. Amount of prizes paid to agricultural exhibitions, as per detailed account.....		475	00		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.....		251	75			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....					
3. Amount of government grant.....		596	16			do for standing crops.....					
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz:						do for ploughing matches.....					
Horses.....						3. Expenses of Judges at agri. exhibitions.....					
Bulls.....						do on farm competitions.....					
Rams.....						do do on standing crops.....					
Boars.....						do do on ploughing matches.....		132	65		
5. Entrance price for competitions.....						4. Stall and other exhibition buildings... ..					
6. do do on exhibition grounds...						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society... ..					
7. Permit to sell on the grounds						6. Printing, notices to competitions.....		38	12		
8. Sold to the members.....						7. Incidental expenses.....		25	00		
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873),.....						8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....					
						9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of.....		100	00		
						Balance on hand.....				770	77
										295	44
Total				1,066	21					1,066	21

(Signed,) G. M. JUDSON, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

Clarendon, Dec. 23rd 1872.

The Directors of the County of Pontiac Agricultural Society in making this their sixteenth annual Report have satisfaction in stating that the affairs of the Society are in a satisfactory state.

The Exhibition held on the 3rd Oct. last being little of any thing inferior to that of the preceding year, the number of premiums offered being 265 and of these were paid the sum of \$475.00.

The number of entrees were 496; 191, of which were of animals namely Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs and 305 of grain and seeds, Roots, Implements and harness and domestic manufacture a detailed statement of which is now ready and open to communication to the members. The account of the Secretary-Treasurer shows a balance to the credit of the Society of \$297.44 as per statement now ready.

The Directors had hoped that the Society would have made more advancement during the past year but various causes have ensued, tending to keep it in *Statu quo*, thus some members have withdrawn whilst others have joined, some parties taking offence that there should be no Exhibition of Standing Crops, the last season, others that there should be no Ploughing matches, whilst the whole appear to be against a competition for the best cultivated farms; nevertheless the Society keeps a fair position and our Directors hope for a better progress in the future. It is evident however that the Rules and Regulations of the Council of Agriculture however laudable in themselves and however applicable to other counties, have proved a source of much uneasiness to the members, and your Directors believe that three things are essential to the prosperity of this Society, namely:

“An annual Exhibition, Competition for Standing Crops and Ploughing Matches; to the Competition for best cultivated farms, great objections exist chiefly on the ground of so many points being required, and the Prizes being carried off by a few of the more wealthy farmers; leaving the bulk of the members in the back ground.

Your Directors would state that the Crops in the County were nearly an average, and, but for the devastation made by the grasshopper over a considerable area of this section, would have been nearly equal to that of ordinary years. As there was no competition for growing Crops, your Directors are unable to give a more minute account under this head the usual information having been heretofore gathered from the reports of the Judges.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,) ALEXANDER SMART,
President.

(Signed,) G. M. JUDSON,
Sec.-Treasurer

P. LARUE, *President.*
F. H. FRÉRETTE, *Vice-President.*
A. D. HAMELIN, *Secr.-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand		113	33			1. Amount of prizes paid to agricultural competitors as per detailed account.....					
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists		219	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....					
3. Amount of government grant.....		506	76			do do do standing crops.....					
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz :						do do do Ploughing matches...		196	00		
Horses.....						4. Expenses of judges at agricultural competition.....					
Bulls						do do Farm.....					
Rams						do do standing crops,.....					
Boars						do do at Ploughing matches...		37	25		
5. Entrance price at competitions.....						4. Stalls and other exhibition buildings.....					
do do at exhibition grounds.....						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society					
6. Permit to sell on do						6. Printing, notices to competitors, &c.....		5	00		
7. Entrance price at ploughing competition...		2	00			7. Incidental expenses.....		39	75		
8. N. B.—Amount of subscriptions of members on account of next year (1873)						8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....		239	70		
						9. Salary of Secretary being 7 per cent on an expended sum of \$636.....		44	52		
						10. Paid "Journal of Agriculture" of St. Hyacinthe, for subscriptions of 219 members, 6 months ending 1st Nov. 1872.....		42	30		
						11. Paid "Gazette des Campagnes" for subscriptions of members of the society, six months in advance.....		73	50		
						12. Post-office expenses.....		2	50		
						Balance on hand.....				680	52
										160	57
Total.....				841	09					841	09

(Signed), A. D. HAMELIN, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF PORTNEUF.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Society held at Cap-Santé on the 13th March last, it was resolved :

1. That in view of the great extent of the county of Portneuf, the ploughing match being part of the programme for the current year, should be divided into two ploughing matches; the first took place at Pointe-aux-Trembles, and the second at Deschambault.

2. That a sum of one hundred and fifty dollars would be offered as premiums at the said competition, said sum being divided by values (\$75.00) to be given to each of the ploughing matches.

This sum of \$75 was subdivided into premiums of ten dollars each. The Board of Directors being in attendance on the competition grounds, the jury submitted to them a favorable report on the ploughing of the unsuccessful competitions; it was therefore decided that, in view of this competition being the first of its kind taking place within the county, extra prizes of two dollars each should be awarded to each of the unsuccessful competitors as an encouragement for the future, and as an acknowledgment of their presence in large numbers, some of them from a considerable distance, and during such unfavorable weather rain having fallen during the whole match.

The Directors would observe that hitherto, they have been unable, owing to peculiar circumstances connected with the interests and the existence itself of the Society, strictly to conform with the regulations of the agricultural council; they have much pleasure in asserting to day that they are now in a position to act and go on progressively in accordance with the views of the Council of Agriculture, without jeopardising the existence and future welfare of the Society; they state with pleasure that the various competitions of the past years have created emulation and enthusiasm, and they now feel certain that they shall boldly walk in the path of progress; and yet they also regret to say that the society, is still unable to do away with the obligation of repaying the money subscribed by members in forage seed.

The Directors are of opinion that a great element of prosperity for the agricultural class, would be to allow them to alcoholize grain, potatoes &c. &c., and to apply a certain amount of the grant to aid the establishment of cheese factories.

The crops this year were over the average; the low price of grain, however, affords no return for the high price of labor; then the potatoe disease has been the cause of great losses; these losses would have been greatly decreased, had the farmers been allowed to accoholize the roots as I have suggested just now.

(Signed,)

A. D. HAMILTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

President.
Vice-President.
Sect.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand..						1. Amount of prizes paid to agricultural exhibitions, as per detailed account.....					
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.....						2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....					
3. Amount of government grant.....						do for standing crops.....					
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz:						do for ploughing matches.....					
Horses						8. Expenses of Judges at agri. exhibitions.....					
Bulls.....						do on farm competitions.....					
Rams.....						do do on standing crops.....					
Boars.....						do do on ploughing matches.....					
5. Entrance price for competitions.....						4. Stall and other exhibition buildings.....					
6. do do on exhibition grounds...						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society.....					
7. Permit to sell on the grounds						6. Printing, notices to competitions.....					
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....						7. Incidental expenses.....					
						8. Paid for millet and other seeds..					
						9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of.....					

Memo.—This Society has not been organised this year.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF RICHELIEU, 1872

J. A. DORION, President.
P. LATRAVERSE, Vice-President.
C. HARPIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand.....		511	56			1. Amount of prizes paid at agricultural com- petitions, as per act in detail		384	25		
2. Subscriptions of members as per list in - detail.....		273	00			2. Prizes paid at competitions for farms.....					
3. Amount of government grant.....		656	00			do for standing crops.....					
4. From the use of the animals Society, viz:						do for ploughing matches.....					
Horses						3. Expenses of Judges at Agri. Competitions...		30	00		
Bulls.....						do do on farms.....					
Rams.....						do do on standing Crops.....					
Boars						do do on ploughing Matches..					
5. Entrance price for competition						4. Stall and other buildings for the Exhibition.					
6. Entrance price on Exhibition Grounds.....						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the					
7. Permit to sell on Grounds						Animals of the Society.....					
N. B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on		46	00			6. Printing notices to competitions, &c.....		43	81		
account of next year (1873.).....						7. Incidental expenses.....		550			
						8. Paid for Millet Seed and other Seeds.....					
						9. Salary of Secretary being seven per cent on		50	03		
						an expended sum of					
						Balance on hand.....				1,058	09
										428	47
Total.....				1,486	56					1,486	56

(Signed,) C. HARPIN, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF RICHMOND, 1872.

Chas. Hall, President.
M. Stewart, Vice-President.
J. Main, Secy.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand.....						1. Amount of prizes paid of agricultural com-					
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists.....		801	75			petitors as for detailed account.....		430	00		
3. Amount of government grant.....		656	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....					
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz :						do do do					
Horse.....		187	50			do do do					
Bulls.....						3. Expenses of judges at agri. competition.....		39	75		
Rams.....						do do do					
Boars.....						do do do					
Entrance price at competitions.....						do do do					
do do at exhibition grounds.....						4. Stalls and other exhibition buildings.....		29	15		
7. Permit to sell on do						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the ani-		68	75		
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on						mals of the society.....		13	70		
account of next year (1873)						6. Printing, notices to competitors, &c.....		50	00		
						7. Incidental expenses.		666	22		
						8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....					
						9. Salary of Secretary being 7 per cent on an		90	19		
						expended sum of				1,390	76
						Balance on hand.				254	49
Total.....				1,645	25					\$1,645	25

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1, OF THE COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI, 1872.

D. BRAIN, President.
J. B. MARTIN, Vice-President.
H. MARTIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand.....						1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account.....					
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists.....		272	75			2. Premiums for farms competitions.....					
3. Amount of government grant.....		465	00			do do standing crops.....					
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz:						do do ploughing matches...					
Horses ..						3. Expenses of judges at agricultural compe..					
Bulls.....						do do farm					
Rams.....						do do s anding crops.....					
Boars.....						do do at ploughing matches...					
5. Entrance price at competitions.....						4. Stalls and other exhibition buildings.....					
6. do do at exhibition grounds.....						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the ani-					
7. Permit to sell on do						mals of the society.....					
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....		8	00			6. Printing, notices to competitors, &c		65	20		
						7. Incidental expenses.....		65	98		
						8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....		484	99		17
						9. Salary of Secretary being 7 per cent on an expended sum of.....				602	58
						10. Paid for purchase of grain mowers and brood animals.....				146	
						Balance on hand.....				748	75
Total.....				748	75						

(Signed,)

H. MARTIN, Secretary

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1 OF THE COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

We have the honor to remark, that if we have suppressed this year the competition for standing crops as well as the annual County Exhibition, we have on the other hand granted pretty considerable pecuniary aid to those who have procured mowers. This aid amounted to thirty-two dollars and sixty cents for subscribers of twenty-two dollars and sixty cents for subscribers of twenty dollars over their ordinary subscription, twenty dollars having been fixed as the maximum of extra subscriptions. Mowers called Prague have been purchased by members of our Society in the course of last summer.

These mowers work well and would have given general satisfaction to the purchasers thereof, if a certain portion of their machinery, especially that in cast iron, had not been found too weak, and too liable to breakage.

Most of those purchasers intend applying to the manufacturers of there mowers, in Quebec, for other mowers in exchange for next season. The *Buckeys* are considered here as stronger and therefore more lasting, and they can be worked as easily as the *Pragues*.

With reference to the Bull of which mention is made in this Report, we could hardly have procured it for this fall owing to the difficulty of transportation but we are earnestly decided on procuring one at the opening of the spring navigation.

We may congratulate ourselves upon the good deriving from a cross of our canadian sheep with three Rams of the Cotswold breed purchased by our Society three years ago. This result has been remarkable.

In conclusion, we deem it expedient to observe that our society, has, each year, purchased a certain quantity of timothy and clover seeds for distribution at nominal price, amongst the associates, and that seeds, in the timothy seed, we believe, were found, in certain years, to be mixed with daisy seed which sown together, have considerably damaged our fields. This weed was utterly completely unknown hitherto amongst the farmers of the County of Rimouski. It is certainly a matter of deep regret to have this seed introduced in our locality for, as you are well aware, it is a rapidly and most easily growing plant.

We therefore believe that it would be expedient to suggest that all seeds exposed for sale on markets should be inspected by order of Government.

Unanimously adopted.

(Signed),

D. BEAIN.

President.

(Signed),

H. MARTIN.

Sec. Treasurer

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, OF THE COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI, 1872.

D. F. DE ST. ARMAN, President.

E. GUAY, Vice-President.

A. E. GUAY, Secy.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand		58			1. Amount of prize money				
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists	114	00			2. Prizes paid for				
3. Amount of government grant	191	00			do do				
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz:					3. Expenses of judgment				
Horses	24				do do				
Bulls	5				do do				
Rams	3				do do				
Boars	6				4. Stalls and other				
5. Entrance price at competitions					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society	187	26		
6. do do at exhibition grounds					6. Printing, notices to competitors, &c.	53	44		
7. Permit of sale on do do		17			7. Incidental expenses	80	00		
8. Seeds sold to members					8. Paid for millet and other seeds				
9. N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873)					9. Salary of Secretary being 7 per cent on an expended sum of \$343.70	23	00		
Total			343	70				343	70

(Sign d,) A. E. GUAY, Secretary.

AGRICULTURUL SOCIETY No. 2 OF THE COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

The agricultural society of the County of Rimouski, owned, besides the animals mentioned in the answers of the secretary treasurer, two other rams and two Boars, and also a sow purchased and brought at great expense, with a view of placing reproductive animals in each locality of its division, but the stock unfortunately took sick with some disease unknown in these parts and notwithstanding all our cares, they all died ; this was a great loss to the society whose funds are very limited, owing to the large expenditure incurred for the purchase of stock, and to the government grant being smaller this year. However, the members remain zealous, and sincerely believe that this part of the County of Rimouski will derive considerable benefit from the operations of this society.

(Signed,)

D. F. DE ST. AUBIN,
P. A. S. No. C. R.

(Signed,)

A. E. GUAY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ROUVILLE, 1872.

S. BERTHARD, President.
D. BELLOUX, Vice-President.
J. U. MESSIRE, Secy.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand	242	61			1. Amount of prizes paid at Agricultural Com- petitions, as per detailed account.....	779	50		
2. Subscriptions of members, as per list in detail.....	591	50			2. Prizes paid for Farm Competitions				
3. Amount of government grant.....	656	00			Do for ..	104	00		
4. From the use of the Animals of the Society, viz:					Do for ..				
Horses.....					3. Expenses of Jt ..				
Bulls					Do ..				
Rams					Do do on standing crops	48	00		
Boars.....					Do do on ploughing matches	6	00		
5. Entrance price for at competitions.....	46	50			4. Stalls and other Exhibition Buildings.....	42	93		
6. do do on Exhibition Grounds.....					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the Animals of the Society	10	00		
7. Permit to sell on grounds	70	00			6. Printing notices to competitions, &c.....	73	25		
8. Special subscription for a ploughing match at St. Cesaire.....	563	44			7. Incidental expenses	520	65		
9. Old fund and interest.....	725	00			8. Paid for millet seed and other seeds.....	100	50		
10. Due by obligations.....	136	00			9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$1,584.33.....				
11. Due by bonds for the serving of mares by the Stallions.....								1,684	83
N. B. Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....	12	00			Balance on hand.....			1,358	22
Total.....			3,043	05				3,043	05

(Signed,) J. U. MESSIRE, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF SAGUENAY, 1872.

J. B. BARRY, President.
P. BOULIANG, Vice-President
D. OUELLET, Sec.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand.....						1. Amount of prizes paid at Agricultural com- petitions, as per detailed list.....			05		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.....		371	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....					
3. Amount of government grant.....		656	00			Do for standing crops.....			40		
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz: Horses.....						Do for.....					
Bulls.....						Do on standing crops.....					
Rams.....						Do on ploughing Matches.....			70		
Boars.....						4. Stalls and other exhibition buildings.....					
5. Entrance price for competitions.....						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the Animals of the Society.....			60		
6. do do on Exhibition Grounds.....						6. Printing notices of competitions.....			62		
7. Permit to sell on grounds.....						7. Incidental expenses.....					
8. N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....						8. For millet seed and other seeds.....					
						9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent. on an expended sum of \$353.34.....		17	66		
						10. Remitted to sub-cripiors.....		353	34		
						Balance on hand.....				371	00
										656	00
Total.....				1027	00					1,027	00

(Signed,) D. OUELLET, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

The government grant having only reached here during the month of september, the Directors were of opinion that it was too late in the year to follow the *programme* adopted last year, with regard to the purchase of stock, and to the inducement offered to farmers to sow good seed by purchasing from the society at a price below cost.

They have thought proper, therefore, in order not to discourage the farmers, for the future to remit to them the amount of their respective subscriptions. Keeping aside the government grant, they keep it to be used next year (in conformity with their *programme*) together with the grant allowed for 1873 and also the subscriptions to be received for the year 1873.

The directors propose purchasing in the spring, a *stallion*, oxen, pigs and rams, for the improvement of stock, by distributing the same along the coast, within the County, and also purchasing and transporting into the County, during next spring, the best seed possible for the use of farmers as aforesaid.

The whole respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

DAVID OUELLET,
Secretary-Treas.

(Certified,)

JOHN E. BARRY,
President.

Agricultural society of the County of Saguenay.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, OF THE COUNTY OF SHEFFORD, 1872.
 H. N. BLACKWOOD, President.
 A. KAY, Vice-President.
 Geo. H. ALLAN, Secretary-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Amount of Government Grant, 1871.....						1. Premiums paid at Agricultural Shows per detailed account page 10.....					
2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list, page 3 1871.....	271	00				2. Premiums for Farms, per page 17.....					
do 1872.....	656	00				do for \$.....					
3. For use of Society's stock, viz:						do for \$, 16.....					
Horses.....						3. Expenses of Judges at Shows.....					
Bulls.....						do do on Farms.....					
Rams.....						do do on Standing Crops.....					
Boars.....						do do on Ploughing Matches.....					
4. Entrance fees for farm competitions.....						4. Fitting up Pens and other expenses in connection with Shows.....					
5. For Entrance to show grounds.....						5. Keeping Society's Stock, and other expenses connected therewith.....	70	25			
6. Permission to sell on do.....						6.					
N. B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....						7.					
						8.					
						9.					
						10. \$927.12 amount expended as above.....	46	53			
						10. Purchase of a Bull from M. H. Cochrane.....	200	00			
						11. do do do Ed. Pomroy.....	280	00			
						12. Amount at interest.....	300	00			
						Balance on hand this day.....				896	60
										30	52
Total.....				997	12					927	12

(Signed,) G. H. ALLAN, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF SHERBROOKE, 1872.

A. STEVENS, President.
M. READ, Vice-President.
A. G. WOODWARD, Secretary-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	REVENUE.		\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand.....						1. Premiums paid at agricultural Shows per detailed account.....		403	50
2. Subscriptions from members per detailed list.....		185	00			2. Premiums for Farms.....			
3. Amount of government grant.....		328	00			do for standing crops.....			
4. For use of society's stock, viz:						do for ploughing matches			
Horses.....						3. Expenses of Ju'ges at agri. competitions....		12	38
Bulls.....		23	00			do do on farms.....			
Rams.....						do do on standing crops.....			
Boars.....						do do on ploughing matches.			
5. For entrance to show grounds.....						Stall and other exhibition buildings.....		22	45
6. Entrance fees for farm competitions.....		2	00			5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society.....		60	00
7. Permission to sell on ground.....						6. Printing, notices to competitions, &c.....		6	00
N. B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....		23	00			7. Incidental expenses.....		1	00
						8. Paid for millet and other seeds			
						9. Secretary's salary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$506.58		38	00
						10. Addition for building.....		1	25
						Balance on hand.....			
Total.....				561	00			541	58
								16	42
								561	00

(Signed,) A. G. WOODWARD, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY SHERBROOKE TOWN,

The Directors of the town of Sherbrooke Agricultural Society beg to Report that their Exhibitions were confined to the annual Fall show there, there being no separate prizes for farms, crops, &c.

A marked improvement was shown in the thorough bred class, for which separate prizes were awarded ; the prizes being proportionately larger in order to some extent encourage their introduction.

The show of yearlings and two years old was very fair surpassing anything ever shown here before, which the directors feel was due to the introduction of thorough bred stock. The society have owned a thorough bred bull for the last three years, but sold him the past season on account of his size, it being at a great risk that he could be used at all.

The show of sheep and swine was very good showing an improvement upon last year which was considered by outsiders to compare favourably with any part of the Dominion.

The same remarks might apply to working oxen and brood mares.

There was not a large show of domestic and other manufactures but the samples shown were of good quality.

The show of produce was not good but can be accounted for by the wet harvest and in fact the whole season which prevented Farmers from getting their grain in a fit state for Exhibition.

In a society like this where the greater portion of the subscribers are "other than Farmers" the directors feel that the sure manner of conducting shows and distributing prizes by annual show is far better to the agricultural Interests generally than giving prizes for farms, crops, &c.

On the whole the Directors feel confident that agriculture generally is advancing within the limits of their society.

Sherbrooke, 31 Dec., 1872.

(Signed),

A. G. WOODWARD

Sec.-Treasurer

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF SOULANGES, 1872.

A. CROLETTZ, President.
C. O. PEASE, Vice-President.
L. A. GLADU, Sec.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPTS.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand						1. Prizes paid at agricultural competitions as per detailed account		311	00		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list		694	50			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions		197	50		
3. Amount of government grant		656	00			do do for					
4. From us of the animals of the society, viz:						do do for ploughing matches		15	00		
Horse		124	00			3. Expenses of Judges at agri. competitions		36	00		
Bulls						do do on farms					
Hams		4				do do on standing Crops					
Boars		20	00			do do on ploughing matches					
5. Entrance price for competitions						4. Stalls and other Exhibition buildings					
do do on exhibition grounds						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society		140	00		
6. Permit to sell on do do						6. Printing notices of competitions, &c.		30	00		
7. Amount of subscriptions received on account of 1872 year (1873)						7. Incidental expenses		71	00		
						8. Paid for millet and other Seed		120	00		
						9. Salary of Secretary, being 7 per cent on an expended sum of		87	50		
						10. Paid to Etienne Latreille, amount of his bill for money lent		200	00		
						11. Arrears of prizes of 1871, paid		200	50		
						Balance on hand		1,408	50		
								90	00		
Total				1,498	50			1,498	50		

(Signed,) L. A. GLADU, Secretary

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF STANSTED, 1872.

E. D. NEWTON, *President.*D. DAVIS, *Vice-President.*F. H. LEBARRON, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand, 1871.....	10	85			1. Amount of prizes paid at agricultural competitions per detailed account.....	660	00		
2. Subscriptions from members as per detailed list	275	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....				
3. Amount of government grant.....	656	00			Do				
4. For use of the animals of the society, viz :					Do	15	00		
Horses.....					3. Expenses				
Bulls.....					Do				
Rams					Do				
Boars.....					Do				
5. Entrance price for competition					Do				
6. Entrance price on the Exhibition grounds.....					4. Stalls and other exhibition buildings.....	7	00		
7. Permission to sell on grounds.....					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the Society				
8. Due on unpaid premiums the 14 Dec. 1872.....	50	00			6. Printings, notices to competitors, &c.....	42	21		
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....					7. Incidental expenses.....	25	15		
					8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....				
					9. Secretary's salary being 5 per cent on an expended sum of \$746.56.....	37	33		
					Balance on hand.....			786	69
								205	16
Total.....			931	85				991	85

(Signed,) F. H. LEBARRON, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF COUNTY STANSTEAD.

The foregoing statements were made up to the fourteenth day of Decembre 1872. At which date the annual meeting of this society was held. At that date there was a balance due to competitors amounting to \$50.00 a portion of which was paid on that day, but in order that the balance should be the same as that submitted to the meeting I have charged said sum.

There was a good competition and a very creditable exhibition of this Society on 26th September last, and as far as I am informed pretty general satisfaction was given. The Local papers, editorially mentioned it in flattering terms.

In order to satisfy parties, who seem to differing opinion upon the subject, I desire to be informed at an early day, whether any portion of the balance in the Treasury of the last years funds will avail us in obtaining the government allowance this year.

And also whether the society will be allowed to adopt a scheme similar to the last for this (ensuing) year.

Hoping the Council of Agricultural will pardon the defects which have occurred by reason of the fact that, the books and papers transmitted by the late Secretary Treasurer were not calculated to give all this information upon agricultural matters which could be desired by a new incumbent to that office, I am your very obedient.

Servant,

(Signed,)

F. H. LEBARON,
Secretary Treasurer.
Stanstead Co. Agr. Society.

January, 2nd 1873.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE, 1872.
C. GAUCHER, President.
B. GADVIN, Vice-President.
J. O. GUERTIN, Secy.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand.....	827	75			1. Prizes paid at agricultural competitions as per detailed account.....	412	25		
2. Subscriptions as per detailed list.....	656	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....				
3.					Do for				
4.					Do for				
Horses					3. Expenses of	35	00		
Hulls					Do				
Rams					Do do on standing crops				
Boars					Do do on pl				
5. Entrance price for competitions.....					4. Stall and other expenses for the				
do do on exhibition grounds.....					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the				
6. Permit to sell on exhibition ground.....					6. Printing, notices to competitions, &c.....	34	13		
7. N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on					7. Incidental expenses.....	827	75		
account of next year (1873) ..	80	00			8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....	84	15		
					9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on	10	40		
					02.56.....	15	49		
					10.				
					11.				
					12.				
					13.	11	51		
					14. Deficit from last year	2	08		
					of the seed in	53	93		
					"				
					"				
					"				
					Balance on hand			77	03
Total.....			1,563	75				1,563	75

(Signed,) J. O. GUERTIN, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ST. HYACINTHE.

I deem it my duty to remark that some progress has been made within the County of St. Hyacinthe, in the breed of horses since these few years past. We now have already several young stallions of good mark and promise, especially those of Mr. Louis Laurence, of St. Hyacinthe; of Mr. Magloire Benoit, of La Présentation, of Mr. J. Bte. Michon and of M. J. Bte. Vincent, of the same place, those of Mr. Joseph Courtemanche, of St. Barnabée; of MM. Dupont, Tessier, Racine and Auger, of St. Damase; all these stallions come from the Clyde Horse owned by Mr. Sarrasin, of St. Hyacinthe; there are also those of Mr. Saül Daunais, of St. Barnabé, and of Mr. Vaugel, of St. Charles: these two latter are from the Percheron breed; Mr. Daunais' stallion is aged two years, strongly built and promising considerable weight; Mr. Vaugel's horse is more slightly built and will likely become a light and rapid animal. There is also progress in oxen and sheep and likewise in pigs.

This year's crop (1872) seems to me an average one in this County; however, there are sufficient number of minots, but the weight and fullness of grain are wanting; this seems to be owing to the great rapidity of its maturity which took place in the course of a few days only; especially as regards the last grain sowed which became, as it were, ripe along with the earlier sowed.

(Signd,) J. O. GUERTIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

T. Roy, President.
J. BOROWDALE, Vice-President.
E. ARCHAMBAULT, Sec.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand.....	181	24½			1. Prizes paid at agricultural competitions as per detailed account.....	428	50		
2. Subscription of members, as per detailed list.	281	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....	235	00		
3. Amount of Government grant.....	656	00			do for standing crops.....				
4. From the use of the animals of the Society viz. Horses.....					do for ploughing matches.....				
Bulls.....					3. Expenses of Judges at agri. competitions...				
Rams.. ..					do do on farms.....	36	00		
Boars.....					do do on standing Crops.....				
5. Entrance price for competitions.. ..		20			do do on ploughing matches..				
6. do do on exhibition grounds...					4. Stalls and other Exhibition buildings				
7. Permit of sale on grounds		00			5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society	6	00		
8. N.B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....	68	00			6. Printing notices to competitions, &c.....	48	50		
					7. Incidental expenses.....	53	48	807	48
					8. Paid for millet and other Seeds.....			369	76½
					9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on a sum expended of \$764				
					Balance on hand.....			1,187	24½
Total			1,187	24½					

(Signed,) E. ARCHAMBAULT, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE, 1872.
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

C. LAJOIE, President.
F. VILLEURE, Vice-President.
F. E. MILOT, Sect.-Treasurer.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand	624	47			1. Amount of prizes paid at agricultural com- petitions, as per detailed account	507	75
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.	318	00			2. Prizes paid for competitions on farms		
3. Amount of government grant	656	00			Do for standing crops		
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz : Horses					Do for ploughing matches		
Bulls					3. Expenses of Judges at agri. competitions		
Rams					Do on farms		
Boars					Do on standing crops		
5. Entrance price for competitions					Do on ploughing matches		
6. do do on exhibition grounds					4. Stall and other exhibition buildings		
7. Permit to sell on grounds					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society		
8. Money received back from France, which had been. destined for the purchase of a stallion	600	00			6. Printing notices to competitions, &c.	3	00
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873)	68	00			7. Incidental expenses	3	00
					8. Paid for millet and other seeds	207	00
					9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$1,176	82	32
					10. 2 Ploughs	17	00
					11. Paid for the purchase of a stallion	490	00
					12. Paid for the cost of transport of	7	00
					13. Paid for the purchase of a second stallion.	520	00
					14. Paid for the cost of transport of stallion...	22	00
					Balance in hand	1,859	07
						407	40
Total			2,266	47		2,266	47

(Signed,) F. E. MILOT, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF ST. MAURICE.

The Society has made the purchase of two splendid stallions which it procured at a cheap cost ; they will form a very useful and productive addition to our stock, and go far towards the improvement of horses in our County.

The breed of other animals is gradually improving from year to year, and especially during the present year, a great improvement has been noticeable chiefly amongst young animals.

The crops, as a general rule, have been good enough notwithstanding injury to a portion of it owing to bad weather.

There is also great improvement in the cultivation of the field.

Since the farmers have set themselves to sow clover and timothy seeds, their fields are more productive, and their cattle improve and thrive a great deal more than hitherto.

(Signed,) C. LAJOIE,
President

(Signed,) F. E. MILOT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF TEMISCOUATA, 1872.

President.
Vice-President.
Secy.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand		20	13			1. Amount of prizes paid to agricultural com- petitions, as per act in detail		424	50		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists		267	00			2. Prizes					
3. Amount of government grant		656	00			do					
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz :						do					
Horses						3. Expen Dc		8	00		
Bulls						Do					
Rams						Do					
Boars						4. Stalls and other buildings for the Exhibi- tion		8	00		
5. Entrance price at competition						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the Animals of the Society					
6. do do on exhibition grounds						6. Printing, notices of competitions &c		59	93		
7. Permit to sell " "						7. Incidental expenses		270	14		
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions of members on account of next year (1872)						8. Paid for millet seed and other seeds					
						9. Salary of Secretary being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$261.57		53	30		
		943	13					814	87		
								814	87		

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF TEMISCOUATA.

In submitting their Report according to law the Directors would avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their satisfaction in regard to the prosperous condition of this society and to the general encouragement received by all classes of society; this encouragement could easily be noticed at the exhibition held in October last, at the village of Kakouna, either in the large concourse of people in attendance or competitors and in the quality and choice of the animals brought to the exhibition; and the quantity and fine quality of the articles exhibited to visitors.

Owing to the great distance of this County from any City, the farmers could only procure improved cattle by very great sacrifices of time and money; it is not, therefore, surprising that their progress in that line has not been as rapid as in other more favored localities, notwithstanding this drawback, however, the directors have every reason to be satisfied of the result of the exertions made both by this society and by private individuals, for the introduction in this county of select stock — which exertions were crowned with complete success, as the Directors have been in a position to ascertain by themselves in seeing the very fine cattle brought to the last exhibition, more especially, the bulls, sheep and pigs.

It is a matter of regret for the Directors that the society has been compelled to suspend its operations during last year (1871), owing to reasons beyond the control of the Directors—this suspension gave rise to many disappointments, and caused a pretty severe loss to this County, in that the society might have improved the occasion of the exhibition held at Quebec during the other year (1871) where they might have purchased animals for reproduction.

The Directors also regret that our request in reference to the appointment of a person of this County to be a member of the council of agriculture, has not been granted.

The Directors hope that those who have sowed timothy seed during last spring, will derive sufficient benefits thereby to encourage them to persevere in this useful cultivation and induce their neighbors to follow their example; this really important cultivation will then become general.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) .

A. DANYON,
President.

(Signed), L. N. GAUVREAU,
Secretary-Treas.

The crops in this County, this year, have been middling, owing to the heavy spring rains, bad seeding resulting from the bad crops of 1870 and to variable fall weather.

Hay is generally good and abundant.

Oats are the finest possible.

Wheat is scarce but of pretty good quality.

Buckwheat has been a failure.

Barley, and peas, in small quantity but passable.

Potatoes are by one half less than in past years, owing to the rot, specially on old farms sowed with potatoes in the previous years.

(Signed,)

L. N. GAUVREAU,
Secretary-Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF THREE RIVERS, 1872.

O. DUVAL, President.
D. DUFRESNE, Vice-President
G.B. R. DUFRESNE, Sect.-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand.....		192	23			1. Amount of prizes paid to Agricultural com- petition, as per detailed account.....		355	50		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.....		140	90			2. Prized paid for farm competitions.....					
3. Amount of Government grant.....		328	00			do for standing crops.....					
4. From the use of the animals of the Society viz; Horses.....						do for ploughing matches.....					
Bulls.....						3. Expenses of Judges at Agricultural com- petitions.....					
Rams.....						do do at farms.....					
Boars.....						do do at standing Crops.....					
5. Entrance price for competitions.....						do do at ploughing matches..					
do do on exhibition in grounds						4. Stall and other Exhibition buildings.					
6. Permit of sale on the grounds.....						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the Animals of the Society.....		5	50		
7. N.B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....			70			6. Printing notices of competitions, &c.....		14	00		
						7. Incidental expenses.....		140	00		
						8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....		36	05		
						9. Secretary's Salary being seven per cent on a sum expended of \$515.....				551	05
						Balance on hand.....				108	95
Total.....				660	00					660	00

(Signed,) G. B. R. DUFRESNE, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THREE RIVERS.

To G. Leclère, Esq.

Sir,

The Society being only composed of farmers of Three-Rivers has no means of increasing the number of its members, but it nevertheless keeps in a very prosperous condition.

A large number of reproductive animals has been purchased by the society and the result is already felt especially in regard to horses.

With respect to sheep, the society was fearfully in loss during last summer. Over 200 sheep of improved breed owned by members of the society have been devoured by dogs. The society itself has suffered no loss beyond that of seeing all its exertions towards the improvement of sheep annihilated.

Seed crops have been good : but the largest portion of farms are with hay, which latter crop has been excellent.

I beg now to say a word in relation to the establishment of a *National Stud of Horses*.

There is undoubtedly no finer spot than the Banlieue of Three-Rivers for the location of this *National Stud of Horses*. It is a Provincial Centre with which communications are exceedingly easy during all summer and even during winter for horses.

Hay and oats are of prime quality and in great abundance, and besides, the expenditure in building &c., would be for less than elsewhere.

With request that you will kindly transmit these few observations to the members of the Council of Agriculture.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,)

G. B. R. DUFRESNE,
Sect-Treas.

Agricultural Society of the Parish of Three-Rivers.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1 OF THE COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL, 1872.

R. U. HARWOOD, *President.*G. HODGSON, *Vice-President.*A. VALOIS, M. D., *Secy.-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand.....	434	64			1. Amount of prizes paid to agricultural competitions as per detailed account.....	345	00		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists.....	46	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....				
3. Amount of government grant.....	267	00			Do for stan ling crops.....				
4. From the use of the animals of the society. viz. : Stallion horses.....					Do for ploughing matches.....				
Bulls.....					3. Expenses of Judges at agri competitions.....	9	00		
Rams.....					Do do on farms.....				
Boars.....					Do do on standing crops.....				
5. Entrance price at competitions.....					Do do do 5.				
6. do do on exhibition grounds.....					4. Stall and other exhibition buildings.....				
7. Permit to sell on " ".....	33	00			5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society.....	58	70		
8. Interest on the amount of \$434.64.....	36	50			6. Printing notices of competitions, &c.....	29	25		
9. Fall entries.....	69	00			7. Incidental expenses.....	16	00		
10. Shillings per dollar on 345.....					8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....				
N. B. Amount of Subscriptions of members on account of next year (1873).....	48	00			9. Salary of Secretary being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$862.95.....	60	41		
					10. Purchase of a stallion.....	405	00		
					Balance on hand.....			923	36
								10	78
Total			934	14				934	14

(Signed,)

A. VALOIS, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 1 OF THE COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL.

As will be seen the balance remaining into the secretary-treasurer's hands is very small, that is to say \$9.28; but it is to be observed that the purchased horse cost \$405; that the expenses for his keeping up to date amount to \$58.70, and that the Secretary-Treasurer's fees have been increased in consequence of this large expenditure so that all those sums combined make a full aggregate of \$506.9., that is to say, a dividend of \$71.45 on the year 1871 which left at our credit when we last rendered our accounts a sum of \$434.64.

With regard to the operations of the present year (1872), we intend following, as nearly as practicable the regulations of the Council of Agriculture; but once again we submit to your Honorable Council that so long as the County of Vaudreuil shall be divided, into Agricultural Societies Nos. 1 and 2, no apparent progress will be made neither in the one nor in the other Society; and we will always be unable to offer for competitions of the best cultivated farms, the premiums prescribed by the general Regulations of the Council of Agriculture.

The crops have been satisfactory and even above the ordinary average.

(Signed),

R. W. HARWOOD.

President.

(Signed),

DR. A. VALOIS.

P. S.—The absence of the President has caused my delay in transmitting the present Report.

(Signed),

A. V.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2, * OF THE COUNTY OF VAUDREUIL 1872.

President.
Vice-President.
Secretary-Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand					1. Amount of prizes paid at Agricultural com- petitions, as per detailed account.....				
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.					2. Prizes paid for competitions on farms				
3. Amount of Government grant.....					do do for				
4. From the use of the animals of the Society viz:					do do for				
Horses					3. Expenses of				
Bulls					do				
Rams					do do on standing crops				
Boars					do do on ploughing matches.....				
5. Entrance price for competitions.....					4. Stall and other Exhibition buildings.....				
do do on exhibition grounds...					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society.....				
6. Permit to sell on grounds.....					6. Printing notices of competitions, &c.....				
7. Vegetables and newly made lands.....					7. Incidental expenses.....				
N.B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873.)					8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....				
					9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of.....				

* MEMO.—This society was not organised this year.

REVENUE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance on hand	166	40			1. Amount of prizes paid of agricultural com- petitors as per detailed account	305	75		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed lists	1,412	75			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions				
3. Amount of government grant	449	00			do do standing crops				
4. From the use of the animals of the society, viz :					do do Ploughing matches				
• Horses					3. Expenses of judges at agricultural compe . do Farm				
Bulls					do do standing crops				
Rams					do do at Ploughing matches				
Boars					4. Stalls and other exhibition buildings	19	07		
5. Entrance price at competitions	20	00			5. Keeping of and other expenses for the ani- mals of the society	200	00		
do do at exhibition grounds					6. Printing, notices to competitors, &c.	48	08		
7. Permit to sell on do	54	00			7. Incidental expenses	1,064	75		
8. Notes and other accounts					8. Paid for millet and other seeds				
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions of members on account of next year (1873)					9. Salary of Secretary being 7 per cent on an expended sum of	125	13		
					10. Contribution to Longueuil exhibition	150	00		
					Balance on hand			1,912	78
								189	37
Total			2,102	15				2,102	15

(Signed.)

A. GEOFFRION, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No 1, OF THE COUNTY OF WOLFE, 1872.
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

H. G. BISHOP, President
D. BENOIT, Vice-President.
E. IVES, Secy.-Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand					Amount of prizes paid at Agricultural Exhibitions, as per detailed account.....	336	19		
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list.	146	00			2. Prizes paid for farm Competitions.....				
3. Amount of government grant.....	328	00			Do for standing crops.....				
4. From the use of the animals of the society's viz :					Do for ploughing matches.....	30	00		
Horses.....					3. Expenses of Judges at / ions.				
Rams.....					Do do on ions.				
Boars					Do do on				
5. Entrance price for competitions.....					Do do on	10	00		
6. Entrance					4. Stalls and other exhib. with diner				
17. Permit					5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the Society.	6	00		
18. Seeds sold to members.....					6. Printing notices of competitions, &c.....	57	00		
57 N. B.--Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).					7. Incidental expenses.....	30	75	469	94
					8. Paid for clover seed and other seeds.....			4	06
					9. Secretary's Salary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$439.19				
					Balance in hand.....			474	00
Total.....			474	00					

(Signed,) E. IVES, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1 OF THE COUNTY OF WOLFE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have no remarks to make simply that exhibitions stimulate farmers to improve cattle and to pay more attention and improve certain vegetables.

(Signed,)

E. IVES,
Sec.-Treas.

J. PICARD, *President.*
S. PORTER, *Vice-President.*
M. Z. C. MIQUELON, *Sec.-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.
1. Balance in hand.....						1. Amount of prizes paid to Agricultural Com- petitions as per detailed account.....		368	25
2. Subscriptions of members as per detailed list		164	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....			
3. Amount of government grant.....		328	00			Do for standing crops.....			
4. From use of animals of the Society's stock, viz :						Do for ploughing matches.....		30	00
Horses.....						3. Expenses of Judges at Agri. Competitions...			
Bulls		90	00			Do do on farms.....			
Rams.....						Do do on standing crops.....			
Boars						Do do on ploughing matches.			
5. Entrance price for competition.....						4. Stall and other exposition buildings.....			
do do on Exhibition grounds...						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society.....			
6. Permit to sell on grounds.....						6. Printing notices of competitions, &c.....		6	04
N. B.—Amount of subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....		100	70			7. Incidental expenses.....		8	00
						8. Paid for millet and other seed.....		72	25
						9. Salary of secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$484.00.....		33	88
						Balance on hand.....		518	42
								74	28
Total.....				592	70			592	70

(Signed,) J. Z. C. MIQUELON, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 2 OF THE COUNTY OF WOLFE.

We have in this agricultural district six bulls of improved breed that belong to members of the society :

Ignace Dion, South Ham, a Devonshire.

J. Z. C. Miquelon, St. Camille, a Durham and a Devonshire.

Alph. Godin, St. Camille, a Durham, a Devonshire.

J. Picard, Watton, a Devonshire.

Felix Jomelle, do do

Patrick Brady, do do

The breed of our sheep is also much improved.

(Signed,)

J. Z. C. MIQUELON.

M. FORTIER, *President.*
P. RICHARD, *Vice-President.*
V. GLADU, *Sec.-Treasurer.*

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1. Cash on hand.....						1. Amount of prizes paid to Agricultural com- petitions as per detailed account.....		328	75		
2. Subscriptions of members, as per detailed list.		440	00			2. Prizes paid for farm competitions.....					
3. Amount of Government grant.....		656	00			Do for standing crops.....					
4. From the use of the animals of the society viz. Horses.....						Do for ploughing matches.....					
Bulls.....						3. Expenses of Judges at agri. competitions.....		2	50		
Rams.....		57	00			Do do on farms competitions					
Boars.....						Do do on standing crops... ..					
5. Entrance price for competitions.....						Do do on ploughing matches.					
6. do do on exhibition grounds...						4. Stall and other exhibition buildings.....					
7. Permit to sell on do						5. Keeping of and other expenses for the animals of the society.....		109	00		
N.B.—Amount of Subscriptions received on account of next year (1873).....		72	00			6. Printing notices of competitions, &c.. ..		13	00		
						7. Incidental expenses.....		30	77		
						8. Paid for millet and other seeds.....		440	00		
						9. Salary of Secretary, being seven per cent on an expended sum of \$1,064.17.....		74	49		
						10. Paid to J. B. Charland, price of a mare killed by the stallion of the Society.....		54	00		
						11. Balance remaining due by the Society to the Secretary-Treasurer last year.....		86	15		
						Cash on hand				1,138	66
										86	34
Total				\$1,225	00					1,225	00

(Signed,) V. GLADU, Secretary.

AGRICULTURE.

REPORT OF EDW. A. BARNARD, IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION AGENT.

To the Honorable Louis Archambeault, Commissioner of Agriculture, &c., &c., &c

HONORABLE SIR,

When I returned from Europe in the spring of 1872, I was instructed by you to deliver lectures on Agriculture in the several counties of this Province, with a view to develop Agriculture and Colonization as means of stopping or at least of seriously impeding Canadian Emigration to the United States. I was also charged with examining the Books of the Societies of Agriculture and Colonization, and of imparting all the informations required in relation to Immigration.

LECTURES ON AGRICULTURE.

From the month of June 1872, 39 different electoral divisions have been visited by me, viz: (1) Bagot, (2) Beauharnois, (3) Bellechasse, (4) Berthier, (5) Chambly, (6) Champlain, (7) Chateauguay, (8) Hochelaga, (9) Iberville, (10) Jacques-Cartier, (11) Joliette, (12) Kamouraska, (13) Laprairie, (14) L'Assomption, (15) Laval, (16) Lévis, (17) L'Islet, (18) Lotbinière, (19) Maskinongé, (20) Montcalm, (21) Montmagny, (22) Montmorency, (23) Montreal, (24) Napierville, (25) Nicolet, (26) Portneuf, (27) Quebec, City, (28) Quebec, County, (29) Richelieu, (30) Rimouski, (31) Rouville, (32) St. Hyacinthe, (33) St. John, (34) St. Maurice, (35) Témiscouata, (36) Terrebonne, (37) Three Rivers, (38) Verchères, (39) Yamaska. I have delivered 115 Lectures which were attended by from 26,000 to 30,000 farmers.

As an explanation of this success, I must at once record my thanks to the Clergymen of the localities visited and of their environs; they were kind enough to announce my coming from the pulpit and to urge the farmers to attend my lectures in great numbers, with the hope of stimulating the progress of agriculture in our country. In many places, the use of the vestry or Sacristy was generously, tendered to and thankfully accepted by me; and even, at St. Henri de Lévis, Mr Grand Vicar Mailloux and Mr. Grenier, the Parish priest, have deemed it expedient that I should lecture in the Church; and again at St. Vincent de Paul, in the County of Laval, my lecture was delivered in the Parish Church. I was also powerfully supported by the Press by which my movements were noticed and announced and detailed accounts of my success (too flattering, I am afraid), were periodically published.

The well sustained attention paid to my lectures, even during more than two consecutive hours, by a compact mass of people, generally standing on their feet for want of seated accommodation, and this in rooms altogether too small for the attendance, strongly evidences the desire for learning with which our farmers are impressed, and if so many prejudices still exist, if progress is yet so little apparent

and extended, the farmer is not so much to blame for it, nor is his intelligence or his desire for progress undervalued, as the great want in our system of education, which has heretofore done so little for agriculture. It may be boldly affirmed that our schools and colleges, whilst being of immense benefit in other respects, have caused a mass of our educated young people, either boys and girls, to adopt a career which is erroneously considered as very little attractive and one of immense toil and small profit. And thus it is that all around, parishes are depopulated, and whole families apparently thriving leave the country, in order to supply *their young people*, boys and girls, with the means of buying city garments. To satisfy this passion, children are willingly exposed to all the dangers and troubles of a life spent within american factories.

Farmers, for the most part, had hitherto had very few opportunities to perfect themselves in agriculture. They had never seen any model cultivation, or at least very little of it. The few agricultural publications addressed to them were never very practical nor adopted to the mass; but even if they had been so, they could not generally be read for want of primary education.

But fortunately since Confederation, this want has been supplied, and you, our commissioner, have done all in your power for this desirable object. By superintending more closely the working of Agricultural Societies, as directed by you; by getting on the spot all informations in relation to these societies; by acquainting them with the improvements introduced in the different counties, and the means adopted for their introduction, it is clear that they will be afforded a means of more widely extending and generalising the benefit and good they are called upon to procure and which are already quite striking. In several counties, I have delivered a special lecture to the Directors of Agricultural Societies convened for that purpose, and after the necessary explanations, I have had the pleasure of finding every where those gentlemen altogether willing to introduce into their societies, the parish competitions and such other improvements as are ordered by the Council of Agricultural and by your Department.

I have endeavored in my Lectures, to develop the most elementary principles of agriculture; and the knowledge of those things which every farmer, rich or poor, should know and practice if he is desirous of making his farm, as profitable as possible. I eschewed all doubtful or purely, theoretical questions, by which the less advanced farmers might have been scared.

I have also explained and commentated the Programme of the Council of Agriculture, in relation to the best cultivated farms; and have strongly urged the holding of these competitions, by enumerating, the benefits to be derived therefrom, with a view of finding out and indicating, the men most intelligent, active, careful, the best in fine of the farmers in each parish and in each county, and to point them out as models for others to imitate. I have also earnestly urged the necessity of agricultural teaching, and I have most particularly recommended the formation of Agricultural Clubs and also the reading of papers and books on agriculture.

It is clear that in order that the greatest good be derived from these lectures they should be delivered, in each year, in the chief parishes of each County. An active man, might, by resting in each third Parish, go the round of the whole province annually, without too much fatigue. For my own part, I might have gone through this task, and been enabled to deliver from 160 to 180 lectures at such times as farmers have leisure enough to attend them, but I was limited by my instructions to 104 lectures during the year; (two a week on an average.)

The last eleven lectures are to be charged to the fiscal year 1873-74.

I deem it proper, Mr. Commissioner, to add that, after these agricultural lectures, it would be easy enough to introduce agricultural journals and to have them sent by thousands to farmers, provided those journals should be written in a simple and practical style and supplied gratuitously as premiums to such of the farmers as are members of agricultural societies ; at the present day, out of of one hundred and some odd thousand farmers (heads of family) settled in our Province, there are hardly 1500 who regularly read any agricultural journal. This a well established fact, and it is deploable one to a degree. I have conferred and consulted with a large number of persons on this subject, and all seem to be most favorable to the idea of a periodical gratuitous distribution of printed treatises on agriculture. A fact worth noticing, is, that in many Counties, I have been told by the more advanced farmers, that they owe their progress to a small agricultural publication gratuitously spread amongst our rural population by that old friend of our County, Lord Elgin.

That is the system followed in Belgium where the government grant to agricultural societies is partly applied for that object. In that progressive Country from the standpoint of agriculture, and of its corollary industries, each of the seven Provinces of which Belgium is composed, has its non official journal of agriculture, which is gratuitously distributed to all the members of the agricultural society ; I perceive with pleasure that this question is earnestly taken up by the Council of Agriculture, and I hope that it will lead to a favorable and practical result ; each particular issue of the journal would contain a lecture, plentifully illustrated ; these lectures would find their way in the families of all the principal farmers of this province, and would teach and instruct them in a more profitable and lasting manner than the thing could be done by any *oral* lectures. This question of a gratuitous distribution of journals of agriculture in our Province, has been considerably cleared up by the fact that two of the societies visited by me, (Champlain and Portneuf) gratuitously distribute, for the last few years, and with great success, journals of agriculture and more particularly the excellent *Gazette des Campagnes*, to all their members.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

With a view the better to ascertain the working and management of Agricultural Societies, I have prepared the annexed statement based on the Reports which these Societies are bound to make each year to the Council of Agriculture. I found that out of 79 organized Societies, 7 had not yet transmitted their annual Report, viz : the Agricultural Societies of Arthabaska, Broome, Chicoutimi, Drummond No. 1, Quebec (City), Quebec (County), and Vaudreuil No. 2.

This statement shows that the number of subscribers for the 72 above mentioned Societies amounts to 11,542, of which 8,291 of french origin, and 3,251 of foreign origin speaking the english language. Taking into account the Societies by whom no Reports were made, the total number of subscribers to Agricultural Societies may be said to be over 12,000.

These different Societies are far from being equally successful and productive of good results. Thus, for instance, eight Societies have from 300 to 600 members, viz : Bagot, 604 ; St. Hyacinthe, 553 ; Beauce, 476 ; Nicolet No. 1, 403 ; Rouville, 400 ; L'Assomption, 375 ; Champlain, 372, and Beauharnois, 314. Fifteen others have from 200 to 300 members nineteen from 100 to 200 ; twenty others from 50 to 100 ; and lastly ten societies have less than 50 members, viz : Bellechasse, 48 ; Charlevoix 46 ; Gaspé No. 1, 50 ; Gaspé No. 2, 40 ; Gaspé No. 3, 47 ; Megantic No. 1, 46 ; Megantic No. 2, 43 ; Montmagny, 44 ; Terrebonne, 49 ; Vaudreuil No. 1, 46 and Ottawa No. 2, 24. This latter society has only 24 members, and should therefore have been deprived of the government grant since the minimum member of members is fixed by law at 40.

I have been enabled to ascertain that a good number of these societies do not extend their field of operations beyond two or three parishes, and they are clearly those who have fewer members. I insisted all along upon the expediency of generalising, if possible, in each parish of the Country, the benefit which these societies could confer, and I have fully explained the views of the council of agriculture with respect to the parish competitions. I found every where the people well disposed, and the success of this measure may be relied upon even during the present year, at least in the larger portion of the localities visited by me.

If the secretaries of agricultural societies were held to give at the top of the subscribers, list the name of the parish to which the members belong, a practice followed already by a certain number of societies, the Council of Agriculture would thus be enabled to get the accurate number of members belonging to the society within each parish. A recapitulation by parish showing such parishes, within the county, as have no members, might be properly added at the bottom of the list.

I regret to state that the Reports submitted to the Council of Agriculture by most of the societies are far from being correct in their statements. Thus, I find that of the 72 examined by me, 49 are not correct. Some of these irregularities are recorded in the following statement; other more important irregularities are mentioned hereinafter. I may then confirm your views, honorable Sir, with regard to the importance of a minute examination of these Reports by the Secretary of the Council, in order that they may be rectified as early as possible, and also with regard to the necessity of auditing on the spot the books of societies, a task I have been instructed by you not to everlook. If these visits took place annually, they would certainly cause many abuses to disappear, and at the same time, they would tend to encourage and largely to develop these societies, by acquainting the directors with the means adopted elsewhere for the progress of societies, and by placing them as it were in closer communication with your department and with the Council of Agriculture.

During my visits I have examined the books of the following societies, viz:
 (1) Jacques-Cartier, (2) Laval, (3) Terrebonne, (4) L'Assomption, (5) Chambly, (6) Vercheres, no 2, (7), Vercheres, no 1, (8), Richelieu (9), Yamaska (10) Nicolet no 2, (11), Nicolet, no 1, (12), Three-Rivers, (13) Champlain, (14) Portneuf (15), Lotbinière, no 2, (16), Quebec (city) (17), Montmorency (18), Beloeil (19), Montmagny, (20) L'Islet, (21) Kamouraska, (22) Témiscouata, (23) Rimouski, (24) Levis (25), Bagot, (26) St Hyacinthe, (27) Rouville, (28) Iberville, (29) St. Jean, (30) Napierville, (31) Chateauguay, (32) Beauharnais, (33) Laprairie, (34) Montreal.

At l'Assomption, in 1872, a sum of \$174.51 has been expended for dinners and wines during the exhibition; this amount is entered in the accounts rendered as incidental expenses. This society was in the habit, for a certain number of years, of giving at the expense of the society, costly dinners in which champagne was not spared. I remarked to the Directors that these expenses were entirely illegal, and that they not merely exposed the society to the loss of the government grant, but that each of them became liable to a legal prosecution for the recovery of expenses illegally charged to the accounts of the society.

I am sure that a good many other societies charge to incidental expenses a round sum which has been expended in expenses of that sort, and I deem it my duty to call your attention to the necessity of compelling those societies to enter into more minute details of their expenditure in their Annual Reports.

The Society of Laval has always entered as being an annual subscription, a

sum of from \$50 to \$70 taken out of the balance in cash of the society, under the heading of "per centage on the premiums awarded at the exhibition." By this means deficits in the subscriptions were covered up, and an additional grant of from \$125 to 170 was obtained. I have drawn the attention of the secretary of that society to the formal illegality of that transaction

The Three-Rivers, Vercheres No. 1 and Vercheres No. 2 societies have been unable to produce vouchers for the expenditure incurred and charges in there accounts for timothy and other seeds. In Vercheres No. 1, I found that the purchase of seeds amounted to \$1064 of which the Secretary took a percentage of \$75; and yet I was told by the present Secretary, who also acted as one of the auditors of last year's accounts, that he has no knowledge of any purchase of seeds being made by the society, each subscriber being supposed to have seed to the amount of his subscription. I am assured, on the other hand, by the president, that each director was charged with purchasing, and distributing forage seeds within his own parish, which he (the President) at all events did for his own. At any rate, no receipted account has been produced by the Secretary.

The accounts of the Three-Rivers and Montmorency Societies have not been examined. The latter's accounts are kept on loose sheets. I requested that all these sheets should be at once sewed up together and a book purchased for future entries.

In No. 1 Rimouski Society, I found an item of \$5.50 (in 1871) for postage and cost of transport of the Rules and Regulations of the Council of Agriculture. I have been assured since by the Secretary of the Council of Agriculture that all these pamphlets had been prepared before being forwarded by him.

The Montmagny Society owns, since a few years, a model farm which has already been the means of introducing many improvements in the county and even beyond it and a great many of the outside farmers have praised in my presence the efforts of that Society. And yet this Society has only 44 members, and a few farmers of the County complained that outside of that number of 44, all others were excluded from the direct benefits offered by the Society. It would appear that these 44 members are considered as joint owners of the model farm; in case of the demise of one of them, his share is sold for a pretty high figure, and the remaining partners divide amongst themselves the revenue deriving therefrom.

Without entering into the merit of the question, I am led to believe that the Agricultural Society, should be opened to all those desirous of joining. There is evidently here a want of understanding, for I was assured by the Directors of the society, that far from objecting to the introduction of new members, they had already invited all the parishes of the county to join them but without success.

In the Levis Society, there is an entry of \$86 for Exhibition expenses. I am told that this sum comprises a considerable amount for the Exhibition dinner to which a very large number of persons, strangers to the Society, had been invited.

As a whole, and with the exception of the few preceeding observations, the books of the Societies visited by me are generally kept with tolerable care. In regard to many there is nothing to object to at all; in other cases, the entries seemed to me to have been made too late and all at the same time, and clearly from memoranda made here and there which were not preserved. In these few cases, I suggested the entries should be regularly made and at their respective dates in the books of the Society, so as to show a precise account of the minute details.

As I had not in my possession the Report of the Societies to the Council of Agriculture, when I visited them, I was unable to verify them on the books. I think it would be very desirable that the secretaries of societies should be supplied with two blank forms, one of which might be kept as the original in the minutes of the Society, and the other duly certified by the President and the Secretary, should be transmitted to the Council. Your inspector would thus be in a position to point out to the Societies visited the rectifications to be made, and many other benefits would derive therefrom.

These visits and also the Reports of the Societies of the Council of Agriculture have convinced me that the audit of accounts is rarely made in an efficient manner. As a rule, a hasty glance is cast over the account sheet supplied by the secretary, the amounts are added; the whole is certified as correct without any attention being paid to details and especially without ascertaining, by the examination of the vouchers, if the sums entered have actually been paid. Were the auditors also held to sign a certificate in which their duties would be enumerated, I am sure that most of them would exhibit greater care and accuracy.

I also beg to call your attention to the fact that in many cases, the debts owed by the Society are charged against the *expenses of the year*. The secretary charges thus his commission not only upon monies disbursed, but also on the amounts due, the ensuing year, on the payment of these debts, he obtains another commission on the same sums. It is likewise a habit of the secretaries to charge the whole of their commission on the borrowed amounts, a habit which causes the societies to pay a rate of interest of from 14 to 18 per cent. This is, it seems to me, exorbitant and unfair, for the Secretary draws his commission upon the sum borrowed. Thus when a society borrows say \$1000 for the purchase of reproductive stock, the Secretary gets (70) as his commission on these purchases, a very large amount, when it is considered that these transactions give him no trouble whatever, and again he gets \$70 on the payment of the \$1000 borrowed, and this, it seems to me, is beyond all reasonable right. As a reform of these abuses, special regulations should be enacted by the Council of Agriculture, since the law does not appear to be very precise on the matter.

It also appears to me that the assets and liabilities should be shown in the Annual Report, but a part from the amounts received and expended during the year. This would necessitate a few alterations in the present form of Reports to the Council. And likewise, the cash on hand at the beginning and at the end of the year should always be stated; in many cases this is entirely omitted. A line for that entry, in the form of accounts, would remind the Secretaries of this duty.

In many Societies the cash on hand is pretty large and it has occurred, in certain cases, that this cash was not to be found. It might be useful perhaps, to order that all balances exceeding a figure to be thereafter determined, be deposited either with an incorporated bank or with the savings banks connected with the Postal Department; and these balances should in all cases bear interest.

I have observed that the major part of the Reports transmitted to the Council of Agriculture are incomplete. In many cases, no additions are made; in many others no answers are given to the questions put: some societies transmit no report at all. It appears to me that the Secretary of the Council of Agriculture might easily enough cause those errors to be rectified, by returning at once those Reports to the Secretaries of Societies with explanatory notes, and informing them that in omitting to reply to the questions put by the minister of Agriculture, they run the risk of being deprived of the Government Grant. I have everywhere enquired as to the securities given by the secretaries of Societies, and I have been invariably told that these securities were in the hands of the Secretary of the Council of Agriculture.

I have been asked in certain localities what was the minimum of subscription required to share as a member in the benefits of Agricultural Societies; and also what means should be adopted to have a permanent site for county Exhibitions. I could find nothing, either in the law or in the Regulations of the Council, to venture a reply to these queries.

Out of the 71 Societies whose Reports have been examined by me, 40 distribute timothy and clover seeds to their subscribers, and these Societies are among those who have the largest number of members.

It is clear, from all the Reports, that this gratuitous distribution does a great deal of good. However it is admitted on all sides, that the time has arrived for new improvements to be introduced, and in the unanimous opinion of those whose advice I have sought, the Council of Agriculture would render a very great service to the Country, by periodically distributing prints on Agriculture, especially if the contents thereof were elementary and adapted to the wants of the farmers, with abundant explanatory illustrations. I was told everywhere that the members of Societies would have no objection to do without a portion of forage seed in order to pay the Agricultural Journals for those prints; that on the contrary they would feel very happy to do so.

These societies might also be advised to distribute a few well selected seeds of grain and vegetables wholly adapted to the wants of our Province. These distributions, if wisely and equitably made, would become as popular as those of forage seeds, and would no doubt, lead to important improvements, for it is well known that a selection of good and clean seeds, although a necessity, is nevertheless, altogether neglected in our rural parts.

I have been assured, in many counties, that with these practical innovations the number of subscribers to Agricultural Societies would be doubled, especially if lectures were continued to stimulate the taste of agriculture, and if a regular inspection of the books of Societies should compel the officers to regulate their operations, and to render the working and management of Agricultural Societies the most efficient and general possible. But in order that such a desirable result should be obtained, there should be a little more activity in the intercourse of the secretary of the Council of Agriculture with the Agriculture Societies.

REGIONAL COMPETITIONS.

I had the honor to be invited by the President, P. B. Benoit, Esquire, M. P. and M. C. A., to deliver a Lecture on Agriculture during the Regional Competition of the Counties of Chambly, Laprairie and Verchères. I had a good opportunity of being convinced of the complete success of this competition and of the numerous benefits to be derived therefrom on behalf of agriculture, if these Competitions were held every two years in each of our rural Districts. By these competitions farmers are induced to visit the neighboring counties, and they get a chance of seeing and comparing with their own eyes the agricultural improvements more recently introduced in these counties, and of discussing their merits amongst themselves. By these Competitions they are also supplied with an excellent market for their improved stock, for seeds and for improved agricultural implements.

These competitions will likewise be the means of attracting within our borders large number of american speculators who will give the highest prices for our animals, butter, cheese, grain &c., &c. It is certain that, if, on the one hand, county exhibitions do not confer all the benefits that they were expected to do, district Exhibitions, on the other hand, would be thoroughly beneficial in all respects. Were I permitted to offer a suggestion, I would say that a sum of

money should be voted by Legislature, from this present year, and every two years for the future, to aid and favor Regional Competitions and secure the success thereof in each of our rural Districts.

IMMIGRATION.

I have every where given all the informations asked from me. It is however my duty to state that our rural population seems to take very little interest in the matter.

It had been hoped, that, in introducing foreign immigration,—chiefly of belgian, french and alsatian farmers—the difficult question of the want of hands would be solved. Unfortunately the immigrants who had first settled in the country have mostly all quitted it; some, because our winter seemed too severe; others because they expect to raise more money either in our cities or in the United States, and a large number also because they were found incapable of performing, to the satisfaction of their employers, the most ordinary works usual in this Province. Thus it is found that few European Immigrants can use the axe: most of them had never seen that indispensable tool so universally handled in America; a very small number know how to drive horses with smartness, and mostly all are slow in field works where so much activity is required, I fear therefore, that, with the exception of foreigners who will settle here on their own account, very few immigrants will settle in the country in a permanent manner.

COLONIZATION SOCIETIES.

The Colonization Societies officially acknowledged up to this day are 72 in number. From the above, the following that have not yet received their grant and seem not to be in active operation should be deducted.

	No.	1	Acknowledged in	Oct.	1871	Ceased to exist.	
Argenteuil	"	3	"	July	1872		
Bellechasse	"	1	"	October	1870	do	do
Brome	"	2	"	Novem.	1870	do	do
Drummond	"	1	"	"	1869	do	do
Laval	"	1	"	"	1869	do	do
Lotbinière	"	1	"	April	1872	do	do
Megantic	"	1	"	Jan.	1872	do	do
Missisquoi	"	1	"	Sep.	1870	do	do
Ottawa	"	2	"	Jan.	1873		
Province of Quebec	"	"	"	"	1872	do	do
Rimouski	"	1	"	June	1870	do	do
Rouville	"	1	"	Oct.	1871		
St. Hyacinthe	"	2	"	Agust	1870	do	do
Shefford	"	1	"	Oct.	1870	do	do
"	"	2	"	"	1870	do	do
Stanstead	"	1	"	Agust	1870	do	do
Soulanges	"	1	"	April	1872		
Vaudreuil	"	1	"	"	1872		

The following Societies have received no grant since 1871 and seem to have suspended their operations up to date.

	Acknowledged.	Amount subscribed.	Amount granted.	TOTAL.	
Beauce No. 1	Agust 1879...	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$200 00	
Do 2	" "	100 00	100 00	200 00	
Do 3	May 1870....	141 80	141 80	283 60	
Chicoutimi, No. 1.....	Decem. 1869.	552 75	452 75	1,005 50	
Champlain, No. 1.....	Oct. 1869....	360 00	330 00	690 00	
Compton, No. 1.....	June 1869....	600 00	450 00	1,050 00	Visited, 20 February, 1873.
Gaspé, No. 1.....	May 1871....	226 00	226 00	452 00	
L'Assomption, No. 1.....	" 1869....	200 00	200 00	400 00	Ceased to exist
Richmond, No. 1.....	Agust 1870...	225 50	225 50	451 00	
Quebec Centre, No. 1.....	" 1869...	328 00	300 00	628 00	
Sherbrooke, No. 1....	Sep. 1870....	300 00	300 00	600 00	
Terrebonne, No. 1.....	Nov. 1871....	284 00	284 00	568 00	Visited, 6th February, 1873.

Terrebonne Society No. 1 has ceased its operations. Its funds were expended on three roads, viz :

The Masson Road... ..	\$188 86
2nd Rang of Wolfe Road.. ..	271 00
The St. Hypolite Road.....	82 32
Discount on 070.....	28 82
	<hr/>
	\$571 00

I have visited altogether 28 Colonization Societies.

It is my duty to refer more particularly to the three Societies of the County of Portneuf. Their efforts are concentrated into one point, and they have succeeded in forming the Parish of Ste. Ubalde, where a missionary is now residing. This success being accomplished, another centre has been selected in the township of Chavigny. The Society has secured the use of a building which is used as lodgings by the colonists, and all necessary stoves and provisions have been conveyed there for their use, at the Society's own costs. Each colonist, accepted by the Society, is fed and sheltered if need be, during the time of the first clearings. The Society also helps in the building of grist and saw mills. This mode of proceeding, well worthy of imitation, enables the farmers to go to work with their children, during the dull season, at the opening of lots upon which some one of their family will subsequently settle, without being compelled to bring and keep at considerable expense in the forest, a horse and stores during any prolonged absence. Of all Societies visited by me the Portneuf seem to have been the most practically successful. The general association of Montreal, consisting of 7 different Societies, has also the merit of having founded a prosperous colony, having its own resident missionary, and it has already 59 settled colonists many of which with their families.

The Temiscouata Societies Nos. 2 and 3 have also reported to me the settlement of 11 families on their reserves, and the opening of nearly 150 different lots.

I regret to record the few numbers of colonists established by the other Societies visited by me. For the most part, they make clearings for the profit of subscribers. These clearings are expensive and are generally unsatisfactory. Moreover, the large reserves allotted to those Societies must frequently be an obstacle to the settlement of *bonâ fide* colonists.

Before granting titles for these reserves, it would be important to ascertain if colonists are already settled thereon ; otherwise, speculations might be expected the more deplorable that clearings would have been made, for one moiety, at the cost of the Province.

I have already pointed out, Honorable Sir, in private Reports eight different Societies (out of the 28 visited by me) that have seemed to me to be without the conditions required by law. Two of these have a large balance in Banks which, I believe, should be refunded to Government.

With reference to roads, it is clear that the system hitherto followed is no longer suited to the wants ; it is too expensive and represents immense amounts which are never returned to the treasury even indirectly for the most part. These gifts made to certain localities, are sought for the more that no pecuniary sacrifice is required to obtain them. "If the road", it is said, is of little use to colonization, it is at all events the means of earning money for the people of the locality" ; every body therefore strives to get the larger share possible of the grants voted for roads ; hence many interested Reports likely to lead your Department in error.

On the other hand, if the townships to be opened are really fertile, the money expended to reach them will be fully compensated by the increase in the value of lands. These lands should then be sufficiently productive to represent, in a given time, the advances made by government for the building of the roads indispensable to their opening. This is so true that in the Eastern townships lots that would not fetch \$60, were sold \$400 and \$500 immediately after the opening of a road whose cost did not amount to \$50 per lot.

My experience leads me to believe that in order to open the public domain with all desirable rapidity, and to build every where the roads indispensable to the opening of the townships where colonization seems to have the best result, there should be :

10. A special organisation and management.
20. Careful surveys of the localities most suitable to colonization, and the necessary roads to lead thereto.
30. A special fund appropriated for that purpose.
40. The refunding, after the lapse of a certain number of years, of the expenses incurred in opening roads and helping the first settlements.
5. Speculators who take hold of the more favored lots with a view to sell them to colonists at a very high figure, should also be discouraged and kept at a distance.
6. All efforts should be centred into one point in each County, with a view to create within a short time a nucleus of parishes or municipalities ; these nucleus should, if need be, be protected by means of advances in certain cases, always on the very express condition that these advances should be reimbursed within a given time.

The poor colonist, it is true, can but with difficulty pay the price of his lot within the first five years of his settlement, and, he would find it impossible to pay besides, if called upon to do so, for the opening of roads and other expenses incurred on his behalf. The first years of a new colony are the most painful and the least prosperous. A sudden frost causes, in one single night, a considerable loss of crops, and these frosty nights are very frequent so long as trees have not been removed far away from the settlements.

On the other hand, by cultivating more vegetables, creating more meadows and pasture fields, in breeding more stock and by cultivating less grain, the colonists would find themselves in a fair way of thrift after a few years. They would then manage easily enough to pay for the interests and a sinking fund which would cover the value of lots, the roads made, &c., &c., &c. If these payments stretched over 25 years, for instance, the cost of the improvements made by government to help colonization, could be easily refunded by the colonist, and the public domain would increase in value in no inconsiderable proportion.

The success of such a system would, of course, depend on the management and working thereof. A patriotic and conscientious direction would obtain for the state what private parties obtain for themselves in speculating and making fortunes on lands. It would only be necessary, therefore, to secure the services of honest, devoted and enlightened men, and, thank God! it is no difficult task to find plenty of them in our country if they are only sought for.

The interest you take, Honorable Sir, in colonization is so well known to me, that I need not beg to be pardoned if I submit this scheme which has been the result and conclusion of the numerous conversations I have had with all those with whom I met in the execution of the mandate which you have done me the honor to entrust to me.

I have the honor to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant,

EDW. A. BARNARD.

Varennnes, 1st October 1872.

OPERATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1872.

Names of societies.	Number of Subscribers.					For from the use of reproductive animals owned by societies.				R E C E I P T S .			
	Number of Subscribers.				Total.	Government grant.	Subscriptions of		Horses.	Bulls.	Rams.	Boars.	Total.
	French.	English.	Farmers.	Not farmers.			Members.	Members.					
1 Argenteuil	7	96	98	5	103	656 00	270	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 Arthabaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Bagot	604	.....	604	.....	604	656 00	1,037	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Beauce.....	427	49	417	29	476	656 00	459	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Beauharnois	228	86	284	30	314	656 00	318	00	1,225 60	.....	.....	.....	1,225 00
6 Bellechasse.....	48	.....	48	.....	48	656 00	288	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 Berthier.....	136	4	136	4	140	656 00	280	00	317 00	.....	.....	.....	317 00
8 Bonaventure, No. 1....	7	96	103	.....	103	307 00	114	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 Bonaventure, No. 2....	12	44	46	10	56	271 10	33	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 Brome.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 Chambly.....	114	9	96	27	123	656 00	276	12	582 00	.....	.....	.....	582 00
12 Champlain	367	4	346	25	371	656 00	462	50	35 00	.....	.....	.....	99 25
13 Charlevoix, No. 1	45	1	45	1	46	143 00	69	45	64 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 Charlevoix, No. 2	55	.....	53	2	55	513 00	249	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

R E C E I P T S . — Continued.														E X P E N D I T U R E .									
Referred to correspond. Nos.	Admittance on the grounds, and entry for competition.		Permit of sale on Exhibition grounds	Loans.	Balance on hand. — 1871		Debts collected and other petty receipts.		Sale of reproductive animals.	Total of receipts.	Total expenditure.	Percentage of Secretary-Treasurer.		Amount of premiums at									
														Exhibitions.	Farmers competitions.	Standing crops.	Ploughing matches.						
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	71	.....	.....	.....	1,042 71	769 23	53	78	599 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	4 00	1 50	.....	.....	151	23	.....	.....	.....	1,849 73	1,717 94	72	00	488 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	5 00	.....	.....	100 00	21	44	27 25	.....	.....	1,263 94	1,146 15	75	00	427 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5	52 00	5 00	.....	2,000 00	258 00	13 50	.....	1,300 00	5,827 50	5,934 45	5,934 45	388	25	491 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	383 36	.....	.....	.....	1,327 36	1,083 24	1,083 24	70	84	772 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7	.....	.....	.....	1,200 00	102 08	11 00	.....	.....	2,566 08	2,462 37	2,462 37	161	07	440 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	441 00	395 10	395 10	32	00	280 05	30 00	.....	24 75	.....				
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 02	42 75	.....	.....	421 87	241 62	241 62	15	80	116 25	.....	.....	42 50	.....				
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	34 50	.....	.....	.....	320 62	.....	.....	.....	1,869 24	1,663 43	1,663 43	108	82	698 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 65½	.....	.....	1,167 15½	1,154 15½	1,154 15½	75	29½	369 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	187 07	1 75	.....	.....	401 27	187 17	187 17	12	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	241 10	.....	.....	.....	1,003 10	750 85	750 85	49	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OPERATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1872.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE.—Continued.														
Referred to correspond, Nos.	Amount paid to judges for				Stalls and exhibi- tion buildings.	Keeping and expenses for animals of Society.	Printing notices to competitions.		Incidental expen- ses.		Paid, debts of So- ciety.	Purchase of repro- ductive animals and agricultural implements.	For timothy and clover seeds.	Amount due by Society.
	Exhibi- tions.	Farm com- petitions.	Standing Crops.	Ploughing matches.										
1	58 00	.....	.....	.....	31 00	.....	18 00	8	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	25 00	.....	.....	.....	11 85	.....	28 00	{ 22 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,056 40	.....
4	17 90	.....	.....	.....	28 00	.....	11 54	30 75	104 } 15	.....	.....	.....	425 30	.....
5	68 55	.....	.....	.....	27 87	393 90	50 90	1,268 98	.....	.....	3,245 00	.....	.....	2,106 95
6	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 00	61 05	.....	.....	23 10	.....	140 00	.....
7	43 85	.....	.....	.....	49 30	362 40	43 00	62 75	.....	.....	1,300 00	.....	.....	.....
8	12 00	.....	.....	.....	2 55	.....	4 75	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200 00
9	14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 12	49 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	13 08	.....	.....	.....	22 38	331 33	37 50	26 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 12	.....
12	10 50	.....	.....	.....	33 85	.....	130 00	43 26	14 15	.....	.....	.....	{ 455 05	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 16 50	.....	.....	{ 35 95	.....	15 55	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 32	10 80	.....	.....	{ 20 00	.....	101 27	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 645 60	.....	.....	.....

184

Referred to correspond. Nos.	Cash on hand.		Over charge by Secretary-Treasurer.	Accounts audited.	Value of reproductive animals owned by Society.		Reproductive animals.	Visited.	REMARKS.
	Balance on operations of the year.	Received for subscriptions.							
1	273 48	.....	3 70	A.	50 00	2 B.	.....		A lump sum of \$79.25 added to detailed amounts of subscriptions should be explained. Does not seem to have obtained subscriptions for the year 1873 from the premiums awarded at exhibitions. Owns two Bulls.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		The commissioner's reports shews a balance on hand of \$207.23.
3	131 79	97 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 June 1873		Why borrow with cash on hand? It seems to me that the secretary is not entitled to 0/0 in this debt of \$130.15.
4	.....	.....	4 13	A.	641 00	13 B. } 3 H. }	.....	
5	.....	69 00	.....	A.	6,719 59	4 B.	10 July 1873		Cash on hand (1871) published is \$354.35.
6	244 12	.....	.....	A.	.....	.....	26 Febr. 1873		do do \$104.93.
7	103 71	200 00	.....	A.	1,850 00	2 H.	.....		The printed report gives balance due secretary \$170.80, whilst the new secretary writes that his predecessor is still owing \$72.76.
8	45 90	.....	6 69	A.	.....	.....	.....		The subscription list gives \$56, whilst \$33 only are entered. This sum is not sufficient to obtain the government grant.
9	180 25	.....	.....	A.	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	205 81	.....	.....	A.	1,147 00	1 H.	11 Febr. 1873		
12	13 00	42 00	.....	E.	1,000 00	1 H.	20 Febr. 1873		Paid for subscription to Journal of agriculture, gratuitously distributed to each member.
13	214 10	.....	.....	A.	20 00	2 R.	.....		This Society has expended nearly double the amount authorized for distribution of seeds.
14	252 25	.....	.....	A.	645 60	1 H.	.....		Balance shewn in 1871 \$240.42.

OPERATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1872.—Continued.

Names of Societies.	Number of subscribers.					R E C E I P T S.					From the use of reproductive animals owned by Societies.				
	French.	English.	Farmers.	Not farmers.	Total.	Government grants.	Subscriptions of members.		Horses.	Bulls.	Rams.	Boars.	Total.		
15 Chateaugay	89	134	187	36	223	656 00	346	00	1,109 00	.....	.....	.....	1,109 00	.....	.....
16 Chicoutimi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 Compton, No. 1	3	120	123	.....	123	328 00	152	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Compton, No. 2	1	114	100	15	115	328 00	164	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 Deux-Montagnes	108	33	119	22	141	656 00	418	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Dorchester	72	1	70	3	73	656 00	292	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 Drummond, No. 2	6	72	75	3	78	322 26	142	00	180 00	.....	.....	.....	180 00	.....	.....
22 Drummond, No. 1 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 Gaspé, No. 1 .....	.....	50	49	1	50	208 00	86	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Gaspé, No. 2	1	39	29	11	40	270 00	110	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 Gaspé, No. 3	28	19	45	2	47	269 00	98	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 Hochelaga	62	140	87	115	202	656 00	530	00	239 00	.....	.....	.....	239 00	.....	.....
27 Huntington, No. 1	2	264	197	69	266	302 00	289	00	159 00	.....	.....	.....	159 00	.....	.....

Referred to correspond. Nos.

OPERATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1872. -Continued.

EXPENDITURE.											
Referred to correspond. Nos.	Amount of premiums paid at					Total Expenditure.	Percentage of Se-cretary Treasurer.	Amount of premiums paid at			
	Exhibi-tions.	Farms com-petitions.	Standing crops.	Ploughing matches.	Exhibi-tions.			Farms com-petitions.	Standing crops.	Ploughing matches.	
15	1,514 42	106 00	598 57	.....	.....	.....
16
17
18
181
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27

OPERATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1872.—Continued

EXPENDITURE.—Continued.																
Referred to correspond. Nos.	Amount paid to Judges at				Stalls and Exhibitions buildings.		Keeping and other Expenses for Animals of the Society.	Printing notices to competitors.		Incidental Expenses.		Paid debts of Society.		Purchase of reproductive animals and agricultural implements.	To timothy and clover seeds.	Amount due by Society.
	Exhibitions.	Farm competition.	Stan ling crops.	Ploughing matches.												
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	915 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	19 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 62	11 50	18 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	10 90	.....	.....	.....	23 00	.....	.....	18 12	25 68	81 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	248 85	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 50	.....	.....	12 00	68 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	68 75	.....	9 00	{ 15 50 4 32	.....	.....	.....	240 27	60 00	.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	15 00	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	11 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	13 00	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	3 00	14 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 14	.....	.....
25	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	8 59	.....	.....	.....	95 50	.....	.....	.....
26	6 00	.....	.....	.....	44 30	359 33	.....	71 21	34 00	662 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	25 80	.....	.....	.....	{ 41 15 11 00	221 75	.....	35 61	{ 14 03 8 41	61 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Referred to correspond. Nos.	Cash on hand.		Balance of opera- tions of the year.	Received in sub- scriptions.	Over charge of Secretary.	Treasurer.	Accounts audited.	Value of reproductive ani- mals owned by the society.		Reproductive animals.	Visited. Date.	REMARKS.
15	518	57	100	00				2,936	50	2 H.	7 July '73	These extravagant expenses entered in a lump should be explained. Does not give the names of the auditors.
16												
17	21	26					A.					
18	15	80					A.					These accounts are erroneous, although they seem to have been audited.
19	1,059	95	00	00	3	18						shews \$595.74. 53 expenditure should be \$41.82 only of cash on hand? Does not answer
20	2	69	39	00	4	82	A.					ould be \$61.18. The printed report likewise shews cash on hand \$91.50.
21			47	00			A.	* 1,700	00	1 H.		In partnership with the Richmond Society.
22												
23	322	86	35	50			A.					The commissioner's report shews cash on hand \$111.68. Small error in the addition of accounts.
24	122	26					A.			1 B.		Small error in the additions to the detriment of Treasurer Asks for the regulations of the Council of Agriculture.
25	215	43					A.	95	50	1 B.		
26	130	48	57	00				1,700	00	1 H.	14 July '73	This amount of \$135 was already charged in last year's accounts. Also \$12 for the judges. The Society's debts instead of being \$303 20, as represented in the committee's report are stated to be this year \$809.85, on which the Secretary gets a 0-0 of \$56.63.
27	247	25	83	00			A.	1,125	00	1 H.		Admission tickets to Exhibition.

OPERATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1872.—Continued.

Referred to correspond. Nos.	Names of societies.	Number of subscribers.					R E C E I P T S.													
		From the use of reproductive animals owned by Societies.					Members, subscrip- tions.					Government grants.								
		French.	English.	Farmers.	Not farmers.	Total.	Horses.	Bulls.	Rams.	Boars.	Total.									
28	Huntingdon, No. 2.....	7	212	194	25	219	294 00	253	75											
29	Iberville	61	2	51	12	63	656 00	294	00											
30	Jacques-Cartier	98	41	112	27	139	656 00	299	00	{ 267 00										423 00
31	Joliette	173	10	163	20	183	656 00	300	00	{ 156 00										
32	Kamouraska	74	1	54	21	75	656 00	267	00	274 00										274 00
33	Laprairie	224		224		224	656 00	923	00											
34	L'Assomption	354	21	316	59	375	656 00	386	00	{ 443 50										1,121 50
35	Laval	81	1	67	15	82	656 00	{ 240 00	00.	678 00										
36	Lévis	58	2	55	5	60	656 00	300	00											
37	L'Islet	107		102	5	107	656 00	276	00	28 00										28 00
38	Lothbinière, No. 1	3	72	74	1	75	383 00	341	00		90 00									90 00

OPERATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1872. Continued.

R E C E I P T S.—Continued.										E X P E N D I T U R E.						
Referred to correspond. Nos.	Entrance price to Exhibitors and entry for competitions.	Permit of sale on exhibition grounds.	Loans.	Cash on hand. — 1871	Debts collected and other petty receipts.	Sale of reproductive animals.	Total of receipts.	Total expenditure.	Percentage of Secretary-Treasurer.	Amount of premiums paid at						
										Exhibitions.	Farms, competitions.	Standing crops.	Ploughing matches			
28	95 67	20 00	.....	.....	150 00	.....	813 42	825 48	54 00	259 05	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	950 00	968 77	45 19	465 50	.....	343 00	23 00	.....	
30	.....	.....	.....	105 42	.....	.....	1,483 42	1,231 42	53 16	485 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	.....	.....	530 06	20 08	.....	1,506 14	1,500 24	80 00	244 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	.....	.....	400 00	.....	.....	1,597 00	955 00	50 00	246 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,579 00	1,602 00	80 00	650 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	.....	.....	.....	455 04½	.....	.....	2,618 54½	2,821 04	184 57	368 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	.....	.....	157 23	.....	.....	1,101 13	919 25	60 00	770 25 { . 50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	46 87½	.....	.....	24 30	.....	.....	1,027 17½	1,024 30	65 45	769 25	.....	54 12½	.....	.....
37	.....	.....	.....	274 07	{ 1 65 9 00	.....	1,244 72	1,015 47	66 05	320 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	32 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	848 00	787 53	51 52	576 85	.....	.....	22	50

OPERATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1872.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE.—Continued.																			
Referred to correspond No.	Amounts paid to judges at				Stalls and exhibition buildings.		Keeping and other expenses. — Animals of the society.		Printing notices to competitors.		Incidental expenses.		Debts of the society paid.		Purchase of repro- ductive animals and agricultural implements.		For limothy and clover seeds.		Amount owed by society
	Exhibi- tions.	Farm com- petition.	Standing crops.	Ploughing matches.															
28	10 40	.....	.....	.....	{ 61 70 403 00	.....	.....	.....	14 60	{ 8 62 1 50	{ 9 93 2 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 06	.....
29	11 50	.....	36 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 20	8 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 77	.....
30	22 50	.....	.....	.....	14 00	{ 203 25 314 00	.....	.....	30 00	9 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00	96 13	29 00	729 40	312 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	31 00	.....	.....	.....	10 00	145 00	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	333 00	128 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	770 00	.....	.....	25 50	61 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	202 61	300 00	.....	.....	47 70	{ 149 37 52 79	.....	1,200 00	316 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	23 00	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	8 00	.....	.....	.....	86 70	.....	.....	.....	35 72 1/2	5 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	13 00	.....	.....	.....	29 26	95 22	.....	.....	7 32	9 75	.....	345 00	142 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	12 00	.....	.....	.....	{ 14 00 5 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OPERATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1872 - Continued.

Referred to correspond Nos.	Cash on hand.		Overcharge of the Secretary-Treasurer.	Accounts audited.	Value of reproductive animals owned by the society.	Reproductive animals.	Visited. — Date.	REMARKS.
	Balance on operations of the year.	Subscriptions received.						
28	.....	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	47 00	.....	A.	.....	.....	27 July '73	By Commissioner's Report, it would seem that the Secretary should have a balance on hand of \$16.13 for 1870 and do do \$17.60 1871
193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	251 96	98 60	.....	.....	1,400 00	1 H.	3 Feb. '73	This sum represents losses from cover and debts for do. \$33.71
31	5 89	48 00	.....	A.	699 40	1 H.	.....	Accounts rendered carelessly made up.
32	642 00	58 00	.....	A.	1,200 00	1 H.	2 March '73	The Commissioner's Report only shows a balance of \$275.50. and 17.96
33	.....	35 00	.....	A.	?	.....	12 July 1873	These columns are not filled up by the Secretary. This sum includes the amount subscribed for the Station's services. The Secretary renders no account of \$978.50 on hand (1871)
34	.....	114 00	.....	A.	.....	.....	8 Feb. 1873	See Special Report in reference to extravagant expenses in wine and refreshments.
35	184 00	166 70	.....	A.	.....	.....	4 Feb. 1873	For mode of entering amount of subscriptions, see Special Report, the (\$86.64
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 March '73	Including \$86.64
36	2 87½	23 00	.....	A.	.....	.....	28 Feb. 1873	report.
37	229 25	63 00	.....	A.	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	60 13	45 00	.....	A.	.....	.....	.....	By Commissioner's Report, the balance of 1871 should be \$5.04 Error of \$4 in adding up.

OPERATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES 1872.—Continued.

Ref to card Nos. correspond	Names of societies.	Number of subscribers.					Receipts.				From use of reproductive animals owned by societies.				
		Number of subscribers.					Government grants.	Number of subscriptions.	Horses.	Bulls.	Rams.	Boars.	Total.		
		French.	English.	Farmers.	Not Farmers.	Total.									
39	Lotbinière, No. 2.....	204	.....	202	2	204	273 00	330	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Maskinongé.....	268	4	238	34	272	656 00	311	00	204 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Mégantic, No. 1.....	1	39	37	3	40	390 00	195	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Mégantic, No. 2.....	.....	43	37	6	43	266 00	138	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Missisquoi.....	9	155	127	37	164	656 00	301 00	{	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	Montcalm	248	18	250	16	266	656 00	290 00	
45	Montmagny.....	44	.....	41	3	44	645 84	260	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Montmorency	54	1	50	5	55	621 00	174	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	Montréal	17	218	26	209	235	328 00	886	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Napierville.....	119	16	100	35	135	645 84	261	00	776 00	.....	.....	.....	776 00
49	Nicolet, No. 1.....	401	2	387	16	403	570 00	1,483	{	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	Nicolet, No. 2.....	69	15	80	4	84	210 00	223		54

OPERATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES 1872. — Continued.

RECEIPTS.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE.

Ref. to Nos. correspond.	Admission on to grounds and to competitions.	Permit of sale in grounds.	Loans.	Debs collected and other petty expenses.	Reproductive animals sold.	Total receipts.	Percentage of Sec. Secretary-Treasurer.	Amount of premiums paid at			
								Exhibitions.	Farm competitions.	Standing Crops.	Ploughing matches.
39	19 50	.....	.....	24 94	.....	781	46 73	312 00	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,171	.....	499 50	.....	.....	.....
41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	588	29 25	241 75	.....	.....	.....
42	.....	.....	.....	28 88	.....	471	33 66	246 50	.....	39 50	.....
43	36 50 { 125 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,209	50 00	443 25	.....	490 00	.....
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	946	59 82	437 50	.....	.....	.....
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 00	419 50	.....	.....	.....
46	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	801	50 00	421 40	.....	.....	.....
47	155 45 { 228 95	.....	.....	80 00	.....	1,691	200 00	787 90	.....	.....	.....
48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,682	86 00	319 00	.....	.....	.....
49	.....	.....	.....	44 82	.....	2,098	137 97	305 75	.....	.....	.....
50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	423	26 50	133 75	.....	.....	.....
						50					
						405 08					

OPERATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1872.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE.—Continued.																
Ref. to Nos. correspond.	Amount paid to judges at				Stalls and exhibition building.	Keeping and other expenses. — Animals of the society.	Printing notices to contributors &		Incidental expenses.		Paid debts of the society.	Purchase of reproductive animals and agricultural implements.		For timothy and clover seeds.		Amount due by the society.
	Exhibitions.	Farm competitions.	Standing crops.	Ploughing matches.			Printing notices to	contributors &	Incidental expenses.	ses.		Paid debts of the society.	Purchase of reproductive animals and agricultural implements.	For timothy and clover seeds.		
39	15 25	.....	24 00	.....	.....	.....	5 00	00	18 53		.....	12 00	00	280 85		.....
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	208 00	22 00	00	{ 10 00	00 00	.....	.....	.....	311 00		.....
41	12 50	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	14 25		.....	281 90		.....		.....
42	26 00	.....	14 00	.....	3 75	.....	5 50	00	{ 6 00	00 15	.....	30 00	00	29 15		.....
43	.....	.....	78 50	.....	121 25	.....	35 00	00	37 33		.....	.....	.....	.....	8 84	.....
44	50 00	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	32 00	00	33 00		.....	.....	.....	290 00		.....
45	17 00	.....	.....	.....	17 24	.....	7 28		1 80		.....	.....	.....	26 29		.....
46	12 00	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....	5 50		22 56		.....	.....	.....	174 00		.....
47	.....	.....	.....	.....	137 18	.....	207 51		34 45		.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
48	28 50	.....	.....	.....	12 50	.....	5 00	00	12 87		.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	00	128 22		6 24	.....	.....	1,534 77	20 59	.....
50	11 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	00	7 42		.....	.....	.....	223 50		.....

Referred to correspond. Nos	Cash on hand.			Overcharge of Secretary.		Treasurer.	Account audited.	Value of reproductive animals owned by the Society.		Reproductive animals.	Visited.	REMARKS.
	Balance on operations of the year.	Received for subscriptions.										
39	67	14	00	A.	22 Février '73	The Commissioner's Report shows cash on hand \$68.44, instead of \$3.49. The Society states that \$281.90 were paid for purchase of reproduction animals, and yet it says that it owns none.
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	5	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	33	66	00	.....	.....	.....	A.	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	A.	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	31	68	00	A.	No account given of cash on hand in 1871, which according to Commissioner's Report is \$416.68. The Secretary charged his Commission on receipts instead of expenses.—See Special Report. The balance of account of 1871 does not seem according to Commissioner's Report.—See special report.
45	380	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	A.	.....	.....	.....	14 March '73
46	103	54	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 Feb. 1873
47	24	75	00	.....	.....	.....	A.	.....	.....	.....	10 Feb. 1873
48	218	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	A.	.....	.....	.....	6 July 1873
49	A.	18 Feb. 1873	The amount distributed in grain exceeds subscriptions. The accounts were not audited by outsiders.
50	28	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 Feb. 1873

OPERATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1872.—Continued.

Names of societies.	Number of subscribers.				R E C E I P T S.				From use of reproductive animals owned by societies.				
	French.	English.	Farmers.	Not farmers.	Total.	Government grants.	Members' subscriptions.	.	Horses.	Bulls.	Rams.	Boars.	Total.
51 Ottawa, No. 1.....	.....	72	45	27	72	489 00	503	47 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52 Ottawa, No. 2... ..	1	23	14	10	24	167 00	167	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53 Pontiac.....	.....	96	86	10	96	596 16	251	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54 Portneuf.....	289	6	284	11	295	506 75	219	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55 Quebec, (City).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56 Quebec, (County).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57 Micheline.....	267	6	271	2	273	656 00	273	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58 Richmond.....	1	124	110	15	125	656 00	801	75	187 50	.....	.....	.....	187 50
59 Rimouski, No. 1.....	51	.....	51	.....	51	465 00	275	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60 Rimouski, No. 2.....	60	6	49	17	66	191 00	114	70	24 00	5 00	3 00	6 00	38 00
61 Rouville.....	369	31	369	31	400	656 00	{ 591	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62 Saguenay.....	58	1	39	20	59	656 00	70	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63 Shefford.....	10	73	69	14	83	656 00	371	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64 Sherbrooke.....	28	167	79	116	195	328 00	271	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65 Soulanges.....	99	18	101	16	117	456 00	{ 185	00	.....	23 00	.....	.....	23 00
66 Stanstead.....	.....	205	227	38	265	656 00	23	00	124 00	.....	4 00	.....	128 00

Referred to correspond. No. 8.

Referred to correspond. Nos.	RECEIPTS.—Continued.										EXPENDITURE.					
	Admission fees on exhibition grounds and to competitors.	Permit of sale on exhibition grounds.	Loans.	Balance on hand. — 1871	Debts collected and other petty receipts.	Reproductive animals sold.	Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Percentage of Secretary-Treasurer.	Exhibitions.	Farm competition.	Standing crops.	Ploughing matches.	Montant des prix payés aux		
51	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,042 47½	801 15	52 41	632 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	3 20	.....	.....	4 45	.....	.....	341 65	343 55	50 00	265 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	.....	.....	.....	218 30	.....	.....	1,066 21	770 77	100 00	475 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	2 00	.....	.....	113 33	.....	.....	841 09	681 09	44 52	.....	.....	.....	196 00	.....	.....	.....
55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	.....	.....	.....	511 56	.....	.....	1,440 56	1,058 09	50 00	384 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,645 25	1,390 76	90 19	433 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	740 75	602 17	51 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343 70	343 70	23 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	46 50	.....	.....	563 44	.....	.....	1,927 44	1,684 83	100 50	.....	.....	789 50	104 00	.....	.....	.....
62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,027 00	371 00	17 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	927 12	896 60	46 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	561 00	544 58	38 00	403 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,498 50	1,408 50	87 50	311 00	197 50	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....
66	.....	.....	.....	10 85	50 00	.....	951 80	786 60	37 33	660 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OPERATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN 1872.—Continued.

EXPENDITURE.—Continued.																			
Referred to correspond. Nos.	Amount paid to judges at				Stalls, Exhibition building.		Keeping and other expenses. — Animals of the society.		Printing notices to competitors.		Incidental Expenses.		Paid, debts of the society.		Purchase of repro- ductive animals and agriculture implements.		For timothy and clover seeds.		Amount due by the society.
	Exhibi- tions.	Farm com- titution.	Standing crops.	Ploughing matches.															
51	12 75	.....	.....	.....	53 24	.....	.....	.....	36 50	14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	748 74	.....	.....
52	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 25	.....	.....	.....	6 66	10 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 90
53	.....	.....	.....	.....	132 65	.....	.....	.....	38 12	25 00	{	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	.....	.....	.....	37 25	.....	.....	.....	5 00	39 75	2 50									
55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	39 75	.....	.....	.....	29 15	68 75	.....	13 70	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	484 99	65 20	.....	.....
60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187 26	.....	.....	.....	53 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 00	.....	.....
61	.....	.....	48 00	6 00	.....	42 93	.....	10 00	73 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	520 65	.....	.....
62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780 00	.....	.....	.....
64	12 38	.....	.....	.....	22 45	60 00	.....	{ 6 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	36 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	140 00	.....	1 25	71 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	15 00	.....	.....	.....	7 00	.....	.....	30 00	42 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	.....	.....

Referred to correspond. Nos.	Cash on hand.		Overcharge of Secretary-Treasurer.	Accounts audited.	Value of reproducing animals owned by society.	Reproductive animals.	Visited.	REMARKS.
	Balance on operations of the year.	Received for subscriptions.					Date.	
51	241	32½	.....	A.	.....	.....	.....	The Commissioner's Report seems to shew balance on hand of \$123.78 in 1871 and of \$1070.59=1194.37.
52	.....	.....	.....	A.	.....	.....	.....	Seeds have been distributed over amount of subscriptions. Should there not be 40 members?
53	295	44	112 00	A.	.....	.....	.....	The Commissioner's Report does not agree with this amount.
54	160	57	.....	A.	.....	.....	22 Février '73	The Commissioner's Report only shews a balance of \$77.33
55	.....	.....	.....	A.	.....	.....	24 Febr. '73	Exceeds subscriptions — subscriptions to agricultural journals, \$115.80.
56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19/21 June '73	Amount given in grain is double that of subscription. Gives no account of \$185.16 balance in 1871.
57	382	47	46 00	A.	.....	.....	14 Febr. '73	The Commissioner's Report shews balance on hand which is not entered here.
58	254	49	20 00	A.	.....	.....	.....	The Commissioner's Report shews a balance due in 1871 of \$244. 15 of which there is no mention this year.
59	138	58	8 00	A.	25 00 525 00 200 00 100 00 120 00	2 R. 1 H. 1 B. 2 R. 3 Brs.	.....	The Commissioner's Report shews a balance of \$675 15 in 1871.
60	.....	.....	.....	A.	.....	.....	23 June 1873	The assets of the society reach \$861. Subscriptions have been returned to subscribers, which is illegal. Small difference from Commissioner's Report
61	242	61	12 00	A.	.....	.....	.....	The Commissioner's Report shews a balance due in 1871 of \$17.45.
62	656	00	.....	A.	.....	.....	.....	The Commissioner's Report shews balance on hand in 1871 of \$26.26 and an overcharge of \$25.09=52.65.
63	30	52	.....	A.	480 00 300 00	3 B. 1 H.	.....
64	16	42	.....	.....	800 00 150 00	1 H. 2 R.	.....
65	90	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	205	16	.....	A.	.....	.....	.....

OPERATIONS OF D'AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1872.—Continued.

EXPENDITURES.—Continued.														Amount due by the society.
Referred to correspond. Nos.	Amount paid to judges at				Stalls and exhibi- tion buildings.	Keeping and other expenses. — Animals of the society.	Printing, notices to competitors. &c.	Incidental Expen- ses.	Paid debts of the society.	Purchase of repro- ductive animals and agricultural Imple- ments.	For timothy and other seeds.			
	Exhibi- tions.	Farm com- petitions.	Standing crops.	Ploughing matches.										
67	35 00	.....	.....	.....	34 13	.....	.....	2 03½	53 93½	.....	{ 827 75 37 41	.....	.....
68	.....	.....	36 00	.....	.....	.....	16 00	48 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	3 00	17 00	1,039 00	207 00	.....	.....
70	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	55 93	.....	.....	270 14	.....	.....
71	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 23	32 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 50	14 00	.....	.....	140 00	.....	.....
73	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	58 70	29 25	16 00	1 50	405 00	.....	.....	.....
74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 07	200 00	.....	48 08	.....	.....	1,064 75	.....	.....
76	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	19 00	.....	.....	647 00	.....	.....
77	30 00	.....	.....	.....	10 00	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	57 00	.....	.....
78	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 04	8 00	.....	.....	72 25	.....	.....
79	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	109 00	13 00	30 77	{ 54 00 86 15	.....	440 00	.....	.....

OPERATION OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN 1872.- Continued.

Referred to correspond. Nos.	Cash on hand.		Overcharge of Secretary	males owned by the society	Reproductive animals.	Visited. — Date.	REMARKS.
	Balance on opera- tions of the year.	Received for sus- criptions.					
67	...	80 00	...	...	...	June 21 1873	
68	301 76½	68 00	...	...	...	June 28 1873.	Balance on hand does not agree altogether with published report
69	339 40	68 00	...	9 00	2 H.	...	
70	128 26	...	...	...	...	March 5 1873	
71	328 50	133 80	3	...	...	Febr. 5 1873.	
72	108 95	...	...	0 00	2 R.	Febr. 19 1873.	
73	9 28	48 00	...	3 00	C. H.	.....	The commissioner's report only gives a balance of \$264.60. The grant is not proportionate to the subscription. The debt owed by the Society is actually \$38.72, if \$48 of next year's subscriptions are deducted therefrom.
74	...	...	...	...	...	.....
75	187 37	...	...	0 00	1 H.	Febr. 12 1873	I am told that this is a fictitious entry, and that the seed was never purchased nor distributed. The Secretary should therefore return his commission on that amount.
76	100 44	...	...	...	...	.....	The use of the horse is entered as subscription.
77	4 06	...	...	1 00	2 B.	.....
78	...	100 70	...	...	...	.....
79	14 34	72 00	...	...	...	.....

N. B.—48 Reports out of 71 examined are not correct.
8 Societies had not transmitted their reports up to date, 11 april 1873.

REPORT OF M. CLEMENT.

*To the Honorable Louis Archambeault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works
for the Province of Quebec.*

MR. COMMISSIONER,

I have the honor to submit the general and detailed report of my operations as Immigration and Colonisation Agent for the Province of Quebec, and more especially for the eastern section extending from the foot of the City of Quebec, along both shores of the River, for the fiscal year ending 30th, June last, with a clear statement of my operations from 30th June to the present day.

I regret, Mr. Commissioner, to state that, owing to the recent date of my appointment, the more than exceptional severity of last winter and the frequent obstruction of roads through accumulation of snow, I have been unable to extend my operations beyond the Counties of Charlevoix and Montmorency. But on the other hand, I trust that, limited as they were, good practical results will be derived from my works, if I may judge from the hearty welcome I have received at the hands of the populations of all the localities visited by me, and their readiness to attend the lectures I have delivered on Immigration, Emigration, Agriculture and Colonization.

I have delivered twenty-two lectures, the whole in the County of Charlevoix, viz; four at Eboulements, two at St. Hilarion, in the Township of Settrington, four at Ste. Agnes, four at Malbaie, three at Ste. Irénée, one at St. Fidèle, one at St. Siméon, two at Bay St. Paul and one at St. Placide.

At the beginning of my mission, having received no precise instructions in reference to lectures, I deemed it advisable to follow the mode of delivering one or many lectures in each parish, according to the extent and the number of the population thereof. One lecture only, in my opinion, delivered at the centre of a large parish, near the church for instance, would not, in my humble opinion, lead to satisfactory results, and in many cases, especially during the rigorous winter season and bad weather of the other seasons, the lecturer would find himself in the alternative either to preach in the desert as it were, or to address the auditors of a village the major part of whose inhabitants care not or very little about Agriculture and Colonization.

In the lectures delivered by me, I endeavoured to demonstrate, by practical arguments, all the benefits that might accrue to the Province of Quebec from Immigration, both as regards agricultural progress and industrial improvement; I held that Immigration, would, in some measure, repair the losses caused by the Emigration of our contrymen to the United States, by which we are deprived of so many hands indispensable for the tilling and working of our soil.

Allow me, honorable Sir, to suggest one of the best means to attain the end you propose, namely the active and true progress of Agriculture, to make it healthy and vigorous, and the advancement of the sacred cause of colonization, would be to create special studies and to compel, as far as possible, farmers to read, by putting in their hands and within easy reach, treatises on Agriculture and Agricultural Journals that would teach them the necessity of uniting the science with the practice of Agriculture, to quit a beaten track, that wretched routine which has already proved so injurious to themselves and to the whole country. In my public lectures, I work in that direction by advising farmers to procure treatises on Agriculture and to subscribe to at least one Agricultural Journal, to the "Gazette des Campagnes" for instance, a paper within the pecuniary means of all, and that should be found in the hand of all those who take any interest in the important subject of Agriculture. This habit of reading an Agricultural Journal would soon bear good fruits, I am sure; there would the farmer gather useful knowledge which could lead him by degrees towards an intelligent culture, and his children growing with this beneficial practice would preserve what they were taught of the Village school, and would learn to love and appreciate the condition of their fathers instead of feeling a kind of repugnance for it is unfortunately as the case, amongst a large number of farmers children.

Agreeably to my instructions, honorable Sir, viz; to enquire into the operations of Agricultural and Colonisation Societies existing within the Counties visited by me. I humbly submit the result of the operations of these Societies, so far as I could Judge in examining their books and in seeking informations from their officers.

COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, N^o. 1.

The seat of operations of this Society is at Château-Richer. In the year ending 15th September 1872, the Society has had 67 members who have paid for that year \$250, and has received \$620,00 from Government. Paid in premiums at the last Agricultural Exhibition in 1872, \$425,25. No liabilities. \$101,65 cash on hand. No Stallions are owned by the Society; but Mr. Louis L'Heureux, of Château-Richer has a canadian horse that has proved very serviceable. Horned cattle tolerably improved. Sheep and hogs good. Land little adapted to the culture of vegetables, and therefore farmers only grow them for the private use of their families. Mowers to be found in many places and proving satisfactory. Few reaping machines only, many other improved Agricultural Implements. Exhibitions are doing a great deal of good in the County by stimulating enterprise.

MONTMORENCY, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY N^o. 2.

This Society's seat of operations is at Ste. Famille, Island of Orleans. Being founded since the 29th December last only, I have nothing to say about it that could be of any interest.

COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY, COLONIZATION SOCIETY, No. 1.

The seat of operations is at St. Laurent, Island of Orleans, 150 members, who have subscribed and paid in 1872, \$168.15. Government grant for the same year \$168.15, no lands taken or reserved, no liabilities. Cash on hand: \$410.00. The books of the Council of management are well kept. The Society has hitherto limited its operations to the distribution of seed and grain and money to some settlers of Lake St. Jean and elsewhere.

COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 1.

The seat of operations of this Society is at Malbaie. Amount subscribed by members in 1872, \$69.45, cash on hand: \$214.10. The Society owns no Stallion, but the board of Directors has taken the necessary steps to procure at an early date one of fine breed and also sheep. No Exhibition grounds. The Society intend holding this year an Agricultural Exhibition and to get up ploughing matches. There are to be found at Malbaie a reaper, 2 mowers, 3 sieves, one sowing machine, 2 ploughs to be used on ridges, and a number of other improved Agricultural Implements giving general satisfaction. Vegetable are grown on a pretty large scale at Malbaie since a short time. Good breed of horned cattle. Sheep middling, hogs of inferior breed. Books well kept.

COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 2.

Seat of operations at Baie St. Paul. Amount of subscription for 1872, \$429.00 by 55 members. No liabilities. Cash in hand: \$252.25. The Society owns a Canadian Stallion purchased in 1872 costing \$500.00. It is intended by the Society to procure this year one or two Bulls, several sheep and hogs of improved breed. No exhibition grounds. No Agricultural Exhibition as yet, but it is the intention of the Directors to hold one before long. Vegetables are extensively cultivated at Baie St. Paul, but very little in the other parishes. There is improvement in the various breeds of animals at Baie St. Paul, the farmers procure them at their own cost. There are 4 mowers and several good new Agricultural Implements giving great satisfaction; amongst others a sowing machine, a root-cutter, straw-cutters, a horse rake and horse hoes.

COUNTY OF CHARLEVOIX, COLONISATION SOCIETY, No. 1.

Seat of operations at Baie St. Paul; centre of the colonizing works of the Society, township Simard, in the county of Chicoutimi, 100 lots reserved by the Society of very rich soil, 94 lots have been partially cleared up since the foundation of the Society in 1869, 400 lots of *abatis* and 250 acres cleared and ready to be sowed this year. In 1872 crops were raised on 25 lots. No buildings, but it is the intention of the Society to erect some this year. Amount received by 63 members for 1871: \$197.50, government grant for the same year: \$197.50. A pretty large number of colonists intend settling on these lots during this very year. No liabilities, cash on hand: \$987.80. The results obtained up to date are extremely satisfactory. Books kept accurately.

I had the honor to transmit to your Department, Mr. Commissioner, lists of

the properties offered for sale and of parties requiring farm hands, to which I take the liberty to refer.

With the present Report, I also transmit to the Department, Honorable Sir, a new list of properties offered for sale.

The whole respectfully submitted.

L. C. CLEMENT,

Immigration and Colonization Agent.

Eboulements, 28th Oct. 1872.

SYSTEM FOLLOWED.											REMARKS.
Name of Societies.	Clearings			Clearings for the profit of subscribers.		Grains, provisions given, &c.		Premiums for clearing.			
	LOCALITY.	No. of families settled.	Numb. of lots worked up.	Arpents cleared.	Arpents sowed.	No. of settlers helped.	Amount thus given.	Amount for premiums given.			
Bagot, No. 1.....	Township Ditton.....	3	30	146	80	3	150 00	\$ cts.	.....	.....
Bellechasse, No. 1..	Townships Buckland and Mailloux.....	.....	.....	100	140	107	361 55	.....	.....	.....
" No. 2..	Township Armagh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....
" No. 3..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Began operations this spring only.
Bonaventure, No. 1..	Tow. Carleton & Maria	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	46 00	.....	.....	The Society has contributed \$420.00 for colonization roads.
" No. 2..	Township Hamilton...	10	10	.....	.....	1	4 83	.....	.....	The Society has contributed \$305.83 for colonization roads.
Charlevoix, No. 1...	Township Simard.....	4	94	450	250	20	100 00	.....	.....	The Society has contributed to the works on roads in Simard.
D.-Montagnes, No. 1	Marston (Piopolis).....	2	4	25	25	4	600 00	.....	.....	This Society is connected with the Montreal general colonization association.
Dorchester, No. 1...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" No. 2...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....
" No. 3...	Town. L'gevin & Ware	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	453 68	.....	.....	.....
Gaspé, No. 1.....	Ste. Anne des Monts...	.....	.....	.....	.....	253	.....	.....	.....	This Society having attained its object, has requested to be dissolved.
Joliette, No. 1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Began operations in the present year only.
Kamouraska, No. 1..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	545 32	.....	.....
" No. 2..	Town. Pohénégamook	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	272 60	.....	This Society acts in accord with Society No. 1, above mentioned.
" No. 3..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Has not yet commenced operations.

COLONIZATION SOCIETIES IN OPERATION ON 30TH. JUNE 1873.—Continued.

Names of Societies.	Date of their formation.	Visited— by		1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		No. of subscribers who have paid 25 cents and over in 1872-73.
		Date.		Sub- cription.	Grant.	Sub- cription.	Grant.	Sub- cription.	Grant.	Sub- cription.	Grant.	
L'Islet, No. 1.....	February 1870	E. Bernard...	28 Feb. '73	\$ 300 00	cts. 300 00	\$ 300 00	cts. 300 00	\$ 300 00	cts. 300 00	\$ 300 00	cts. 300 00	30
" No. 2.....	March 1870	E. Bernard...	28 Feb. '73	.....	.....	450 90	300 00	150 00	150 00	450 00	300 00	150
Montmagny, No. 1.....	October 1869	E. Bernard...	14 Mch. '73	.....	.....	255 00	255 00	255 00	255 00	255 00	255 00	30
" No. 2.....	Novemb. 1869	E. Bernard...	27 Feb. '73	190 00	172 50	.....	.....	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	30
" No. 3.....	January 1870	E. Bernard...	15 Mch. '73	205 00	172 50	205 00	150 00	.....	.....	195 00	150 00	.....
Montmorency, No. 1.....	Novemb. 1869	.....	.....	427 10	363 50	862 25	581 12	168 50	168 50	253 17	253 17	80
Missisquoi, No. 1.....	Septemb. 1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
Montreal-West, No. 1...	March 1871	E. Bernard	10 Feb. '73	.....	.....	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	.....
" No. 2...	August 1871			.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	.....
" No. 3...	Novemb. 1871			.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	.....
" Centre, No. 1...	April 1871			.....	.....	.....	.....	265 00	265 00	310 00	300 00	.....
" No. 2...	October 1871			.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	.....
" No. 3...	January 1872	E. Bernard	11 Feb. '73	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	150 00	138 00	138 00	.....
" East, No. 2...	October 1872			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	257 00	257 00	.....
" No. 1...	January 1872	E. Bernard...	11 Feb. '73	130 00	130 00	200 00	200 00	32

COLONISATION SOCIETIES IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE 1873.—Continued.

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SYSTEM FOLLOWED.										REMARKS.
Name of Societies.	Clearings done by each Society.		Clearing for the profit of subscribers.			Grains, provisions given, &c.	Premiums for clearings.			
			Arpents cleared.	Arpents sowed.	No. of settlers helped.					
	LOCALITY.	No. of families settled.				Numb. of lots worked up.			Amount so given.		Amount of premiums given.
L'Islet, No. 1	Township Arago.	.....	3	93	71	.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$50 expended on the Arago Road
" No. 2	Township Garneau (Elgin Road.)	2	18	90	60	60	416 45	.....	The society has contributed to the Taché Road
Montmagny, No. 1..	Township Patton.....	....	37	83	10	.....	.....	.....	Settlers will be located by the society when clearings on each lot shall be sufficiently extensive.
" No. 2....	Township Patton.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
" No. 3....	Town. Polette et Panel	2	.....	52	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montmorency, No. 1	" Ashuapmouchouan	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	506 00	.....	.....
Missisquoi, No. 1....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	This society has for its more especial object to settle Emigrants and has not yet received any government subsidy.
Montreal-W., No. 1.	Marston et Ditchfield..	.....	11	250	.....	27	.....	.....	These societies are connected with the Montreal general colonisation society.
" No. 2.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Thanks to the zeal and energy of Canon E. Moreau who is the soul of the association, the zouaves colonists of Piopolis, in the county of Compton, are quite flourishing and also daily improving in progress.
" No. 3.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The concentration of the resources of several societies within a same point, by permitting to place the new settlement on a firm basis, has caused this splendid success.
" C., No. 1.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" No. 2.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" No. 3.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" E., No. 2.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" No. 1.	Chester et Sutton.....	.....	.....	25	.....	2	250 00	.....	.....

COLONIZATION SOCIETIES IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE 1873.—Continued.

Name of Societies.	Date of their formation.	Visited— by—	Date.	R E C E I P T S.								No. of Subscribers who paid 25 cents and over on 1872-73.
				1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		
				Subs- cription.	Grant.	Subs- cription.	Grant.	Subs- cription.	Grant.	Subs- cription.	Grant.	
Nicolet, No. 1.....	October 1871	E. Barnard..	18 Feb. '73	902 00	600 00	1210 00	600 00	1350 00	600 00	1204 75	300 00	.....
Ottawa, No. 1.....	Feb. 1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	669 00	484 50	107
Portneuf, No. 1.....	May 1869	E. Barnard..	22 Feb. '73	666 20	483 10	308 39	300 00	325 00	300 00	302 40	300 00	30
" No. 2.....	May 1870	E. Barnard..	23 Feb. '73	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	30
" No. 3.....	Septemb. 1870	E. Barnard..	20 Feb. '73	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	8
Quebec-Centre, No. 1.....	May 1875	.....	.....	328 45	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	228 00	228 00	.....
" " " " " "	May 1870	.....	.....	309 00	200 00	.....	.....	207 00	207 00	246 00	246 00	..

COLONIZATION SOCIETIES IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE 1873.—Continued.

SYSTEM FOLLOWED.											REMARKS.
Name of Societies.	Clearings done by each Society.		Clearings for the profit of subscribers.		Grains, provisions given, &c.		Premiums for clearings.				
	Locality.	No. of families settled.	Numb. of lots worked up.	Acres cleared.	Acres sowed.	No. of settlers helped.	Amount thus given.	Amount of premiums given.			
Nicolet, No. 1	200	10	77	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	The colony has now a chapel, a post-office, and grist and saw mills The society divides its contributions among parishes of the county It largely helps the building of Roads in these various localities. A premium of \$7 50 shall be awarded for each arpent cleared up. It also builds at its own costs the Road from Miniwaki to R. E. Oblats mill.		
Ottawa, No. 1	4	5	10	2	2	430 32	The three societies of Portneuf, thanks to their intelligent management, render very valuable services to the colonization plies in C gion by. The fund of this society are expended in the Township Chavigny through the hands of Revd. N. Bellenger, Curé of Deschambault. No Report. do		
Portneuf, No. 1	Townships Chavigny and Montauban.....	20	45	153	70	66	900 00	198 50			
" No. 2.....	do	6	15	50	10	15	250 00	.....		
" No. 3.....	Township Chavigny...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec-Cent, No. 1. Township Chavigny...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" West, No. 1. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" City, No. 1. Township Demeulles..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

COLONIZATION SOCIETIES IN OPERATION ON 30TH JUNE 1873.—Continued.

Name of Societies.	Date of their formation.	Visited— by— Date.		RECEIPTS.								No. of subscribers who paid 25 cents and upwards in 1872-73.	
				1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-1872.		1872-73.			
				Sub- cription.	grant. \$ cts.	Sub- cription.	grant. \$ cts.	Sub- cription.	grant. \$ cts.	Sub- cription.	grant. \$ cts.		
Rimouski, No. 1.....	June 1870	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Hyacinthe, No. 1.....	August 1869	.....	.....	300 03	300 00	300 00	300 00	230 00	230 00	300 00	300 00	.....	.....
Témiscouata, No. 1.....	January 1870	E. Barnard...	6 March '23	305 00	300 00	253 00	253 00	201 00	201 00	262 00	262 00	78	.....
" No. 2.....	January 1870	E. Barnard...	4 March '73	106 00	106 00	100 50	100 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" No. 3.....	February 1870	E. Barnard...	4 March '73	200 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	.....	.....
Terrebonne, No. 3.....	Novemb. 1871	E. Barnard...	9 Feb. '73	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	150 00	150 00	150 00	8	.....
Verchères, No. 1.....	January 1870	E. Barnard...	13 Feb. '73	150 00	150 00	600 00	300 00	.....	.....	500 00	300 00	5	.....

SYSTEM FOLLOWED.											REMARKS.
Name of Societies.	Clearings done by each Society.	Clearings done for the profit of subscriber.		No. of families settled.	Numb. of lots worked up.	Grains, provisions given, &c.		Premiums for Clearings.			
		Arpents cleared.	Arpents sowed.			No. of settlers helped.	Amount thus given.				
									\$	cts.		$	cts.
Rimouski, No. 1..... St. Hyacinth, No. 1..	Township Emberton...	4	40	40			No. Report. The colonists have erected mills which have proved very useful and of great help to Colonization.
Temiscouata, No. 1.. " No. 2..	Township Bégon.....	.....	26	126	40	16	72 00	67 50	No. Report. Nothing has been done by this Society since 1871.	
" No. 3..	Townships Demers & Hocquart .....	.....	.....	.....	52	30	.....	.....	The Society has also supplied several poor settlers on the Taché Road with seeds and grain.
Te rebonne, No. 2...	Township Marston....	2	4	20	5	4	138 91	.....	This Society works in accord with the Montreal general Colonization Association.	
Verchères, No. 1.....	Township Emberton...	.....	2	30	.....	3	315 00	.....		

Department of Agriculture and Public Works,
Quebec, 30th June 1873.

E. MOREAU,
Director of Colonization.

REPORT

ON THE

WORKS EXECUTED ON COLONIZATION ROADS,

FROM 1st JULY 1872 TO 30TH JUNE 1873.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS,

Quebec, 30th June 1873.

TO THE HONORABLE LS. ARCHAMBEAULT,

Minister of Agriculture and Public Works of the Province of Quebec.

HONORABLE SIR,

I have the honor to submit to you, under tabular statements, a short Report and narration of the works executed during the course of the present fiscal year on various Colonization Roads and Bridges in this Province.

Notwithstanding that the funds appropriated for Colonization in the present year have been more limited than last year for the same object, the moneys entrusted to this Department have nevertheless been applied in such a way as, through an equitable subdivision of the appropriated sums, corresponding with the real wants of each division, the best results have been obtained by stimulating more and more colonization within the various sections of the Province by the completion and improvement of the great ways of communication to be found in this Province, and by the building of new roads and numerous bridges; opening

for the population of the forest an easy outlet, and a free access to the centres of the nearest market.

The depopulation caused by Emigration in certain sections of the Province, has produced a very considerable rise, in certain localities especially, in the price of labor, thereby progressively increasing the wages and salaries of the men engaged in the Colonization Works.

With a view to establish, if possible, a more uniform and practical management in the execution of these works, I have caused to be prepared and printed under the form of specification, a series of special instructions to the Conductors of Roads to guide them in the supervision of the works entrusted to their care and in the mode of building according to the rules of art, in as much at least as the thing is practicable, the various works with the completion of which they are charged.

These instructions adapted to the knowledge of all the Conductors, have produced excellent results, which may be already appreciated in the considerable amount of work performed within a time comparatively shorter on the various colonization roads and Bridges either completed or in progress during the present year. By simplifying and regulating the mode of building this kind of works, they have been executed both with greater solidity and durability.

Another important improvement realized during the course of the present year, and that thanks to your ready initiative, is the earlier distribution, in the spring of 1872, of the money appropriated for Colonization, ; you have thus responded to the frequently expressed and pressing wishes of those who heartily favor Colonization, and who have at heart the general benefit of the Province. The Country and the Government will be the gainers by organizing, in the early spring of each year, the works of Colonization in the different Counties of this Province.

By giving employment to our farmers and laborers during the unoccupied interval between sowing time and gathering of crops, you at once impede the emigrating tendency of a large number of our countrymen, who, if deprived of this sure means of livelihood, would feel tempted to cross the lines, and proceed to the United-States or to the Western Territories, to seek amongst strangers that labor and support which they vainly sought for in their own country : an Emigration so disastrous to our own vital strength and causing a progressive decrease in the amount of our products and in the general consummation of the country, not to speak of over increasing dearness and scarcity of hired labor.

The early distribution of Colonization funds will also give to the Coloniza-

tion works an impulsive vigor which will make them both more durable and extensive by giving more time for work during the fine season and more facility in procuring laborers, and in enabling the works themselves to be suspended before the wet season of autumn.

I have the honor to be,

Honorable Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. MOREAU,

Director of Colonization.

DETAILED Statement of works done on the first class

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors. Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Chicoutimi & Saguenay..	N. B.—The general superintendence of colonization works in Chicoutimi, both job and day work, has been entrusted to Mr. W. Warren, of Chicoutimi, and it is under his management that the hereinafter named conductors have worked, with the exception of a few who acted under direct orders from this Department			
	Alma Road.—Crosses the townships of Labarre and Signai, and leads from Hebertville to the Petite Décharge Bridge of the Island of Alma. It is open throughout, but as a winter road only for ten miles. The works of completion will be very costly	969	33	Damase Boulanger.
	7th and 8th ranges of Simard Road.—Bigins at the Tremblay Route, between the Townships of Simard and Tremblay, and will extend to Bear River. \$300.00 are asked for opening the road as far as the last lots occupied. The Charlevoix Colonization Society No. 1 has subscribed about \$100.00 for the works of the road	183	67	J. N. Gingras
	Junction Road of Jonquières with the Kinogami Road.—Only outlet for the inhabitants of St. Dominique to reach Lake St. John.....	970	67	Charles Drapeau....
	Flat-Point Road, in the Township of Roberval, between Ouatichouan River and Ouatichouanish	600	00	Euloge Ménard.....
	Pointe-aux-Trembles Route. — Begins at Lake St. John and extends between the Townships of Metabetchouan and Charlevoix	750	00	Job Bilodeau.....
	Hills of Kouspaganish River and adjoining the gulley in the Township Caron.....	500	00	Désiré Ouellet.....
	Square of the Kinogami Road, in St. Jérôme, in the townships of Caron and Metabetchouan			do
	Grandmont Chapel Route fronting 5th range of Signai. Its real terminus is at the Alma Road..	1139	00	do
	Bear River Bridge on the Kinogami Road, 4th section, in Ashuapmouchouan. — Built with cedar; two cribs, 80 feet flooring and 82 of abutments. The work was done by jobs.....	575	00	Théodule Bolduc....

Colonization Roads during the fiscal year 1872-73.

M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Feet.	M.	A.	\$	cts.
12						2		10		10		18	10		4000	00
12		1		2	6		15			3	6	67			300	00
3	7	2	12		23		18			3	7	130	2	12	1000	00
7				1	6		15			1	6	133		10	2450	00
9				1	26		3			1	26		7		4200	00
1	8			1						1		18		8	80	00
	24				10		3				10	25		14	200	00
6			14	1	18					2	4	48	3	24	2000	00
												162				00

DETAILED Statement of works done on the first class

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Chicoutimi & Saguenay. (Continued)...	Price road in the Townships of Tremblay and Simard.	300	00	Ambroise Gagnon...
	Tremblay route in the townships of Tremblay and Simard, beginning at the River Saguenay and ending at the 9th and 10th ranges.....	316	33	do
	Bridge on the Petite Décharge of the Island of Alma—done by job work.....	1400	00	Hypolite Dufour.....
	River aux Iroquois Bridge in Ashuapmouchouan—Built by job work	275	00	Louis Laroche.....
	Archambault road—Begins at Shipsha River, crosses the townships of Bourget and Taché, and ends at Lake St. Jean, in the township of Delisle.....	948	15	Nazaire Boucher....
	Repairs to the Shipsha Bridge in the township Simard. This bridge, 180 feet in length, has been partly raised and the break-water boarded up	150	00	W. Warren.....
	3rd and 4th ranges of the Ashuapmouchouan road—Completed.....	1000	00	Hilaire Bélanger....
	Route leading to the 3rd range of Demeulles, in the townships of Demeulles and Ashuapmouchouan, between the Kinogami road and Ashuapmouchouan River—Completed	999	80	do
	The Ste. Foye route between the 3rd and 4th ranges of Ashuapmouchouan. Favors the settlement of colonists from the parish of Ste. Foye, who are under the protection of Colonizat on Society No. 1 of the county of Quebec	728	87	do
	N. B. The fires and other disasters by which the county of Chicoutimi has been visited during the past years, has somewhat damped the spirit of colonization ; the colonists, however, with the liberal help afforded them, repair the damages suffered by them ; new establishments are being formed, and it may be said that the valleys of Lake St John and of the Saguenay are the centres where population is most rapidly, increasing giving the best promises of future prosperity			

first class colonization Roads during the fiscal year 1872-73.

Length of Roads when completed		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage Roads.		Length of roads fascined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or completed.		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Feet.	M.	A.	\$	cts.
18	.....	.....	5	.....	17	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	22	38	6	14	3000	00
7	14	.....	3	.....	22	.....	3½	.....	.....	.....	25	36	.....	20	400	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	310	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....	150	26	.....	11700	00
.....
2	9	.....	.....	2	9	.....	2	.....	.....	2	9	105	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1	18	800	00

DETAILED Statement of works done on first class coloniza-

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors, Contractors &c.
		\$	cts.	
Charlevoix ...	Gagnon Branch—Starts from 1st range of Settrington, crosses Settrington, DeSales, the Seigniory of Beaulpré and reaches St. Urbain. Magnificent water powers on Gouffre River, Otter creek, the outlets of Swan Lake, and on River des Marais. The lots are taken up all along the Road	1090	63	Antoine Bouchard..
	Black River Road—Begins at the River, runs along Black River, and will end at the Anse St. Jean.....	388	30	Denis Gauthier.....
	The Callières Road in the Townships of Callières and Saguenay. — Crosses exceedingly rocky bottom which makes the completion thereof very expensive.	500	00	Epiphane Savard ...
	Road verbalised.....			
Montmorency.....	Route from St. Tite to St. Féréol. — Unites St. Tite with the Cauchon Road ; is verbalised.....	432	30	Pierre Cauchon.....
	The Cauchon Road.—Completed			do
	Route of the Concession of Chateau-Richer.—12 lots have been taken this year along the route ; four or five colonists have returned from the United States			do
Quebec, Montmorency et Chicoutimi..	Lake St. John Road.—The work was done this year at both ends of the Road. It now forms a carriage Road a distance of 54 miles. (See Statements of 2nd and 3d classes	9949	71	G. Tremblay-.....
Quebec	Stoneham Road. — (See Statements of 2nd and 3d classes)	61	77	Pierre Verret
	St. Michel Road.—No Report.....	800	00	P. A. DeBlois..
	Great Desert Hills in Ancienne Lorette.—Local contribution : 50 days of statute labor.....	404	25	E. Lajeunesse.....
	The Stoneham Road, upper part.—(See Statement of 3d class Roads)	90	10	Wm. Corrigan.....
	Round Mountain Road or of the 40 arpents —Repaired.	195	72	Godf. Bélanger.....
	The Stoneham Road, lower portion.—(See Statement of 3d class Roads.)	96	60	M. Murphy.....
	Lake St. Charles Road. — (See Statement of 3d class Roads)	114	13	Louis Verret

tion Roads during the fiscal year 1872-73.—Continued.

Length of Roads after their final completion.		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage roads.		Length of roads fasciced this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or completed.		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Feet.	M.	A.	\$	cts.
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3	12	3	12	70	11	.....	3300	00
30	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	65	27	.....	6000	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	10	2	.....	1200	00
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4	2	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	7	.....	36	9	.....	.....	.....
4	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
118	.....	.....	.....	9	14	2	.....	.....	.....	9	14	489	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
1	22	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	48	.....	10	250	00
.....
.....
.....
.....

DETAILED Statement of works done on first class coloniza-

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Quebec	East Valcartier Road.—(See Statement of 3rd class Roads).....	17	00	Patrick Cassin.....
Portneuf	Verret and Lake aux Sables Road —Begins on the outskirts of St. Alban, in the White River range, crosses through the Townships of Alton and Montauban, River Batiscan, and ends at Lake aux Sables. This Road was opened fifteen years ago ; but the floating bridges built on the lakes being broken and left unrepaired, it was abandoned. The soil within this portion of the County of Portneuf is of an exceedingly good quality, and colonization will progress very rapidly from the moment that an outlet shall be formed for the colonists.....	1711	30	N. Bellenger
Champlain ...	The Carusel Road in Mont-Carmel.....	939	90	Amable Buisson....
	The Magdeleine Road.....	798	96	D. G. LaBarre
St. Maurice...	The Caxton Road.—From the 5th range of Caxton to the Northern limit of this Township.....	794	95	Onésime Bournival.
	5th and 6th ranges of Shawenegan Road.....	814	16	Arthur Rousseau...
	Little Shawenegan River Road.—Begins at the Piles Road, follows along the 1st range of Shawenegan and stops at Perchaude Lake. There will be a necessary curve of about 15 arpents to be made, which will, together with the other indispensable repairs, cost about \$400.00.....	400	00	John McLelland....
Maskinongé ..	Various Roads in Ste. Ursule.—The grant was applied by Mr. Plante to various repairs on the Roads of this locality	1010	40	Louis Plante.....
	The St. Didace Road, between the parishes of St. Didace and Ste. Ursule.—Open for a long time and verbalised since 1850.—Crosses very rocky and uneven land, and for want of repairs, had become impracticable for almost its whole length. It unites the old parishes of the District of Three-Rivers with the Townships of Peterborough and the numerous shanties of the Mantawa.....	1000	00	Didace Maigret.....
Joliette	The Brassard Road.—Starts from Ste. Emmélie des Monts and ends in St. Michel des Saints, Township of Roberval, at River Mantawa Falls. There are at present about 40 families settled at Mantawa. The great distance from markets and the difficulties of transport cause this new colony to progress very slowly	1486	14	J. B. Delfausse.....

tion Roads during the fiscal year 1872-73.—Continued.

Length of Roads after their final completion.		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage roads.		Length of roads fascined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or comple'd.		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Feet.	M.	A.	\$	cts
.....
22	14	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	14	4	5	.....	17	.....	6	.....	.....	4	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	175	84	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22	70	76	.....	4000	00
5	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....	2	.....	.....	1	14	50	.....	.....	400	00
.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	2	14	30	2	20	700	00
39	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	160	15	.....	1500	00

DETAILED Statement of works done on first class coloniza-

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors, Contractors.
		\$	cts.	
Montcalm....	The Coutu Road.—Begins in Chertsey, crosses through the whole of Chilton and ends at Archambeault Lake.—Open throughout; the latter portion as a winter road only. Progress very slow	2116	84	A. H. Coutu.....
	Bridge on River Dufresne.....	150	00	do
Terrebonne ..	The Morin Road.....	2050	00	Godfroy Laviolette..
Terrebonne & Montcalm	The Provost Road. — Begins at Ste. Marguerite Village, crosses through Wexford, Doncaster, Archambeault, Lussier, and ends at River Mantawa. A mill has been erected at Lake Archambeault Falls by Messrs Coutu	2393	17	Th. S. Provost.....
Ottawa..	The Desert and Gatineau Road.....	895	88	Michael Doyle.....
	The Suffolk Road to Hartwell. Is part of the road of Ripon to Suffolk—is verbalised.—The lots are taken up as the Road is opening.....	1543	84	J. A. Lévis.....
	Road from Thurso to the Catholic Church of Ripon...	500	00	J. A. Cameron.....
	Road from Catholic Church of St. Malachie to Mulgrave and Derry.....	250	00	do
	Road in Mulgrave on the western side of Blanche River.	194	85	do
	Road from Thurso to Mulgrave and Derry, on the eastern side of Blanche River.....	542	95	do
	Road in Mulgrave on the eastern side of Blanche River.....			do
	The Eardley and Masham Road	431	25	Godf. Vaillant.....
	St. Joseph Road, in Kensington, Egan and Aumond.—The fertility of the soil and the easy access of products to market during winter, induce the inhabitants to remain on their lots, although they have no outlet in summer. “ We would have, says Mr. Déléage, no difficulty in inducing some fifty settlers in each year to remain on the lots, if we had only good roads for an outlet. ” The road is open as a winter road only	71	65	R. Déléage.....
	The Wakefield and Portland Road.—Begins at the boundary line between the townships of Hull and Wakefield, proceeds on its course between the townships of Templeton, Portland and Denholm, and ends, in the township of Bowman, at Priest Creek	495	07	Ed. Chamberlain..

tion Roads during the fiscal year 1872-73.—Continued.

Length of Roads after their final completion.		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage roads.		Length of roads fascined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or completed.		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Feet.	M.	A.	\$	cts.
26	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	11	.....	4400	00
.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	6	.....	4	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	330	15	.....	6000	00
.....
.....	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	285	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	8	1	18½	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	26½	227	.....	.....	300	00
.....	12	.....	16½	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	½	128	.....	.....	400	00
.....	19	.....	17	.....	2	.....	.....	1	8	191	.....	.....	200	00
.....	2	22	.....	1	.....	.....	2	22	53	.....	.....	200	00
.....	1	7	.....	8	.....	.....	1	15	172	.....	.....	200	00
40	1	14	.....	.....	.....	21	1	14	15	20	.....	4000	00
70	2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	67	9	.....	6000	00

DETAILED Statement of the works done on first class coloniza-

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Pontiac	The Clarendon Road to Otter Lake.—Begins at Lot No. 8 in the 1st range of Clarendon, crosses through Thorne, and ends at Otter Lake, in Leslie. This Road has been open these 14 years, but it will yet require some expensive work to become a first class Road. A Catholic Church was erected this year in the 5th range of Leslie.....	100	00	Edmund Heath.....
	Road across the island lying opposite Portage du Fort.—Begins at the Bridge on a branch of Ottawa River, ends at the Bridge now being constructed on the main branch of Ottawa River, in front of Portage-du-Fort. Crosses mountainous and rocky country, which makes the works thereon very expensive. The Municipality of Portage-du-Fort has contributed \$700 towards the works of the present year...	.....	.....	Joseph Dolan.....
	Western Branch of the County Road, starting from Litchfield, crossing through Clarendon and ending at Bristol, and leading from Collfield Post Office to the Catholic Church of Onslow. One Catholic and two Protestant Churches were erected during the present year in the vicinity of the Road.....	200	00	M. Kennedy.....
	Same Road.—Eastern Branch.—No Report.....	100	00	John S. Murphy...
	Road from Thorne to Catholic Church of Onslow.....	100	00	Benjamin McNeely.
	Bridge in the township of Waltham, built by job work by Mr. B. Campbell. The Bridge proper is but 30 feet long ; Embankments of nearly 500 feet in length were required. The Municipal Council has contributed \$25.00.....	125	00	Michael McMahon.
	Bridge on a <i>coulée</i> in the 3rd range of Chichester, in front of No. 15. This Bridge is not yet completely finished	100	00	Patrick Burns.....
	Road starting from opposite Havelock and leading by the rear to the centre of Calumet Island.....	98	50	Simon McNally.....
	The Sheen Road—from main road of township of Sheen to the mouth of Deep River. No Report.....	99	20	Edward Caron.....
	Clarendon Centre and Havelock Road.—No Report.....	100	00	Thomas Murrell....
	Bridge on a rapid in the settlement at the head of Trout River—Not completed ; \$1000.00 are asked to complete it	235	80	John Sullivan, Snr.

tion Roads during the fiscal year 1872-73.—Continued.

Length of Roads after their final completion.		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriageways roads.		Length of roads fascined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or completed.		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Feet.	M.	A.	\$	cts.
35	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	00
1	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	20	.....	21	1300	00
17	8	4	20	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	35	12	.....	2500	00
.....
12
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
15	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	3	.....	400	00
.....	200	00
.....
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....

DETAILED statement of works on first class colonisa-

Counties	Roads & Bridges.	Amount paid.		Contractors, Conductors, etc.
		\$	cts.	
Pontiac..... (Continued.)	Bridge on Quio River on a road in Bristol leading to a place called Ragged Chute. No report.....	100	00	Charles Cole.....
	Main Road from Aylmer to Calumet.—No report.....	100	00	William Wallace...
	Road from Catholic Church of Onslow to the township of Aldfield. The grant was expended in building a bridge under contract... ..	200	00	Michael Dolan.....
	Litchfield and Leslie Road	50	00	Archibald Campbell
	N. B. The above roads of which we have no reports have only received small grants, and the works chiefly consist in repairs			
Argenteuil.	The Bellingham Road in Salaberry	257	13	Geo. Hamilton.....
	The Red River Road, between River Cachée and Beavan's Creek	782	53	do
	do do Section in Arundel.—No report	1280	63	do
	Road of West Gore.....	146	86	do
	Mille-Isles road-east	149	95	do
	The Wentworth Road in the division line between the township of Gore and Wentworth.....	145	30	do
	Lakefield and Britonville Road.—Eastern section.....	50	00	do
	do do do Western do	99	60	do
	N. B. Besides the above mentioned works, a great many repairs and alterations were made on the Argenteuil Roads.....			
Compton.	The Bury and Megantic Road.—Begins at the Falls of Salmon River in Bury, crosses through Hampden and Marsden and ends at Piopolis near Lake Megantic. This road affords the settlers of Lake Megantic and Piopolis a communication with Sherbrooke shorter by 10 leagues than by the present line. The Building of the Megantic Intercolonial Railway energetically stimulates colonization. A large number of emigrants from France and the British Isles settled this year in Bury and Marston	991	93	Lemuel Pope.....

tion Roads during the fiscal year 1872-73.—*Continued.*

DETAILED Statement of works done on first class coloniza-

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors. Contractors, etc.
		\$	cts.	
Compton..... (Continued.)	The Verchères Road.—Begins on the line between Newport and Auckland, ; runs in Ditton and Emberton so far as No. 42 of the latter township, crosses 1st range of Emberton diagonally, unites the line of the 2nd range with lot No. 39, follows that line so far as No. 22 where the present terminus is. The works were done this year by jobs in Ditton and Emberton. The colonization societies of Verchères and St. Hyacinthe have reserved almost all the lots in Emberton, and are getting clearings made thereon.	1500	00	P. E. Gendreau.....
	The Ditton and Chesham Road.—Begins at Victoria Bridge in Bury, crosses through Hampden, Ditton, Chesham, Clinton and Woburn, and reaches the head of Lake Megantie.....	999	87	C. A. Bailey.....
	Road from Auckland to the frontier.—No report.....	199	25	Geo. Blouin.....
	The Ross Road in Marston.—Follows the same line as the Bury and Megantic road superintended by M. Pope. The works this year begin at Piopolis Chapel and proceed towards Lake Megantic, affording to the settlers an easy access to the mill erected last year	397	50	J. B. McDonald.....
	The Whitton Road.—Begins at the Megantic Road and will end at the Vanasse Road.....	200	00	Hugh Leonard.....
	The Ellis Road.—From 1st to 8th range of Hereford. \$53 were contributed by the municipality.....	200	00	William Ellis.....
	The Hereford and Paquetteville Road.—Begins at lot no. 4 of the 6th range of Hereford and ends at range A of the Gore of Hereford.....	200	00	F. Paquette.....
	The Lingwick and Hampden Road.—No report	200	00	Robert French.....
	The Auckland and Clifton Road.—Begins at St. Malo Church and crosses through Auckland and Clifton...	200	00	H. E. Cairns.....
	The 10th and 11th ranges of Hereford Road.—Begins at lot no. 12 of the Gore of Hereford and crosses through the 10th and 11th ranges. The works now required consist in repairs.	50	00	Blaise Comette.....
	The Otter Brook Road.—(Western portion).—Begins at Salmon River Falls, and runs through Hampden, Whitton and Marston. Municipal subscription : \$60.00	250	00	Donald Beaton.....
	New Road from St. Malo Church to the frontier.....	100	00	Horace Waldron....

on Roads during the fiscal year 1872-73.—*Continued.*

Length of Roads after the final completion.	Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage roads.		Length of roads fascined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Feet.			\$	cts.
	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.		M.	A.		
			1	14		6			3	14	300		
5	1		2			5			3		214	12	6000 00
	2	14							2	14		2	14 500 00
8				18 1/2						18 1/2		1	14 1350 00
7	3	14							3	14		3	14
3													750 00
1	1	14							1	14	100		1000 00
5				12						12		4	14 900 00
2				14				1		14	80	12	6000 00
2	1					7			1			2	800 00

DETAILED Statement of works done on first class coloniza-

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors, Contractors, etc.
		\$	cts.	
Compton..... (Continued.)	Road between the 5th and 6th ranges of Winslow.— Begins at the Megantic Road and will end at the old Ross Road. Municipal subscription : \$100.00...	100	00	Malcolm McAulay.
	The Winslow and Whitton Road.....	400	00	P. Brassard.....
	Salmon River Road and Bridge.—Built by job work.— Completed.—(See 2nd and 3rd classes.)...	766	82	Wm. Wright
	N. B. The county of Compton is one of those where colonization has been progressing more rapidly du- ring the last years. The good quality of the soil, and extensive lumber trade, free access to markets, the building of railways by which these advantages will double at an early date, are so many incentives for attracting settlers from all parts ; and it may be boldly asserted that population will treble in 10 years, if government continues to open roads in all directions.			
Wolfe and Richmond.	Road from Wotton to Ham North.—The grant was expended for the greatest part in the building of a bridge on Nicolet River.....	300	00	Patrice Blais
	Road from Wolfestown to Ham North.—This portion of Wotton Ham North and Wolfestown is open throughout now as a winter road.—A church was built in the township of Wolfestown.....	250	00	L. N. Francoeur.....
	Road from Stratford to Weedon be'ween the 4th and 5th ranges of those two townships. This road, when completed, will correspond with the Sherbrooke and Weedon Railway.....	250	00	Geo. Champoux.....
	Road from from Ham South to Weedon.—Begins at Ham South on lot no. 8 of east range of the Gos ford road and ends at lot no. 14 of the 6th range of Weedon ;—open as a winter road ;—and communi- cates with the Sherbrooke and Weedon railway.....	100	00	E. S. Darche
	The St. Philipp road in Ham South.—Bad spots re- paired	100	00	Pierre Masson.....
Megantic	The Ste. Sophie Road.—Begins at the township of Chester and runs from the 1st to the 2nd range of Halifax.—Completed.....	100	00	Antoine Gagnon....
	The Ireland and Wolfestown road, from the Bennet road to Wolfestown.—Repaired.....	204	25	Chs. Bennett.....

Length of Roads after their final completion.		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage roads this year.		Length of roads fascined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or completed.		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Feet.	M.	A.	\$.	cts.
8	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	16	4	.....	.....	.....
9	17½	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	17½	34	17	.....	.....	.....
10	164	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	75	5	.....	.....	.....
12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	00
13	2	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	7	.....	.....	3500	00
14	17	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17½	10	4	14	1500	00
15
16	2	.....	2	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	1	.....	1	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....

DETAILED Statement of works done on first class coloni

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors, contractors, etc.
		\$	cts.	
Mégantic (Continued.)	Adstock Road.—Begins in the township of Ireland through which it crosses, and runs through Thetford, cuts through the township of Adstock and reaches Lambton, county of Beauce.....	200	00	W. J. Ward.....
	Route of Ste. Sophie of Halifax.—Repaired.....	200	00	Guillaume Gosselin
	Route of St. Pierre of Broughton Church, in Thetford and Leeds.....	100	00	L. G. Fournier.....
	Continuation of the Ballantyne Road.—No report.....	195	75	Hugh McCutcheon
Beauce.....	The St. Ephrem and Adstock Road, from the 10th to the 11th range.....	250	00	Olivier Rodrigue..
	Road from St. Sébastien of Aylmer to township of Dorset, from the 2nd to 3rd range of Aylmer. Will offer settlers an outlet shorter by 12 miles.....	300	00	C. Hallé
	The Price Road,—from River au Sauvage to Lake St. François.....	299	97	Chs. Gagnon
	The Adstock Road in Forsyth.....	250	00	H. Desruisseaux..
	The St. Frederick and Broughton Road.—No report....	.....	.....	F. M. Moore.....
	The Grand Line of Shenley Road.—No report.....	200	00	F. Beaudoin.....
	Broughton Central Road, runs through Thetford and Broughton, and reaches St. Joseph.....	299	30	L. G. Fournier....
	The Jersey and Lake Mégantic Road.—Runs through Jersey, Marlow, Risborough, Spalding, Ditchfield, and runs as far as Lake Mégantic.....	300	00	F. X. Dulac.....
Dorchester ...	The 2nd and 3rd ranges of Frampton Road—leading from St. Edouard to St. Joseph.—Completed.....	299	90	Hugh Kelly.....
	The Crapaudière Road.—Begins at division line between Ste. Claire and St. Malachy, runs through the township of Frampton and ends in Cranbourne.....	200	00	W. Harper.....
	1st. range of Standon Road.—Begins at Hot Water Creek, runs through Standon. and connects with Lake Etchemin Road.....	198	00	Anselme Bernard..
	The Langevin Road in the 9th, 10th and 11th ranges of Langevin.....	193	00	Juste Cayouette....
	The Lake Etchemin road.—Continuation in Ware. It would be exceedingly advantageous that this Road should be prolonged into the neighboring townships.	200	00	Bellarmin Lapierre-

zation Roads during the fiscal year 1872-73.—Continued.

Length of Roads after their final completion.		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage roads this year.		Length of roads farcined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or completed.		Probable cost.	
M. 21	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A. 4	M. 1	A. 14	M. 1	A. 14	Feet.	M. 10	A.	\$ 3000	cts. 00
.....	23	.....	23	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	42	.....	20	400	00
.....
6	5½	.....	10	.....	4½	.....	.....	.....	15½	93	2	10	1200	00
6	1	14	.....	5	.....	.....	1	14	4	4	14	2000	00
.....
18	1	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	1	.....	30	12	.....	4500	00
.....	24	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	24	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
17	1	14	.....	11	.....	4	.....	.....	1	25	83	10	.....	3000	00
45	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	59	29	.....	12000	00
3	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	1	16	.....	2	.....	.....	1	16	58	2	4	900	00
4	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	1	14	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	700	00
.....	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DETAILED Statement of works done on first class coloni-

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors, Contractors, &c.
Dorchester ... (Continued.)	Road between the 7th and 8th ranges of Cranbourne, leading to St. Francis.....	\$	cts.	John Marrow
		194	75	
	The 9th and 10th ranges of Cranbourne road, leading to St. Francis	199	02	James McLintock...
	The St. Abdon or 40 arpents road, in Ware.—No report.	150	00	Jacques Girard
	Road Starting from Lake Etchemin and extending between 9th and 10th ranges of Cranbourne.—Local subscription \$70.00	148	40	Louis Rousseau....
Lotbinière....	New route starting from Standon Church and running through the 8th and 9th ranges of Frampton	200	00	Louis Gosselin.....
	The St. Gilles road.—A new parish, St. Narcisse de Beaurivage, has been erected in the centre of the settlement interested in that road	200	00	B. Bernier.....
Bellechasse...	The Malloux road.—Begins at the Taché road, runs through the townships of Roux, Duquamb and Bellechasse	1995	74	Pierre Drolet
Montmagny..	The Sirois road —Begins in the centre of the second concession of St. Pierre, Rivière du Sud, runs through the 3rd concession, the township of Armagh throughout, a portion of Montminy, and reaches the Taché road It is open as a winter road only for a number of years.....	1977	81	Théophile Nicole..
L'Islet.....	The Beanbien road.—Begins at the 2nd concession of the Seignior of St. Thomas, runs through the townships of Ashburton and Montminy and ends at the Taché road	1982	40	Octave Dominique..
	The Arago road.—Begins at the 1st range of Lessard and ends at the Taché road	518	67	Edmond Pelletier.
	Road in Fournier.—Begins at the Seigniorial line between l'Islet and St Jean Port Joly, runs through the township of Fournier and ends at the Elgin road	210	00	Chs. Galarneau ...
Kamouraska	The Taché road.—The Colonisation Societies of l'Islet have reaped 1700 minots of grain on their lots along this road	258	80	Louis Caron.....
	The St. Alexander road. — Begins at River du Loup in St. Alexander, runs through the Seignior of River du Loup and the township of Parke and Pohenégamooke, and ends at the Provincial line. This road runs through lands of inferior quality, but it leads to magnificent lots in Pohenégamooke.....	987	02	Edmond Lévesque..

ization Roads during the fiscal year 1872-73.—Continued.

Length of Roads after their final completion		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage roads		Length of roads fascined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or completed.		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Feet.	M.	A.	\$	cts.
11	1	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17	.....	3	.....	1000	00
16	11	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	29	8	24	3500	00
.....
.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	3	.....	1400	00
31	3	10	.....	25	.....	.....	3	10	130	15	.....	9000	00
16	3	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	3	.....	45	7	.....	3000	00
24	3	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	16	30	21	.....	3200	00
13	14	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	45	4	7	2500	00
10	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	22	1	2	.....	4	.....	.....	1	24	84	4	.....	2000	00

DETAILED Statement of works done on first coloni-

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors, contractors, etc.
		\$	cts.	
Kamouraska. (Continued.)	The Woodbridge Road —Begins in rear of St. Pascal runs through Woodbridge and a portion of Painchaud, and ends at the Taché Road. Improvements have been slow during the last years along this road	497	31	J. B. Dionne
	The Chapais Road	327	25	Jos. Dionne.....
	The St. Onésime Road.—No report.....	150	00	Lazare Ouellet.....
	The Taché Road.....	750	00	Edmoad Lévesque..
Témiscouata.	The Reserve road in Viger.....	400	00	Ant. Mailloux.....
	Bridges on the Reserve Road, two of which in the 6th and one in the 7th ranges	39	53	do
	The Bégon Road —Begins at the 1st range of the Signiory of Trois-Pistoles, and runs through the whole of Bégon.—Local subscription \$100 00.....	200	00	T. P. Pelletier.....
	The Lake Curve Road.—From the Curve Chapel to the Lake Long.....	239	33	Pierre Cloutier.....
	The Blue River Road.—Begins near the St. Honoré Chapel, and ends at Beau Lac on the Provincial line. 4 miles remain to be opened and 22 to be completed	248	67	G. Talbot.....
	The Cabano Road.—Begins at the Témiscouata Road and ends at River St. Francis. Progress satisfactory in this part of the county.....	139	50	Edmond Tétu.....
	The St. Modesle Road.—Begins at the point which divides the 2nd and 3rd ranges of Whitworth, and will end at the Taché Road.....	250	00	N. Miville.....
	The Taché Road.—The works were being made this year in Demers and Hocquart.....	784	63	D. M. Lapointe....
	Road starting from the Taché Road and extending between nos. 47 and 48 of the township of Fleuriau.	245	65	F. Corriveau
	Road on lots nos. 14 and 15 of the township of Fleuriau, from the Taché road to the township of Massé (called "the Chauveau Road.") A bridge erected on Red River was not completed.....	206	75	J. B. Beaulieu.....
Rimouski	The Fleuriau Road from the Taché Road leading down toward St. Donat.—No report.....	230	50	Didace Morisset---

zation roads during the fiscal year 1872-73.—Continued.

Lenth of roads after their final completion.		Lenth opened this year as winter roads only.		Lenth completed this year as carriage roads this year.		Lenth of roads facined this year.		Lenth of roads repaired this year.		Total lenth of roads worked upon this year.		Brilgs.	Lenth of roads to be opened or completed.		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	feet	A.	M.	\$	cts.
20	1	16	1	4	.....	.....	3	.....	5	20	62	8	.....	2400	00
13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	40	4	14	1000	00
.....
.....	1	7	.....	6	.....	.....	1	7	10	12	.....	1800	00
3	14	.....	.....	2	1 ½	.....	4	.....	.....	2	1 ½	17	1	17	250	00
.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	4	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	1000	00
20	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	10	12	.....	4500	00
28	1	2	.....	10	.....	.....	1	2	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
40	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	75	4	.....	2000	00
.....	1	.....	1	15	.....	9	.....	.....	2	15	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....	2	.....	550	00
2	4	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	40	2	4	600	00
.....

DETAILED Statement of works done on first class colon

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$.	cts.	
Rimouski (Continued.)	Road from Matane to the Intercolonial Railway.— The Department cansee the survey and location of this route to be made this year ; it will become one of the most important roads of the county	919	00	L. H. Lebel
	The Macpès route in ste. Blandine.— No report.....	641	75	J. B. Martin
	Tee St. Denis—west—road.—No report.....	200	00	F. Dionne.....
	Route leading to the 6th range of St. Fabien. The survey and location was made this year by M. Roy.	28	50	V. Roy dit Lauzeau.....
	The Bédard route in St. Mathieu, leading to the Taché road.	395	80	Jos. B. Hudon.....
	Route from the front road of Neigette to the Taché road.	598	00	Zéphirin Lavoie
	Route starting from front road of 4th range, and ending at the front road of the 1st range of Neigette.	400	00	E. Pouliot.....
	The Taché road.	1492	63	J. A. Martin.....
	The Sandy-Bay route —Rectified from Blanche river by running more to the East to rejoin the Interco- lonial at the Gosselin Creek Station. Two bridges, one on Blanche River and the other on the outelet of the Malcolm Fraser Lake, have been erected by job work.....	590	68	Z. Lanouette.....
	The St. Ulric route.— (See Statement of 2nd class).....	247	12	T. Decchènes
Gaspé	N. B. Settling in the county of Rimouski is tempora- rily paralysed by the building of the Intercolonial, owing to the number of hands required by the latter; but the major part of the laborers have taken up lots, and acquire by their work the means of paying them off and of going to settle upon them with more advantage at a later date.....		.	
	Road West of Douglastown —Built under contract with Ths. Whyte, Leads from the 1st to the 3d. range of Douglas.—Completed.....	230	00	John Whyte.....
	Section of the road Barachois of Malbay, connec- ting the high road with the upper portion of River Barachois in the township of Malbay.— Built under contract by Ths. McCallum.....	130	00	C. H. Burman.....
	Road of the 3d and 4th ranges of Romieu.— Begins at lot No. 9 and ends at Cap Chatte River	380	86	Louis Roy.....

zation Roads during the fiscal year, 1872-73.—Continued.

Length of Roads after their final completion.		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage roads.		Length of roads fascined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or completed.		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	M.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Feet.	M.	A.	\$	cts.
6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
18	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	40	11	.....	4400	00
7	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	16	.....	.....	1	4	50	6	.....	3000	00
3	.....	.....	5	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13	.....	.....	15	250	00
.....	.....	2	1	2	6	.....	24	.....	.....	4	7	271	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	25	7	25	16	2	.....	600	00
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	14	.....	.....	.....	6½	.....	6½	.....	.....	.....	6½	40	.....	.....	1200	00
6	7	.....	.....	1	9½	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	9½	33	3	10	1300	00

DETAILED Statement of works done on first class coloni-

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Gaspé Cont'd.	Bridge on Marsouis River.—Built under contract by P. Henly for \$118, of which \$54 were paid off last year.—(See second class.).....	20	00	Louis Roy.....
	Bridge on Marsouis Creek.—Built under contract by P. Henly for \$80, of which \$53.70 were paid off last year.—See 2nd and 3rd classes.)	11	61	do
	The Cap Chatte Road....	298	00	John Perrée.....
	The Ste. Anne des Monts Road.—Begins at the Queen's Highway and runs through the 5 first ranges of Tourelle.....	297	00	Louis Sasseville.....
	The Cape-des-Rosiers Road.—The grant was applied this year to ballast and drain the Road.....	79	20	Peter Whalen.....
	Road along the North shore of River St. John.—A bridge will have to be erected on river St. John....	270	60	Ant. Painchaud....
	Road on the North side of River Dartmouth.....	299	75	David Philips.....
	Bridges on the above Road.—These bridges, to the number of 6, have been built under contract, and their average costs amounts to \$17.33.....	96	67	do
	The Irishtown.—On the unfinished portion there will be three expensives bridges to be erected.....	387	69	John Gorman
	Petit Pabos Road —Completed.	200	00	W. Sutton.....
	Road between the Cap Chatte Portage and Chatte River.— Connects the township of Dalibert to Ste Anne des Monts. Local subscription : \$100.....	100	00	L. Arpin
	The Maritime Road.—Repairs of various swampy portions of Yellow Point, at Echouries and adjoining localities.....	97	00	J B. Jalbert
	Petit Cap Bridge.—Repaired.....	3	00	do
	Griffin Cove Road, called "The Swamp Road."— Built under contract by Jos. Sirois. 12 small bridges on the same road have been erected under contract by Mr. Goudreau.....	124	91	Chs. Lemieux
	Maritime Road between Gr'd-Mont and Vallean Cove. —The Department caused timothy seed to be sowed on the Road.....	.....	...	M. Lespérance.....

zation Roads during the fiscal year 1872-73.—Continued.

Length of roads after their final completion.		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage roads.		Length of roads fascined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or completed.		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Feet.	M.	A.	\$	cts.
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	5	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	7	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	13	200	00
.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	26½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	26½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	249	1	.....	.....	.....
2	14	.....	.....	1	3	.....	½	.....	.....	1	3	118	1	7	800	00
1	13	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	14	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	36	.....	20	800	00
.....	15	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	15	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....

DETAILED Statement of works done on first class coloni-

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors. Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Gaspé, Bonaventure,	Bridge on Dry Point Creek.—Built under contract by Geo. Plourde.....	.....	.....	P. C. Bélanger.....
	Christie Shearer Road.—Begins at front Road between New-Carlisle and extends to within the township of Cox. A portion of the works was made under contract by Mr. Munro.....	199	80	L. J. Riopel ..
	Grand Line Road.—Begins at 1st range of Matapediac, and extends to the 6th range. The major portion of the works has been executed under contract by MM. Pitre and Doiron.....	99	14	L. J. Riopel ..
	The Sandy-Hill Road.—Begins at the front road to the East of the Indians Reserve in Mann, and extends to the interior of that township.	49	56	do
	The Pierre Allard Road.—Begins at the 2nd range of the township of Carleton and extends to the interior for a distance of 3 miles. Local contribution : \$100.00.....	97	20	do
	The St. Onge and Lapointe Road.—Begins at the front Road of the 1st range of Maria and extends to the 3d. concession.....	69	12	do
	The Thibodeau Road, between the 2nd and 3rd concessions of Maria.—Local contribution : \$30.00.	49	68	do
	The Cyr bridge on the route of the 2nd and 3rd ranges of New-Richmond.—A part from this bridge which is 120 feet long. two smaller bridges were constructed, and a hill was graded.....	149	04	do
	The Bonaventure River Road in the township of Hamilton.—Begins at the front Road to the East of Bonaventure River and connects with the bridge on that River.	250	56	do
	Beaver Dam Road. A branch of the Irishmen's Road,—in Maria.	30	24	do
	The Allard's Bridge on Nouvelle River.—Completed ..	599	67	E. Arsensault.....
	The Karney Bridge, on Nouvelle River.—Completed...	242	35	do
	Bridge on the East branch of Bonaventure River.—This hridge is not yet completed ; its total length will be 275 feet.....	303	58	Alexis Poirier.....
	The Port Daniel Bri lge.—Completed	854	40	W. McPherson.....

zation roads during the fiscal year 1872-73.—Continued.

Length of roads after their final completion.		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage roads		Length of roads fascined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or completed.		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Feet.	M.	A.	\$	cts.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	22	40	3	.....	800	00
.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	5	.....	1200	00
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	38	2	.....	500	00
3	.....	.....	8	.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	13	15	2	.....	600	00
2	.....	.....	3	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	14	400	00
1	5	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	14	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....	1	14	800	00
1	14	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	10	1	14	200	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	382	.....	.....	.....	.....y
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	.....

DETAILED Statement of works done on first class coloni

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Bonaventure.	N. B.—The above mentioned Bridges are of considerable importance in relation to Colonization, owing to the easy communications they afford to all the settlers of that part of the county. Three additional bridges will have to be erected on the other branches of Bonaventure River..... .. Great total..... ..\$	88120	12	

ation roads during the year 1872-73.—Continued.

Length of roads after their final completion.		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage roads.		Length of roads fascined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or completed.		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Feet.	M.	A.	\$	cts.
514	6	102	17	160	24½	18	16½	49	6	269	27½	10056	694	14	.....	.....

E. MOREAU,
Director of Colonization.

Department of Agriculture and
Public Works,
Quebec, 30 June 1873. .

DETAILED Statement of works done on second class coloni-

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Chicoutimi Saguenay..	The River au Sable Bridge, Portage des Roches Bridge and ponton on the Kinogami road. — These three bridges were repaired ; \$300 were expended on the first and \$100 on each of the two others.....	500	00	Wm. Warren.....
	Bridge on Canard River.—Built under contract.....	800	00	H. Dufour.....
	The Otis Road.—No report.....	400	00	Philibert Gagnon..
	Anse St. Jean Road (called the Swamp Road). — Local contribution : \$25.00	300	00	Faustin Boivin.....
	Bridge on St. John's Cove River, and road leading to grand Bay.—No report	100	00	do
	Road from Petite River to the Caps Road. — Local contribution : \$100.00.....	397	85	Lucien Tremblay ..
Charlevoix	The Praserville Route. - This was opened as a winter road by the interested parties	297	75	H. Lapointe.....
	The lake St. John road.—(See Statement of 1st class and 3rd class roads.)	136	70	G. Tremblay
Quebec	The St. Casimir road	30	10	Jos. Ricard.....
Portneuf	The Cote St. Louis road to St. Stanislas, and Bridge over Turtle River.—This bridge is 63 feet long.....	199	78	Gilbert Bordeleau..
Champlain ...	Road leading from St. Charles range to the Price Road in St. Prosper.—Completed.....	187	41	J. Massicotte
	The St. Tite Road to Chicot Lake.....	600	00	Jean Prénovost.....
	The Cote St. Pierre route in St. Narcisse.....	150	00	Trefflé Lyzée.....
	The St. Tite Road.—No report	44	05	E. Proteau
	The Ste. Flore Route. — Begins at the Ste. Flore Church, runs along the lands of the Ste. Catherine Concession and ends at St. Maurice. Three bridges were built by the Conductor, one of which has 100 feet, one 90 feet and another 80 feet of flooring.....	395	00	F. X. St.-Pierre ...
	The Cote St. Paul route, from St. Pierre range to St. Paul range	145	80	C. Tousignant.....

Length of roads after their final completion.		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage road.		Length of roads facined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or completed.		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Feet	M.	A.	\$	cts.
												170				
					1											
2	14				24						24	33	1	12	1000	60
9								1		1		36	4		2000	00
				1						1						
1	6															
32					21						21	73	1		250	00
	20				20		1				20	25				
7					8		20			2	8	90	4	20	1590	00
				2			3			2		12				
	22				22		2				22	430	2	19	1350	00
3	20				92						22					
	26						21				26					

DETAILED Statement of works done on second class colani

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Champlain (Continued.) Maskinongé..	Road from Chicots Lake to the Crown Lands.....	399	78	Sébastien Trudel..
	Riv. aux Ecorces road, in the township of Calonnes....	1000	00	Joseph Lambert...
	The Lake Saccocomi outlet road, township of Ca- lonnes. — Colonization is exceedingly flourishing in de Calonnes. There are three saw mills on the outlet of Lake Saccocomi, which prove very useful to the settlers. The opening of the two above mentioned roads, facilitates intercourse, and considerably stimulates the improvement of that Region.....			
Joliette	Bridge over Bayonne River and road of the 1st and 2nd ranges of Brandon. — Local contribution : \$425.00	425	00	Alexis Ducharme..
	Road from the 1st range of the township of Joliette to the Panet Seigniory. — A very large bridge has been erected on river Leprohon.....	600	00	P. Robi lard
	Bridge over l'Assomption river in St. Alphonse. — Local contribution : \$375.00.....	275	00	L. Robichaud.....
Montcalm	Jonction of the Coutu and Masson roads. — Begins at Lot No. 9 of the 6th range of Chertsey and extends to the line between Chertsey and Wexford. Local contribution : 4 days work on each lot.....	247	17	J. Lachappelle.....
	Line between Rawdon and Kilkenny. — The County Council has engaged to complete the road as far as the 7th range.....	384	60	François Thouis..
	The 6th range of Wexford road. — Local contribution 16 day works.	399	90	Alexis Lépine
Terrebonne...	The St. Hyppolite Road. — Begins at 1st range of Abercrombie, runs through that township and a portion of Kilkenny ; it ends in Ste. Marguerite of Wexford.....	500	00	Louis Labelle
	The Masson Road. — From lot No. 25 in the 6th range of Wexford to lot No. 51. — Local contribution : \$150.00.....	1000	00	J. F. R. Arnauld..
	Road between Ste. Marguerite and Ste. Adèle. — Repaired. Local contribution : \$100.00.....	200	00	P. Longpré.....
	Road and bridges consumed by fire in Ste. Adèle. — Apart from the 25 arpents herein mentioned, Mr. Longpré has had repairs made on the roads, and several bridges rebuilt. Local subscription : \$210.00.	500	00	00

ization Roads during the fiscal year 1872-73.—Continued.

Length of Roads after their final completion.		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage roads.		Length of roads fuscined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or completed.		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Feet.	M.	A.	\$	cts.
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	30	2	24	1100	00
3	10	.....	.....	1	24	.....	4	.....	.....	1	24	52	1	12	800	00
2	10	1	21	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	1	21	120	2	10	900	00
1	4	.....	.....	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	1	4	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	14	22	1	.....	300	00
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	14	22	1	.....	300	00
15	.....	1	2	2	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	27	71	5	.....	1500	00
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	18	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	4	8	.....	13	.....	.....	4	8	150	2	.....	600	00
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....	2400	00

DETAILED Statement of works done on coloni-

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Two-Moun- tains	Road from St. Colemban to Mille-Iles.—Local contri- bution : \$100.00	400	00	M. J. Phelan.....
Argenteuil...	Two bridges in Harrington : one on the <i>Devil's Creek</i> and the other over a small river	200	00	Geo. Hamilton.. ...
	Road of the 9th and 10 ranges of Chatham.—No report	159	50	do
Ottawa.....	The St. Joseph mills Road. (See statement of 1st. class roads)	128	35	.....
Pontiac.....	Road on the west side of Coulonge river.....	100	00	John. Cobb... ..
Compton.....	The Warner Road.—No report.....	100	00	Chester Warner ..
	The Clifton and Barford Road.—No report.....	200	00	J. Courtemanche..
	Salmon River Bridge. (See statement of 1st and 3rd classes).....	143	10	W. Wright.....
Nicolet	The Aston and Bulstrode Road.—No report.....	85	00	L. H. Richard.. ...
	Road of the 11th range of Aston.—No report.....	100	00	J. B. Comeau
	Road of the 12th range of Maddington.—No report ...	105	00	P. de Villers
Brome.....	The Bolton Road.—Local subscription : \$175.00.....	313	30	Andrew White.....
Sherbrooke...	The Orford and Rock Forrest Road.—No report (See statement of 3rd class)	306	15	W. M. Doherty..
Mégantic	The Ste. Sophie and St. Norbert Road.—The grant was awarded for repairing the road and to make a curve, and has not been expended yet.....	.....	...	Ignace Roberge..
	The Ballantyne Road in Leeds, 1st section.—No report.....	97	55	James Moran.....
	The Lawrence Road in Inverness.—Local contribu- tion : \$50.00	100	00	Lawrence Murphy
	Road from Somerset to Becancour.—Local contri- bution : \$550 00	200	00	A. Vallée.....
	The Reed Mill Road, from the 6th to the 9th range of Inverness.—Local : ubscription : \$100.00.....	150	00	P. Quon
	The Millfield Road in the 4th range of Inverness.— Local subscription : \$150.00	150	00	J. W. McKenzie..

DETAILED Statement of works done on second class coloni.

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts	
Megantic	Bridge over the River Thames and Road in the Parish of St. Ferdinand of Halifax and the line between Halifax and Ireland, between the S. O. to River Thames connecting to the North with the Gosford Road.—No report	200	00	C. P. de Champlain
Beauce	Road on the 6th and 7th ranges of Forsyth.—The Road will be completed by the interested parties....	200	00	H. Desruisseaux...
	Road of the 2nd and 3rd ranges of Forsyth.—No Report.	150	00	do
	Road of the 8th and 9th ranges of Shenly.— Local contribution : \$60.00	200	00	A. Buteau.....
	The Petit Lac Road.—Local contribution : \$50.00.....	200	00	P. Cadieux... ..
	Road of the 8th range of Aylmer connecting with the Lambton Road.— Local subscription : \$48.75..	197	60	Hubert Langlois...
	Road of the 1st and 3rd ranges of Aylmer,—continuation of the St. Sebastien Road.—Local contribution : \$25.00	100	00	Pierre Bernier
	Road leading from the Gayhurst Road to the 5th and 6th ranges of Gayhurst.—Local contribution : \$88.00	83	15	Marc Lapointe.....
Dorchester ...	Bridge over the Abenakis River : built under contract by C. Cayouette.— Local contribution : \$197.00. The Bridge is completed	300	00	Ninyas Blais
	The Standon Road from the division line between the 8th and 9th ranges of Frampton, starting from Hot Water Creek.—Local subscription : \$40.00.....	200	00	H. Joynt.....
Bellechasse...	The Armagh Road. — Very expensive repairs were made	500	00	J. B. Boulanger...
L'Islet	The Elgin Route	470	00	Elie Chouinard
	Route between the 4th and 5th ranges of Dionne. Works executed under contract by E. Blanchet.— Local contribution : 125 day's work.....	200	00	Frs. Gagnon.....
	Route in Casgrain.—Works executed under contract by Eug. Caron.—Local contribution : \$100.00	130	00	Valentin Anctil.....

ation Roads during the fiscal year 1872-73.—Continued.

Length of roads after their final completion.		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage roads.		Length of roads fascined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or completed.		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Feet.	M.	A.	\$	cts.
.....
3	22	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
4	14	3	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	14	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	12	500	00
15	.....	.....	3	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	8	20	11	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14	.....	2	.....	300	00
2	.....	.....	10	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	27	.....	27	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17½	.....	17½	.....	17½	30	3	.....	600	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DETAILED Statement of works done on second class coloniza-

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Témiscouata.	Road between lots 29 and 30 of Begon.—A very large bridge has been commenced over Partridge River. Local contribution : 15 day's work	350	00	N. Rioux.....
	Road between Lots Nos. 66 and 67 of range A of Begon.—Local contribution : 15 day's work.....			
	The Denonville Road.—Runs through the whole of the township of that name to end of the Taché Road in Hocquart	250	00	E. Caron.....
	The Degelé Road	250	00	Ant. Dumont.....
	The Ste. Françoise in Bégon.—Local contribution : 2 day's work.....	200	00	N. Rioux.....
	Road of the 1st range to the west of the Begon Route. — Local contribution : \$52.00	148	28	Ant. Bellavance.....
	Road in St. Honoré between the two roads of Témiscouata	150	00	J. Théberge.....
	The Three Rocks Road in Begon—Begins at the Drapaux village and ends at the division line of Begon and Denonville.....	141	45	Alexis Desgagné.....
	Bridges repaired on the Viger Reserve. (See statement 3rd class Roads)	10	27	Ant. Mailloux
Rimouski	Route of St. Denis East in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th ranges of St. Denis.—Local contribution : 26 days work ...	292	75	Frs. Turcotte.....
	Route from Whale Cape to the township of Cherbourg. —Local contribution : \$90.00. The opening of this Route has only been commenced this year	300	00	Louis Savard.....
	The Kempt Road.—Local contribution : \$22.50	250	00	J. F. Pelletier.....
	Route in St. Ulric.—The works of this road are very expensive, and \$350 have been applied to give a lower grade to a hill (See Statement in 1st class).....	700	00	Ths. Deschênes...
	Bridge over South-West River in the Ste. Cecile du Bic.—This bridge was built under contract and cost \$500.....	100	00	Etienne Doucet. -

tion Roads during the fiscal year 1872-73.—Continued.

Length of Roads after their final completion.		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage roads.		Length of roads facined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or completed.		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	feet	M.	A.	\$	cts.
3	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	14	250	2	.....	400	00
3	14	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	2	14	500	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	17	25	8	.....	4600	00
12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	11	.....	4500	00
8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	106	8	.....	2000	00
2	24	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	4½	.....	.....	.....	8½	36	2	13	1000	00
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	12	300	00
2	7	.....	18	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	16	2	.....	800	00
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	14	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	15	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	3	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	205	5	8	4000	00

DETAILED statement of works done on second class coloniza

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors. Contractors, &c.
		\$		
Gaspé.....	The McCoy Bridge at Brillant's Cove.....	46	50	Geo. Prével.....
	The Decary Bridge at Brillant's Cove—Contract of the McCoy Bridge given to John Murphy for \$46.50.—Contract of the Decary Bridge given to the same for \$24.50.—These Bridges are respectively 24 feet in length.....	24	50	do
	New portion of the Chien Blanc Road at Brillant's Cove.—works executed under contract by James Phelan.	58	00	do
	Section of Fox River Road — works done under contract by George Plourde.....	135	00	Alphonse Dumais.....
	Bridges on the Road of 2nd concession of Cape Cove.—Built under contract by C. Baker. The works had been commenced in 1871–1872, and the total cost of the Bridge amounts to \$235.00.....	85	00	Joseph Couture....
	Bridge over Yellow Point Creek—Maritime Road built under contract by Mr. Math. Tapp, for a sum of \$140.00 part of which paid off last year. Mr. Tapp has also made several repairs to this road, and has sowed timothy seed thereon.....	94	00	Alphonse Duma.....
	Bridge over the east branch of the Beaufile Cove River —Commenced last year by Mr. Birmingham and completed this year. The contract price was \$119.00 and \$12.00 were allowed for extra work.	71	00	John Gormaa.....
	Bridge on the Echouries Creek.—Contract given last year to M. G. Lavergne for a sum of \$360.00. The work was completed this year — Extra work : \$20.00.....	305	84	Alphonse Dumais.....
	Bridge over the Golden Brook ; given under contract to Henry Spruen ; work not completed.....	.....	.....	John White.....
	Bridge over the Marsouis Brook. (See statement 1st and 3d classes.)	20	00	L. Roy.....
	Bridge over the Marsouis River. (See statement of 1st clas.)	64	00	do
	Section of Chien Blanc Road to Brillant's Cove—beginning at Point St. Peter and ending at Brill nt's Cove, 8½ miles — work executed under contract by Mr. James Murphy.....	54	00	Geo. Prével.....

ion Roads during the fiscal year 1872-73.—Continued.

Length of roads after their final completion.		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage roads		Length of roads fascined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or completed		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Feet.	M.	A.	\$	cts.
.....	} 48	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8		.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DETAILED Statement of works done on second class coloni-

Counties.	Bridges and Roads.	Amount paid.		Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Gaspé (Cont'd).	Another section of the same road given as job to John Delahunty	38	00	Geo. Prével.....
	Bridge over Hunt's Brook.—Contract given to John Murphy for \$300.00.—The works will be resumed next year	116	12	James McIsaac...
	Bridge over Fox River Creek—Job work—Completed this year	170	00	Geo. Plourde.....
	Bridge over East Branch of Pabos River—Contract given to Patrick Hamilton for a sum of \$700.00. The works are commenced and will be resumed next year .....	.....	.....	J. McIsaac
	Bridge over the same branche East of Brilliant's Cove River.—The works were commenced last year, and done by job work by Mr. Jos. Laterreur by whom they will be completed next year .....	.....	.....	Geo. LeBoutillier.
	Road from 2nd to 3rd concession of Beauflis Cove.....	200	00	Jos. Couture.....
	Bridge over North River of Grand Pabos.—Contract given in 1871 to Mr. O. Boucher for a sum of \$2000.00. The work is not completed yet.....	807	14	James McIsaac...
	The York River Road.—No Report	99	00	David Clarke.....
	Route of the Seigniorv of Grand River	247	50	A. Lebreux.....
	Cape Cove Little River Road, from the highway to 2nd concession	249	80	John Baker..
	Brèche à Manon Road.—A 78 feet bridge over a Creek was built by Mr. Joncas.. ..	198	00	L. Z. Joncas.....
	Bridge over East arm of Bonaventure River.....	657	83	A. Poirier.....
Bonaventure.	Bridge over Port Daniel River	692	59	Wm. McPherson..
	The Allards Bridge over River Nouvelle.....	599	58	E. Arsensault.....
	The Karney Bridge over River Nouvelle.	1,050	00	do
	N. B.—See with regard to these Bridges Statement of first class Roads.			
	Grand total.....	\$ 26011	34	.....

zation Roads for the fiscal year 1872-73.—Continued.

Length of roads after their final completion.		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage roads.		Length of roads fascined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or completed.		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Feet	M.	A.	\$	cts.
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
7	1	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	2	5	400	00
.....	5	.....	25	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	12	500	00
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	78	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
247	3	18	10	34	11	6	$\frac{3}{4}$	39	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	17	3891	110	12		

Departement of Agriculture
and Publics Works,
Quebec, 30th June 1873.

E. MOREAU,
Director of Colonization.

DETAILED Statement of works done on third class coloniza-

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Charlevoix ...	Bridge over Malbaie River.—Not yet completed	100	00	H. Simard
Quebec	The Stoneham Road—upper part—The works are heavy, and each mile costs about \$800.00. Local subscription : \$250.00	411	50	Wm. Corrigan.....
	The Lake St. John Road.—(See Statements of 1st and 2nd classes)	490	73	G. Tremblay
	The Stoneham Road.—lower portion	435	02	Michael Murphy.....
	The Lake St. Charles Road.—Local contribution : \$36.	185	87	Louis Verret
	Valcartier-West Road. — Begins at the St. Ambroise line, and ends at Jacques-Cartier River	300	00	Henry Crawford
	East Valcartier Road.....	299	70	Patrick Cassin.....
	Section of Stoneham Road —from the macademised Road to the limit of the Parish of Charlesbourg. Local contribution : \$100	367	91	Pierre Verret
	Bridge over Jacques-Cartier River, in St. Gabriel.— \$1500 were granted by government, provided a similar amount were subscribed by the municipality .....	.....	...	Robt. Kerr.....
Portneuf	Ste. Catherine Route	400	00	Marcel Meunier.....
Champlain....	Continuation of the St. Louis range road to St. Maurice.—The grant is unexpended.....	.....	...	David Vivier.....
	The Lafrance Route, at St. Tite. — Grant unexpended .....	.....	...	Frs. Lshale
	Bridge over Maskinongé River. — Grant unexpended .....	.....	...	.....
Berthier	Br dge over l'Assomption River, in St. Alphonse. (See Statement of 2nd class)	100	00	R. Rob'chaud.....
Joliette	Road from Ste. Julienne to Kilkenny. — Completed throughout. Local contribution : \$21.48.....	500	00	F. X. Thérien
Montcalm	Road to the North of Lake Ouareau in the 4th and 5th ranges of Chertsey.—No report	199	00	Delphin Moris.....

zation Roads during the fiscal year 1872-73.

Length of roads after their final completion.		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage roads.		Length of roads fascined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or completed.		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Feet.	M.	A.	\$	cts.
.....
.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	19½	.....	19½	.....	.....	.....	19½	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	14	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	1	14	1	14	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	25	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

DETAILED Statement of works done on third class colon-

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Montcalm	Road from the 8th to the 11th range of Rawdon.—No Report.	99	00	P. Monahan.....
	Road from 1st to the 3d range of Chertsey.....	195	08	Jos. Venne.....
Two-Moun- tains... ..	The St. Canu! Bridge, on North River, at St. Colom- ban.—Completed.—(See general report of 1871-72).	355	00	L. C. Leduc
Argenteuil ..	The Wentworth Road (to the north west).. ..	100	25	George Hamilton..
	The Harrington and Ponsonby Road—Repaired.....	149	93	do
	The Calumet Road —Repaired.....	74	81	do
	Augmentation of Grenville Road.....	150	00	do
	The Connaught and Grenville Road.....	91	00	do
	The Lakeville and Britonville Road—Repaired.....	301	50	do
	The Thomas Gore Road—Repaired.....	71	80	do
	2nd section-West Road of the Lakeville and Briton- ville Road.. ..	50	35	do
	The West Gore Road.....	7	13	do
Nicolet	12th Range of Maddington Road — Local subs- cription: \$100. The works are not complet-d yet	84	00	P. de Villers
	Road in St. Pierre les Becquets—Local contribution : \$63.90	200	00	P. Nault.....
	Bridge in the township of Aston, Parish of St. C'les- tin.—Two bridges were erected and the hills lea- ding to them were graded so as to facilitate the as- cent.	150	00	Zoël Jentesse.....
	Road from Aston to Bulstrode—Local contribution : \$60.00	331	25	L. H. Richard
Bagot,.....	Road between Upton and Acton—no Report.....	249	50	C. Monat.....
Brome.....	The Bolton Road —no Report.....	86	70	A. Whyte.....
Stanstead	The Barford Route—grant unexpended.. ..	.....	.....	.....

zation Roads for the fiscal year 1872-73.—Continued.

Length of roads after their final completion.		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage roads.		Length of roads fascined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or completed.		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	feet	M.	A.	\$	cts.
.....
2	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	10	.....	1000	00
.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
7	20	.....	26	.....	12	.....	.....	1	18	12	4	.....	1800	00
.....
.....
.....

DETAILED Statement of works done on third class coloni-

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors, Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Compton	The Bailey Road in Newport and Ditton—1st section	250	00	P. E. Gendreau
	The Bailey Road in Newport and Ditton—2nd Sect : Local contribution : \$500. The Bagot colonization Society No. 1 has caused 100 acres of clearings to be made along this road, one of the most travelled of the County of Compton. Two missions were established, one in Ditton and the other at Island-Pond	250	00	.....
	The Salmon River Bridge (See statements of 1st and 2nd Classes).....	261	83	Wm. Wright.....
Sherbrooke...	The Oxford Road—(See statement of 2nd class)	132	00	Wm. M. Doherty...
Wolfe & Richmond	Road from Ham South to Weedon— (See statement of 1st class Roads)	97	80	E. S. Derche.
	The Dudswell and Stoke Road.—No Report.....	100	00	Loren Gilbert.....
	Road from Stoke to Sherbrooke—Grant unexpended...	.....	...	Theop. Dufault.....
	Road from 14th range of St. Camille to the 6th and 7th ranges of Whitton—Worked upon and repaired in several places, besides the 25 arpents above mentioned.....	100	00	Jos. Devin.....
	The Brompton Road.—Grant unexpended... ..	.....	...	E. R. Webb.....
	The Ireland and Wolfestown Road—Grant unexpended.....	.....	...	Ls. Boulanger... ..
	Deviation to the Wotton and north Ham Road, near the central branch of Nicolet River— The municipality contributed its share in erecting a \$150 Bridge.	106	00	M. Phoenix
	Road between St. Camille and St. George of Windsor Local contribution : \$50.00.....	200	00	J. Z. C. Miquelon ..
Drummond & Arthabaska.	Bridge over River-du-Loup, in Stanfold, on the high-road of Arthabaska—Contract given to Chs. Parent for a sum of \$400, one half of which is contributed by the municipality.	200	00	L. Thibodeau
	Bridge on St. Norbert Road—Grant unexpended.....	.....	...	.....
Lévis	The Beauharnois Route.....	69	83	Jos. Samson.....

Main Roads during the fiscal year 1872-73.		Continued.	
Section.	Length.	Width.	Area.
1.	1.00	1.00	1.00
2.	1.00	1.00	1.00
3.	1.00	1.00	1.00
4.	1.00	1.00	1.00
5.	1.00	1.00	1.00
6.	1.00	1.00	1.00
7.	1.00	1.00	1.00
8.	1.00	1.00	1.00
9.	1.00	1.00	1.00
10.	1.00	1.00	1.00
11.	1.00	1.00	1.00
12.	1.00	1.00	1.00
13.	1.00	1.00	1.00
14.	1.00	1.00	1.00
15.	1.00	1.00	1.00
16.	1.00	1.00	1.00
17.	1.00	1.00	1.00
18.	1.00	1.00	1.00
19.	1.00	1.00	1.00
20.	1.00	1.00	1.00
21.	1.00	1.00	1.00
22.	1.00	1.00	1.00
23.	1.00	1.00	1.00
24.	1.00	1.00	1.00
25.	1.00	1.00	1.00
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27.	1.00	1.00	1.00
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29.	1.00	1.00	1.00
30.	1.00	1.00	1.00
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32.	1.00	1.00	1.00
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34.	1.00	1.00	1.00
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47.	1.00	1.00	1.00
48.	1.00	1.00	1.00
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53.	1.00	1.00	1.00
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68.	1.00	1.00	1.00
69.	1.00	1.00	1.00
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73.	1.00	1.00	1.00
74.	1.00	1.00	1.00
75.	1.00	1.00	1.00
76.	1.00	1.00	1.00
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78.	1.00	1.00	1.00
79.	1.00	1.00	1.00
80.	1.00	1.00	1.00
81.	1.00	1.00	1.00
82.	1.00	1.00	1.00
83.	1.00	1.00	1.00
84.	1.00	1.00	1.00
85.	1.00	1.00	1.00
86.	1.00	1.00	1.00
87.	1.00	1.00	1.00
88.	1.00	1.00	1.00
89.	1.00	1.00	1.00
90.</			

18

DETAILED Statement of works done on third class colon

Counties.	Roads and Bridges.	Amount paid.		Conductors. Contractors, &c.
		\$	cts.	
Levis. (Cont'd)	Road from St. Lambert to St. Etienne	87	40	Augt. Simoneau.
Gaspé	Bridge over Marsouis Brook.—(See Statement of 1st and 2nd classes).....	6	39	P. Hendley
Bonaventure.	Bridge over East Branch of Bonaventure River	277	74	A. Poirier
	Bridge over Port Daniel River	60	00	W. McPherson
	The Allards Bridge over River Nouvelle	201	67	E. Arsenault
	The Karney Bridge over River Nouvelle	272	00	do
	N. B.—See in regard to the four above mentioned bridges, statements of 1st and 2nd classes Roads.			
	Out of the \$1,000.00 grant to this county, L. J. Rio- pel, superintendent of works, received, on account of his expenses and fees for supervision	188	59	
	Total	\$ 9398	59	

Length of Roads after their final completion.		Length opened this year as winter roads only.		Length completed this year as carriage roads.		Length of roads fascined this year.		Length of roads repaired this year.		Total length of roads worked upon this year.		Bridges.	Length of roads to be opened or completed.		Probable cost.	
M.	A.	M.	M.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	Feet.	M.	A.	\$	cts.
4	11	1	12	1
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.....
31	5	3	26	5½	1	27½	10	23	37	7½	493	14

Department of Agriculture
and Public works
Quebec, 30th June 1873.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

AND

PUBLIC WORKS.

SPECIFICATION OF WORKS TO BE DONE ON COLONIZATION ROADS.

Special Instructions to Conductors, Superintendents or Contractors of Works.

1°. Roads on which works are to be done, shall be opened or continued on the line marked out on the spot by the official Surveyors, whose directions shall be strictly followed as contained in their Reports, unless contrary orders shall issue from this Board; and no deviation whatever from the original location shall be made without previous leave in writing being obtained from the Department, if it is believed that such deviation or change from the original line, or in the indications of the report, is likely to be profitable either on the ground of economy or otherwise. In case the report of the survey of a route already located, should be needed to find out the real original line, a request shall be addressed in writing to this Department by which communication of the said Report will be given, if found of Record in the office,) to the interested parties.

2°. In the case of the opening of a Road—the surveyor location whereof has not been made yet or completed,—to allow the laborers to immediately begin or continue the works ordered or undertaken, new special instructions shall be previously obtained from the Department in reference to the continuation of the said location or to the survey to be made or completed, with a view to determining in advance in what direction the said road shall run, the extreme end where it shall stop and the limit within which the works shall terminate.

3°. When the works ordered or undertaken comprehend the opening or continuation of a “winter road,” the latter shall be 26 feet, french measure, in width, 12 feet of which only in the centre for the passage of vehicles.

All trees, stumps and roots, as also the larger stones likely to impede circulation, shall be taken down, extracted or removed from the said 12 feet of road way and thrown without that width on one side only of the road, that is to say on the most advantageous side, and at a distance of three or four feet from the edge of the said expanse of 12 feet.

On the remaining width of the Road, outside of the said 12 feet, it will not be necessary to take away the stumps and large boulders; it will be sufficient,—the centre of the road once made as hereinbefore stated,—to cut the trees and to gather the branches in heaps which shall be set fire to at a subsequent period when the road shall have to be finished and levelled.

4°. Unless ordered to the contrary by this Department, and with the exception of hills, deep cuts, winter roads and such roads as run through rocky lands (see articles 3, 17 and 20 hereinabove and after,)—all colonization roads shall be 26 feet, french measure, in width, 16 feet whereof shall be for carriage circulation between the two ditches.

5°. All trees, boulders, stones, stumps, roots, brushwood, roots, vegetable substances or other refuse matter met with on the 16 feet reserved for roadway, shall be taken down or extracted, and they shall be either burned on the spot as needed, but with all such necessary precautions as will prevent, in times of drought, the fire to spread to the adjoining forest; or, whatever shall not be consumed by fire, shall be thrown out at a distance of four feet from the edges and on each side of the road. without the 16 feet reserved for roadway. Nothing that can be usefully employed on the roadway shall be burned, but any removed materials likely to be advantageously applied to the making of the road, shall be preserved for future use in the works.

6°. To cut down and extract trees on winter roads and also on carriage roads, it will be necessary, so far as the thing is practicable and the nature of the land to be cleared up shall allow it. to clear the ground all around and cut the roots on one side of the tree, then pull down and extract the tree with all its roots by means of some tackle or cable secured at the summit or head of the tree, so as to cause the tree to fall on the opposite side, either by means of this tackle or by employing men or horses for the purpose.

7°. The 16 feet reserved for roadway shall be substantially levelled and graded, and raised up, in a dry soil, by 10 inches higher in the centre than on each of the road sides, with hard pan or dry earth, or with sand or gravel, so as to facilitate the declivous running of the waters into the ditches on each side of the road.

No raising or levelling shall be made on the centre of the road before all roots, stumps, brushwood, stones, &c., &c., shall have been extracted and removed from the 16 feet reserved for roadway, as hereinbefore mentioned in article 5.

8°. On the remaining width of the road, outside of the 16 feet reserved for carriage way, and outside of the ditches, the stumps need not be extracted; the centre of the road—once completed as herein-above mentioned in articles 5 and 7,—it will be sufficient to cut the trees, remove the timber and to throw away the same on each side of the road, without the 26 feet constituting the breadth thereof.

9°. All trees fallen on the road, or inclining over it so as to render their fall a future certainty on the extent reserved for carriage way (either of 16, of 12 or of 10 feet width, as the case may be), shall be, before the closing fall of the works, pulled down and removed in the manner hereinabove indicated in articles 5 and 6.

10°. If a tree or other obstacle of similar nature, whose removal is expensive, should trespass by 3 or 4 feet on the said expanse of 26 feet, and even on the 16 feet of roadway, it may be allowed to remain on the spot, if it is reasonably believed that the sum granted for the works will not be sufficient to allow the obstacle to be removed, postponing then its removal to a subsequent period.

11°. Causeways or bridging in swamps and spongy ground, are not allowed. No works of this description, therefore, shall be made, (even in case when, for one reason or another, it should be deemed indispensable), unless a written authorization of this Office for the purpose is previously obtained in order to go on with the said causeways or bridging, if the case needs it. In the softest parts of the ground, however, when fagots and fascines cannot be advantageously used, the bottom of the roadway should be made with transversal timber logs, but the latter should be covered up with earth, according to the directions hereinafter given in article 12.

12°. In swampy and spongy lands, the roadway shall be raised up by doubling or trebling the rows of fascines or fagots, as the case may be. These fagots shall consist of brushwood, (or small soft underbrush) of not more than one inch and a half in diameter at the big end, by 8 or 9 feet in length; they shall be layed on, well packed up and end to end, with their smaller extremities directed towards the ditches, so that after being very fully ballasted on the soil, they shall have at the centre a thickness of one foot at least and of six inches on the sides, the whole covered up with a coating or surface of 5 inches of swampy earth and of a coating of 10 inches of sand, or gravel or other earth, on a space of 12 feet at the centre, and decreasing towards each side of the roadway;---so that, in swampy and spongy lands, the centre of the roadway shall be 15 inches higher than the sides thereof, the latter being made slightly on an inclined plane, thus allowing the waters an easy access to the ditches on each side of the roadway, outside of the 16 feet of carriage way.

13°. When stumps, or other weighty obstacles of very expensive removal, shall be found on the sides of the roadway, a curve shall be made in the road and ditches, outside of the 16 feet of carriage way, to obviate the said obstacles.

14°. According to the nature of the ground, and wherever it shall be necessary to dig ditches for draining the waters, either on one side only (and, in that case, they shall be made on the higher side of the road,) or on both sides if needed, these ditches shall be excavated, outside of the 16 feet of roadway, 3 feet wide by two feet deep, or of lesser or greater dimensions according to the nature of the soil to be drained. The upper part or edge of these ditches shall be so constructed as, in the case of a ditch of 3 feet in depth, to present a width at their summit of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 2 feet in width at their base. The earth taken from the excavation of ditches shall be used in raising the centre of the road, provided this earth is not black or of vegetable matter.

15°. Whenever the road presents bad gradients or steep ascents on the flanks or ridges of mountainous country which could not be obviated by a corresponding curve or deviation at a moderate expense, a deep cut shall be made either on both sides of the roadway, if required by the nature of the soil, or on the higher side only of the road, in such a manner as, in the latter case, to create a declivity on that higher side where a ditch of 12 or 18 inches wide by one or more feet in width shall be made, according to the nature of the soil to be drained off, all along the running of the hill to facilitate the drainage.

The side or exterior surfaces of the cuts shall have one foot of sloping, that is to say: these cuts shall give one foot of declivity for each foot of elevation of the ground to be excavated.

Whenever it shall be deemed necessary for the protection of the road, the ground---on the side opposite to the cut,---shall be raised by means of round timber logs of sufficient size placed one above the other, with heavy pieces of timber (cross-ties) layed on at the distance of every seven feet, the whole strongly fastened up together, or by means of boulders firmly fixed, to support the road on that side.

16°. The descent or grade of hills shall be, as far as possible, of not more than one vertical foot in 10 horizontal feet.

17°. In those hills, gradients or deep cuts, the width of the roadway may be reduced to 12 feet, french measure, inside of the ditches, gradients and deep cuts; these ditches shall be excavated, if need be, for the drainage of waters, and according to the nature of the soil, either on one or on both sides of the road, as already indicated in articles 14 and 15.

18°. In the descent of hills, the water shall be diverted at every 50 yards (or at lesser or greater distances, according to the declivity or steepness of the ground,) through culverts or outlets built according to the indications hereinafter specified in articles 24 and 25.

19°. In making up the road, care shall be taken to throw in the adjoining excavations or hollows the earth taken from ridges or eminences; the latter shall be excavated to the depth required for the levelling and grading of the line of road.

20°. Whenever there is no possibility to obviate the necessity of running the road through rocks or rocky ground, a width only of 10 feet, french measure, of carriage way, shall be considered sufficient, but the points or edges of these rocks must be cut down to fill up the hollows around with stones; the whole to be covered up with a coating of hard pan or of sand or gravel of at least 10 inches in depth, except in hills or declivities with a rocky but level surface, where such earth, &c., coating shall not be required. It shall not be allowed to sink or drive in the road boulders of such large dimensions so as to impede the circulation of vehicles. These stones shall be extracted and removed out of the way.

21°. If it is urgently required that ditches should be excavated in such rocky places, curves should be practised, so far as possible, by going round—outside of the 10 feet of roadway—the obstacles whose removal or blasting would be too expensive. In any and every such cases, ditches should not be made through stony ground or rock; an easy outlet for water shall be practised at reasonable distance the one from the other, as hereinafter indicated in article 24.

22°. In such sections of road where blasting shall have to be resorted to, and where blasting will be expensive by reason of the nature of the ground or the long time required for the performance of the works, a Report shall be made at once to this Department in reference to the extent and probable cost of the mining and blasting operations; and no such work shall be commenced previous to special instructions being received from this Office to that effect; nor shall any tools, powder and other requisites in blasting be purchased previous to said special instructions being sent.

23°. No tools, in any case, (such as crow-bars, pickaxes, levers, &c., &c., nor any powder, fusees, &c., &c.,) or other tools or materials required for blasting, shall be purchased without the previous sanction of the Department to which request shall be made in that respect.

Care shall be had in such authorized blasting works, to use the tools already purchased and remaining in the possession of the preceeding Conductor or Superintendent, from whom they may be claimed, if need be, through a request previously addressed to this Department; and the latter shall order the same to be delivered to the actual Conductor or Superintendent, who, in his turn, shall take possession and care, without any remuneration, of the said tools and unused materials, and shall remain responsible for the same towards this Department until he shall be asked by this Board to deliver them up.

24°. Outlets shall be excavated and extended to a sufficient distance for the easy issue drainage of the ditches on one side only or on both sides of the road-way; such outlets shall be 3 feet wide by two deep, or shall be of larger or lesser dimensions, according to the nature of the ground to be drained off or the volume of water to be let off.

25°. Culverts shall be built in low grounds, cavities and swamps where water might stagnate. and over brooks and water-courses where the same may be re-

quired, so as to allow simply the water to run freely; said water-way shall be at least fifteen inches wide by 10 inches high of free run, or be of lesser or larger height and width according to the quantity of water or the elevation of the ground.

Such culverts shall be made of sound cedar wood, or else of tamarac for want of cedar; the sidings shall be made of flattened wood from 9 to 10 inches thick on the width of the road-way.

The upper portion and the sides of the flooring shall be of axe-hewn wood, and the bottom notched opposite the cross pieces only.

The pieces of the paving shall have at least five inches on the width of the road; they shall be supported by four strong cross pieces firmly bolted to the side pieces; the upper portion of the paving to be less elevated than the surface of the road, and rendered solid at both its ends by well bolted copings.

26° In such places where small bridges, of from 20 to 22 feet span at least, shall be required, the same shall be built of cedar, or for want of the latter, of tamarac. The pieces of the paving shall have similar dimensions to those given above for the building of culverts. These pieces shall be laid upon 4 or 5 beams of at least one foot diameter for bridges of 15, or less, feet of span, or of 9 inches thick by 14 inches high for bridges of from 15 to 22 feet span.

These joists shall be supported at their extremities upon side pieces of a sufficient height to allow water to run freely; or else they shall be laid upon abutments made of flattened pieces of wood (of similar kinds of wood as those indicated above,) of at least 10 inches diameter at the lesser end, slightly notched together and firmly bolted at their angles.

With a view to consolidate the face timbers, cross-ties shall be laid in the proportion of one for each row in which they shall be dove-tailed and strongly bolted.

The abutments in general shall be completely filled up with stone or earth, the stone always getting the preference, if it can be found in sufficient quantity on the spot or vicinity.

When the dimensions of the abutments and the high level of water shall require such precautions, the stone or earth thrown in the cribs shall be laid on a bottom or platform of round and sound pieces of timber of not less than 7 inches thick.

When the abutments are high with little or no water at their base, it shall not be necessary to fill them up completely with stone or earth; a sufficient quantity thereof shall be placed therein to give a solid stand to the same, and to enable them to resist the flood of water or the inroads of the ice; but this will only be done on condition that abutments of this description shall be covered up with a flooring or paving of similar dimensions as those of the bridge.

When, owing to its position or the nature of the ground, the bridge requires that very long abutments should be built, each pier may consist in a single pillar of from 10 to 12 feet long by the breadth of the bridge, and in an embankment extending in rear, but this embankment will be made only when it is certain that water or ice will not damage it in any manner.

This embankment, nevertheless, may be built with stone when damages caused by ice or water are not to be feared, especially if the thing can be done without any increase of expense.

27°. In the building of bridges and culverts in general, the use of heavy timber or costly piers shall be avoided as much as possible. Two abutments only should be erected, if possible, with earth or stone for lacings, as hereinabove stated in article 26 referring to embankments.

If, with the materials to be found on the spot, these piers can be built of dry stone instead of timber, they shall be made so, but in all cases they should never be built of more than from 3 to 6 feet high.

However, if the brooks or water-ways require a larger number of piers, they shall then be built of timber.

28°. No bridge or culvert shall be allowed to be built whose cost, according to the estimates of the works to be done and the materials to be furnished, shall exceed \$150.00, without the previous sanction of the Department being obtained in writing for that purpose.

29°. The same rule shall be observed in reference to all bridges and culverts of more than from 20 to 22 feet span, which latter shall be built only by special order of the Bureau.

30°. In either case, a statement shall be sent immediately to the Department of the estimated probable cost of the bridge or culvert to be constructed, with a detailed report as to the best site for such bridge or culvert,—upon the width of the river, brook or water-way to be crossed over,—on the volume, depth and rapidity of the water,—on the difficulties created by the hills, steep ascents or the approaches to the bridge or culvert,—on the number of piers and abutments to be erected. There shall also be annexed to such estimates and Reports, a sketch or Plan of the locality and of the works to be done, and all such other useful information upon the spot and premises, in order to accurately acquaint the Department with the nature and cost of the projected works.

31°. With a view to prevent the rot and deterioration of the timber used in the building of bridges or culverts, it shall be barked off before it is used.

32°. All pieces of timber, wood, shavings, trees, stumps, branches, roots, brushwood or other refuse which, by their inflammable nature, might catch fire and expose the works to the danger of being destroyed or consumed,—shall be carefully cut, removed and transported to a distance of not less than 4 arpents from the place where the bridges, culverts or wooden embankments are being constructed on the slopes of ridges, hills or mountains. This precaution being stringent to the extent that parties infringing the same shall be held responsible for all accidents, losses and damages that might result from their negligence or want of fore-thought in the execution of the works ordered or undertaken.

33°. Unless a precise date be fixed in the contract or otherwise, all works, whether done by the day or by job work, shall be commenced at once and prosecuted without any interruption during the favorable season, with a sufficient number of laborers, and be completed between the first and fifteenth day of the month of October in each year, unless the weather continuing fine beyond the latter date, the works can be without trouble continued during a few days longer, but no earth work shall be made nor accepted nor received after the 31st October.

And, if in the interval between the 1st to the 15th October, the autumn rains should fall heavily, the works, although incomplete, shall be at once discontinued : the necessary precautions being taken for the preservation in good order of the works done, and for the protection of the same against bad weather.

34°. No labor shall be resumed on the ensuing spring to begin new works or to complete unfinished works, or towards expending the whole amount or the balance of the grant, without a special written authorization of this Department to which parties shall apply for new instructions in reference to the said beginning or resuming of the works ; it is the business of conductors, superintendents and contractors to hasten the execution thereof during the fine season, in order that all works undertaken may be, as much as possible, completely finished before the bad weather of the autumn sets in.

35°. If the works ordered or undertaken are not commenced within the 10 days following the date of the transmission of the instructions or of the signature of the contract, or if they are interrupted during 10 days without sufficient reasons, or if they are not completed before the 1st November, or if the Conductor, Superintendent or Contractor declines to comply with the instructions of this Bureau or the articles of his agreement or contract, the Department may, if deemed expedient, suspend the Conductor or Superintendent or annul the contract and order that the works be continued under the supervision of another Conductor or Superintendent, or employ a sufficient number of men to perform the works at the Contractor's expense ; and, when too limited a number of men should be working on the portion of the road given to job work, the Department may, if deemed expedient, add to the said number by employing other men at the Contractor's expense.

36°. No contract or job shall be given to any party by the Conductor or Superintendent or principal Contractor, without the special written sanction of this Department.

37°. Contracts sanctioned by this Bureau, shall be made subject to the following clauses, terms and conditions which the Contractors themselves, their heirs and assigns, shall be bound towards Her Majesty, represented by the Honorable the Commissioner of this Department, to comply with, that is say :

1°. Whenever, on the report of the Engineer or Superintendent in charge, it shall appear that the works are not conducted so as to secure their entire completion at or before the date prescribed ; and likewise, whenever the Contractor shall not strictly conform himself to the terms and conditions stipulated in his contract, or shall in any way violate the same, the Commissioner, or his successors in charge, may, without previous notice, protest or notification, and without the adoption of any process at law or other judiciary proceeding, either engage other workmen and supply other materials or effects, or take back the contract or any portion of the works therein mentioned and cause them to be executed and completed by another or other Contractors ; the whole at the risks, costs, damages and peril of the Contractor who shall thereby be precluded from the right of claiming any sums of money which might then be owing to him by reason of his contract.

2°. All materials to be used in the works, shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the Commissioner or Superintendent in charge, before they are so used ; and any materials by him disapproved of shall not be used in the said works, but shall be removed by the Contractor ; and the latter failing to comply with this duty within a reasonable time, the said Commissioner or Superintendent shall cause the same to be removed and transported to such place or places as he shall indicate for the purpose, the whole at the risk, peril, cost, damage and expense of the Contractor ; it being well understood that Her Majesty or the Commissioner shall in no manner be bound to pay for the materials inspected and approved of as aforesaid, unless the same have been used in the said works, nor to receive or accept any portion of the works which should not be executed according

to the terms of the contract, by reason of some defect found out or detected in such materials, even after the inspection and approval above mentioned.

3°. Whenever the Commissioner, his Engineer, or the Superintendent in charge, shall have some reason to complain of any surveyor, mechanic or workman employed by the Contractor, the latter shall be bound to dismiss, at first notice, and remove such surveyor or mechanic, who shall not go back to their place without the written consent of the said Commissioner or Superintendent, under pain of paying, as a compensation determined and fixed upon by the contract, and not as a penalty or fine, a sum of twenty dollars for every day during which the Contractor shall continue to avail himself of the services of such person, for the execution of the said works, to be accounted from the day that such notification shall have been served upon him; the said Contractor agreeing that such sums or compensations be retained out of the payment of such amount of money as might be subsequently owing to him.

4°. Any change or alteration, additions, improvements or diminution connected with the works, which the said Commissioner will deem necessary to be made, shall be paid extra to the said Contractor, if a larger expenditure was thereby incurred by him, or they shall be deducted from his account, in case there should be any decrease in the work or materials; in either case, the value of said additions, alterations or diminution (whether or not fixed upon in the contract), shall be determined by the Commissioner or by his Engineer or the Superintendent in charge, without the said contract being thereby suspended, rescinded or annulled, and without any innovation to, or derogation from the same; such alterations, additions, changes, diminutions or improvements being considered as if they had been foreseen and stipulated; it being well understood that no change, addition or diminution shall be made to the said works, nor paid up to the Contractor, without a previous written order from the Commissioner or from the Department.

5°. No Contractor shall be allowed to transfer his contract, in whole or in part, except as regards the supply of materials.

6°. The Commissioner shall alone have the right to decide, in case of any difficulty arising between the parties about the interpretation or construction to be put upon any part of the contracts, or plans, or specifications, or of the instructions issued by the Department, both general and special; and the Contractor shall be held to abide by the decision of the said Commissioner, which shall be final and binding upon the interested parties.

7°. Every protest, notice or other paper which it shall seem expedient to the Commissioner or to the Department to serve upon the Contractor, may be addressed to the latter at his domicile, office or usual place of business, or at the place where the works are to be carried on,—and deposited in the nearest Post-Office; and all such notices, protests, or other paper or document so deposited into the said Post-Office, shall be deemed as duly and legally served.

8°. Each and every the clauses and conditions stipulated in the contract, being essential for the preservation of the rights and interests of the public, and expressing the exact intention of the parties thereto, shall be considered as *rigidly binding and not comminatory*; the will of the parties being that the said clauses and conditions, without the insertion of which the Contract would not have been signed and entered into, should have their full force and complete execution.

9°. Whenever the sum or sums granted by the Legislature for the said works and appropriated for that object, should be expended before the entire completion of the works, it shall be the right of the Commissioner of the Department to suspend the payment of the sums allotted both for works completed and materials

supplied, until a new grant shall have been voted by the Legislature towards the said works ; but the Contractor may, the case occurring, stop and suspend the works, from the moment he shall have been notified in writing of this stoppage of payment for the reason above mentioned ; and in that case, the Contractor shall not be entitled to any indemnity or compensation whatever by reason of such suspension of payment.

10°. The Contractor shall be bound to furnish and procure all workmen, materials, utensils, tools, ingredients and other things whatsoever required for the execution and completion, to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioner and in conformity with the plans and specification, of all the works directly or indirectly required and necessary, even of those that shall not be nominally specified in the contract.

11°. The sums due to the Contractor as his contract price, shall be payable to him by the Commissioner or this Department, in monthly and consecutive instalments, within the ten days following the receipt of a Report or Estimate of the engineer or superintendent in charge of the works, specifying the quantity of works completed during the expired month and their value based upon the prices stipulated in the contract ; provided always that it may be lawful for the Commissioner, acting as aforesaid, to retain 10 or 15 per cent, out of the amount of the said monthly estimates or reports, and to pay the sum or sums so retained, at the time of the payment of the last instalments only, which shall also be paid up (if the said works are received and accepted by the Commissioner or by the Department), within ten days after the said Commissioner or the Department shall have received from the engineer or superintendent a final and detailed estimate of the works and materials delivered in virtue of the contract, together with a certificate stating that the said works are well and duly executed and completed ; and, in preparing the said final estimate, the engineer or superintendent shall not be bound to base his calculations on the previous monthly estimates which shall be deemed as approximative merely.---Provided also, that if it were deemed necessary by the said Commissioner or Department to make any advance for tools, utensils, implements or other articles whatsoever furnished, used or destined for the said works, he may make the said advance, on such conditions or terms as to him may be deemed expedient ; it being well understood that from that moment all such materials, tools, utensils, implements or other articles whatsoever shall be vested in and held by Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, as collateral security for the execution of the contract ; but the whole of the said materials, etc., etc., shall nevertheless remain at the charge, risk and peril of the Contractor until the entire completion of the said works, and the latter shall not be entitled to claim thereon or exercise any right of ownership or control whatever.

12°. The two solvent persons whom the Contractor shall be bound to procure, shall become parties to the said contract, and shall become responsible securities of the Contractor towards Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, represented by the Commissioner, and shall therefore bind themselves jointly and severally, the one for the other and for and with the Contractor, for the faithful execution of the works and fulfilment of all and every clauses, conditions and obligations contained in the contract, under renunciation to the benefit of division, discussion, fidejussion or other benefits which may be allowed by law in such cases ; making the execution of the said works, and of all and every clauses and conditions mentioned in the contract, their own and personal affair as if they were the sole parties bound on the said contract.

38°. Unless agreed upon to the contrary, or, in the absence of signed contracts, the present specification, together with the form of general instructions transmitted by this Bureau, will be taken as a guide and general rule for all

Conductors, Foremen, Superintendents or Contractors in the execution of the works wherewith they have been entrusted by this Department.

Such specification, as also the said special and general instructions, may always be altered, extended or restricted according to circumstances, either by a special written contract, or by new instructions issued from this Bureau, modifying the terms of said specification or of the special or general instructions, or of all anterior or actual instructions.

And all such cases as are not specially provided for in such specification or in the said form of special or general instructions, shall previously be submitted to this Department to whom reference shall be made at once to obtain all the necessary instructions, and for the settlement of doubtful points which have to be rightly interpreted before ulterior proceedings shall be had.

39°. The Commissioner, Agents, Conductors, Superintendents or Contractors named by this Department and employed in building colonization roads and bridges, under the direction of this Board, by means of grants of public monies, or partly by such grants and partly by means of local taxes or contributions (either in money, personal labor or days work), shall be empowered to locate, lay out and build on any lands, whomsoever may be the owners thereof,—such roads and bridges as to the said Commissioner may seem necessary for the development of colonization.

40°. Such roads and bridges, once built up and declared to have ceased to be under the control of this Department, shall be kept in good order of repairs by the municipality or municipalities interested in their maintenance; and in case the said municipalities should neglect to cause the said roads to be legalized, the Commissioner may of his own authority legalize the same by an ordinance signed by himself or his assistant, which said ordinance, directly after it shall have been published in the Quebec Official Gazette, shall have all the effects of a By-law made and regularly homologated by the municipal authority.

41°. The lands through which such colonization roads shall have been located and built up, shall become the property of Her Majesty, and when said lands shall be situated in a township, there shall be no indemnity paid or owing for the ground.

42°. The Commissioner and the Conductors, Agents, Superintendents or Contractors named by this Department, shall have full power and authority to remove from any lot of land through which such colonization roads and bridges may pass, all wood, timber, stone, earth sand and gravel necessary for the building thereof, and to cut down all trees to a distance of thirty feet each side of such road or bridge, without being bound to pay any indemnity therefor, except for the clearances, if any shall be met with along the location of the road, and in certain exceptional cases where the damages, if any, are self evident and duly proved.

43°. So long as a colonization road shall remain under the Commissioner's control, the owners of lands contiguous to such road, shall have no right to exact of or claim from him or from the Government of this province, any servitude of vicinity as between neighbors, such as fences, ditches, &c., &c.

44°. By virtue of an order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, toll gates may be established and created on colonization roads built under the control of the Commissioner, and tolls may be levied on the same.

E. MOREAU,

Secretary and Director of Colonization.

Form *a.* (No. 1.)

I. D. No..... }

L. R. No..... }

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

—:0:0:—

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

—:0:0:—

Quebec,

187 .

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that a sum of _____ has been granted by the Quebec Government for _____

You will please take the management of the Works ordered, as Conductor and Superintendent of the Works, with a salary of _____ which said salary shall be paid up to you according to the conditions stipulated in the Form of General Instructions addressed to you.

Directly after the receipt of the present instructions, and before beginning your operations, you shall transmit by mail to this Department the form of security or bail-bond herewith transmitted, which shall have previously been signed by you, and which you shall cause some solvent party to sign as your security before two witnesses able to write and whose signature shall be affixed at the foot of the said form at the place there-in indicated; you shall also take care that all blanks in the said bail-bond are filled up:—an easy task, if you refer to the present instructions.

So soon as you shall have transmitted your bail-bond to me, prepared according to the form herein above indicated, you shall set to work at once, confining your works to those you are presently authorized to execute on the road, above mentioned, and no whereelse.

You shall take at the same time communication of the herein-enclosed forms of general and special Instructions which you shall follow in all particulars as well as the present instructions and such others as may be subsequently addressed to you, under risk of immediate recall of the authority presently vested in you.

I have honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. MOREAU,

Secretary and Director of Colonization.

To

Form E. [No. 5.]

PROVINCE }
OF }
QUEBEC. }

WE,
residing in the
Conductor of works on the Road known as

and
residing in the

Security and Bail, respectively acknowledge owing to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, hereby accepting through the Honorable Minister of the Department of Agriculture and Public Works, represented by

Assistant-Commissioner, and by

Secretary

of this Department,—the sum of
current money, for the use and profit of our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors; and, by these presents, we bind ourselves jointly and severally, our heirs and assigns, one of us for the whole, without division nor discussion, to the faithful and complete payment of the above mentioned sum equal to the amount of the appropriation granted by the Government for the execution of the works herein-above designated.

The present bail-bond is made subject to the following conditions, viz: In case said should well and truly fulfil all the duties and obligations imposed upon him in his capacity of Conductor of the works herein above mentioned, and should apply the moneys in his hands for the purposes and in the manner indicated in the general and special instructions to him transmitted by the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, and should render a faithful and honest account of the said moneys and of his operations as such Conductor, then and in such cases the present Bail-Bond shall be void and of no effect; but, in the contrary case, it shall remain valid and binding for all legal purposes.

Done and attested at

this

day

of

187 .

Conductor.

Security.

Witnesses.

APPENDIX No. 3.

REPORTS

OF THE

IMMIGRATION AGENTS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

REPORT OF Mr. THOM.

To the Honorable Louis Archambeault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,

Sir,

In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my report on immigration at this agency, extending from the first day of July 1872, to the thirtieth day of June 1873.

During this period, as will appear by the accompanying schedule, four thousand six hundred and seventy eight immigrants have passed through this agency, two thousand nine hundred and eighty of whom were forwarded to Montreal, and the remaining one thousand six hundred and ninety eight placed in situations in thirty three counties in different parts of the Province.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that in general the arrivals of the year have been of a superior class, amongst whom were very many good agriculturists, mechanics, &c., and who were in many instances possessed of means.

Another matter of significance, is the decided increase in the number of families who came to join friends or acquaintances, induced so to do through the favourable report of those preceeding them, and founded upon the experience of from six months to one year's residence with us.

Considerable sums of money have been remitted through this agency by immigrants of the previous year, during the winter, spring and summer, to pay the passages of friends or acquaintances, by corresponding during the winter; places were provided for those arriving in spring and summer, and those arriving *via* New York and Portland in the winter, found situations without much difficulty.

I mention with pleasure that very material aid has been rendered to immigration, through the active co-operation of the Colonization Societies of Compton, Sherbrooke, Richmond and Missisquoi, by obtaining situations for the immigrants, receiving and placing them when sent, locating them upon wild lands or improved farms, and by assisting them generally.

The societies of Missisquoi and Richmond, with the view of obtaining early in the spring such classes as were required in their localities, remitted to Mr. James Whyte, agent at Glasgow, a considerable sum of money wherewith to pay their passages.

A careful selection was made, and their advent in the spring proved beneficial both to the employers and employees.

The Colonization societies above named, have been fortunate in the selection of their officers, and I testify with pleasure to the very efficient services rendered by Messrs. Asa Westover, of Missisquoi, A. McCallum, of Danville, William Dickson, of Richmond, and H. Hubbard, of Sherbrooke, through whose untiring zeal and unremitting attention to the interests of the immigrants, much satisfaction prevailed, expressions of which have from time to time been communicated to me.

The "Home" constructed by the Dominion Government at Sherbrooke, where immigrants are lodged and fed gratis till placed or forwarded, facilitates materially their distribution in that portion of the Province, and the fitting up and supplying with suitable bedding, &c.; a portion of the emigrant Shed here by this government, has proved of great advantage for such as are to be located in this vicinity, or from circumstances are obliged to remain temporarily.

A cordial reception, coupled with the due attention paid to the interests of those who come to cast their lot amongst us, gives a favourable impression at the beginning,—is duly appreciated,—communicated abroad, and tends as it has done, to encourage and increase our immigration.

The applications for farm labourers, domestic servants and mechanics, has been greater than usual, and with regard to the two first mentioned classes, and particularly domestic servants, are much in excess of the supply.

This difficulty with regard to female servants, is said to arise partly from their scarcity, but more particularly from the disparity between the wages offered here, and abroad.

A little more liberality in respect of wages, on the part of those requiring them, and the further inducement of cheaper passages, would, however, enable our agents to send a reasonable supply.

The arrival of large families, partially supplies this want, but the demand is such that it seems to require a more speedy and effectual method of supply.

Through the zeal, energy and untiring perseverance of Mr. James Whyte, agent at Glasgow, a great many immigrants of a good class have been added to our numbers.

From the success already obtained, especially since the opening of navigation in the spring, and from correspondence on the subject, I am of the opinion that our numbers will be considerably increased before the close of the season.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES THOM,
Immigration Agent for Quebec.

South Quebec, June 30th 1873.

SCHEDULE.

Of number of Immigrants arrived and located in the Province of Quebec, from the 1st July 1872 to the 30th June 1873.

TOTAL NUMBER : 4,678.

NATIONALITIES.		DESTINATIONS.		DESTINATIONS.	
Austria	4	Argenteuil.....	2	Montreal.....	2980
Bavaria	2	Bagot	7	Ottawa.....	44
Belgium	224	Beauce.....	7	Pontiac.....	13
Denemark.....	14	Brome.....	149	Portneuf.....	12
England	1331	Compton including Sherbrooke..	607	Quebec	266
France.....	1388	Charlevoix.....	2	Richelieu.....	4
Germany	54	Dorchester	3	Richmond	269
Holland	13	Drummond.....	6	Rimouski.....	8
Italy.....	64	Gaspé.....	1	Shefford.....	13
Ireland	530	Jacques-Cartier.....	1	St. Johns.....	1
Jersey & Guernesey.....	11	Huntingdon	1	St. Hyacinthe.....	12
Poland.....	15	Kamouraska.....	10	Stanstead	7
Russia.....	22	L'Assomption.....	6	Suffolk ..	2
Scotland.....	916	Levis	64	Temiscouata	8
Spain	4	Lotbinière	3	Three-Rivers	26
Sweden & Norway.....	32	Megantic	18	Wolfe.....	6
Switzerland	35	Missisquoi.....	109		
Wales	19	Montmagny.	11		
Total.....	4678			Total.....	4678

JAMES THOM,
Immigration Agent.

South Quebec, June 30th, 1873.

To the Honorable Louis Archambeault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,

Sir,

I have the honor to add to my immigration report for the year ending the thirtieth of June last, a supplementary report, showing the numbers, nationalities and destinations of the immigrants who passed through this agency from said date to the thirtieth day of September following, forming a period of three months.

Of the total number, amounting to two thousand one hundred and sixteen, one thousand two hundred and eighty six were sent to Montreal to friends for employment, and the balance, eight hundred and thirty, were placed in twenty five counties in different parts of the Province.

Amongst those arrivals were fifty three agricultural families, respectable people, good farmers, principally English, and who will undoubtedly prove an acquisition to the Province.

They were sent out by agents of the Dominion Government, through arrangements previously made; they would average generally six souls per families, and one in particular consisted of thirteen souls in all.

Although the families were large, and that they arrived at a late period of the season and very often in numbers, yet they were all placed without much difficulty in our best agricultural districts, and with well to do farmers.

The operations of the last fifteen months have established six thousand seven hundred and ninety four immigrants amongst us, irrespective of many who paid their own passages to destinations, or have been forwarded direct by the Dominion agent. Showing thus a steady and decided increase in numbers, adding materially to the wealth and prosperity of the Province, and indicating plainly for the future still greater results.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES THOM,
Immigration Agent for Quebec.

South Quebec, 30th Sept., 1873.

SCHEDULE

Of number of Immigrants arrived and located in the Province of Quebec, from the 1st July to the 30th September 1873.

TOTAL NUMBER : 2,116.

NATIONALITIES.

Belgium.....	38	Jersey and Guernesey	9
Danemark	4	Poland.....	39
England.....	756	Scotland.....	276
France.....	608	Sweden and Norway.....	35
Germany	12	Switzerland	21
Holland	7	Wales.....	12
Italy.....	69		
Ireland.....	230	Total	2116

DESTINATIONS.

Beauharnois.....	9	Kamouraska.....	4	Quebec.....	86
Bonaventure.....	7	Levis.....	27	Richelieu	1
Brome.....	60	Lotbinière	4	Richmond	94
Chambly	3	Megantic.....	16	Shefford.....	6
Champlain.....	1	Missisquoi.....	87	St. Hyacinthe.....	3
Charlevoix	3	Montreal	1286	St. Johns.....	3
Chicoutimi.....	3	Ottawa	8	Temiscouata.....	1
Compton	366	Pontiac.....	1	Three-Rivers.....	15
Drummond	8	Portneuf.....	14	Total.....	2116

JAMES THOM,
Immigration Agent.

South Quebec, 30th September, 1873.

To the Honorable Louis Archambeault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works,

Sir,

I have the honor to submit you a report of my special mission through a portion of the Eastern Townships in the month of September, in company with Messrs. Joseph Arch, president of "The Agricultural Labourers Union of England", and Arthur Clayden, a member of the "Consultative Committee" of said Union.

Mr. Arch's mission to this country, being for the special purpose of obtaining information as to the advantages it offers for the emigration of the class which he represents in England, and which he stated numbered eighty thousand men.

Upon receipt of your instructions to accompany him and Mr. Clayden, defray their expenses and afford them every facility to obtain the information required, we proceeded to the town of Sherbrooke, making that our head quarters for some time, diverging therefrom from point to point, examining matters of interest on our way.

Whilst here, Mr. Arch visited the "Immigrants Home," recently constructed by the Dominion Government, and had the pleasure of seeing two families arrived who were members of the "Union." And before leaving, ascertained that employment had been found for them and that they were comfortably lodged.

MM. Arch and Clayden were introduced to the Honorable J. G. Robertson, Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Brooks, M. P., Mr. Paton, woolen manufacturer, and other leading men, and had an opportunity of seeing the working of our immigration system at this point.

Mr. Hubbard, School Inspector, Secretary Treasurer of the Sherbrooke Colonization Society, and Dominion immigration agent, kindly accompanied us on our tour through that neighbourhood, and I need scarcely add that his thorough knowledge of our school system, immigration matters, and general acquaintance with the surrounding country, proved of great service to us.

We visited John Scott, Esquire, Manager of the "Glasgow and Canadian Land and Trust Company", at his residence in Lennoxville, and arranged to visit the scene of the operations of the Company at "Scottstown," in the Township of Hampden, County of Compton; which we did, at a later period.

Continuing our route we reached Stanstead, passing through the picturesque scenery around Lake Massawippi on our way, and returned via Compton and Hatley.

At Compton Centre, I endeavoured to induce them to visit the farm of the Honorable M. H. Cochrane, but they declined, stating they had no desire to see what they styled "fancy farming", but were simply interested in seeing farming and stock raising, as generally conducted here.

I regret our being thus prevented, because we should there have had an illustration of the capabilities of our soil and climate under proper and careful management,—seen some of the best stock in the Province, and met with immigrants in Mr. Cochrane's employ, who could speak satisfactorily as to their wages, treatment, and the land of their adoption.

Our next visit was to "Scottstown", kindly accompanied by Mr. Scott, and passing through Cookshire and Bury on our way.

At Scottstown we were informed that two hundred men were employed on the works of the company; some of whom were constructing a dam, to utilize to its fullest extent the magnificent water power there; the others being occupied in clearing land and erecting houses, &c.

The men engaged were, with very few exceptions, immigrants brought out by the company, and were lodged in comfortable log houses specially built for them.

They expressed themselves satisfied, and some of them had taken land, intending to settle thereon as soon as circumstances would permit.

Messrs. Arch and Clayden had here a fair opportunity of seeing forest life, and of conversing with immigrants, and they considered that this Company had initiated a movement of special interest to the Province.

Returning to Sherbrooke, we proceeded to Montreal, attended the agricultural exhibition there, visited some of the principal places of interest, and had an interview with the Honorable L. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture.

During our stay in Montreal, Mr. Ibbotson, Assistant Immigration Agent, kindly rendered us every possible attention and assistance; and we had also the pleasure of being accompanied by Mr. James Whyte, agent at Glasgow, who, from his experience in immigration matters, was in a position to contribute valuable information.

From Montreal we proceeded to Frelighsburg, in the county of Missisquoi, where Asa Westover, Esquire, Secretary of the Missisquoi Colonization Society, was unremitting in his attention, and spared no pains in bringing to our notice many matters of interest, and in particular, introduced us to a number of immigrants at their residences, thus affording an opportunity for personal enquiry and examination into their circumstances.

Amongst them were several sent during spring and summer, and who appeared well satisfied, and also two farm laborers, members of the "Union," recently arrived, and consequently as yet unable to form any opinion with regard to the country.

They had found immediate employment, and houses were provided, in which to lodge their families.

Returning to Montreal, I put Messrs. Arch and Claydon in the charge of J. J. Daly, Esquire, Dominion immigration agent, who agreed to escort them to Ottawa, their first stopping place, and this in consequence of a desire on their part to profit as much as possible by the time intervening between that date and the first part of December, when they intended to return to England, after having visited the Province of Ontario and the United States on their way.

On taking leave of them, they expressed their thanks for the cordial reception and attention extended to them by this Government, through whose liberality they had enjoyed a most favourable opportunity of seeing the resources of the Province and the facilities it offers for the emigration of the class they represented.

In conclusion, I beg to say, that they appeared to be favourably impressed

generally, expressed themselves highly pleased with the different agents whom they met, and the systematic arrangements made by this Gouvernement for the reception, transport, comfort and placing of the immigrants ; all of which Mr. Arch promised to lay before the members of the "Union" upon his return to England.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES THOM,
Immigration Agent for Quebec

South Quebec, September, 1873.

REPORT OF Mr. CHICOINE.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

Montreal, 30th June 1873.

*To the Honorable Louis Archambeault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works
&c., &c., &c., Quebec.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit to you the Report of the operations of this Agency for the year ending 30th June 1873.

The number of immigrants received by this Office from 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873, was 2,486, distributed according to nationalities as per following statement:

German	47
English	505
Austrians	4
Bavarians.....	2
Belgians	171
Danes	6
Scotch	239
Spanish.....	5
French	1235
Dutch	12
Irish.. ..	150
Italians	57
Norwegians	3
Poles	9
Prussians.....a	5
Russians.....	3
Swedes.....	4
Swiss	30
	<hr/>
	2486

The following statement shews the trade and profession of the said immigrants:

Fitters.....	31
Photographic Artists.....	7
Washerwomen.....	28
Butchers.....	24
Bakers	23
Brewers.....	12
Bricklayers.....	15
Hatters.....	11
Carpenters.....	65
Wheel-wrights	18
Firemen, stokers	29

Coachmen.....	42
Hairdressers.....	17
Shoemakers.....	36
Seamstresses	47
Female cooks	13
Cultivators	185
Cabinet-makers.....	22
Commercial Clerks.....	151
Tinsmiths	15
Weavers.....	7
Founders	16
Blacksmiths.....	54
Waiters	41
Clock-makers.....	8
Printers.....	23
Gardeners	65
Laborers	261
Masons	68
Machinists	18
Joiners	80
Millers	5
Dressmakers	21
Moulders	26
Painters	29
Plasterers	5
Plumbers	18
Brass finishers	12
Sawyers	8
Saddlers	11
Female domestics	143
Tailors.....	10
Stone cutters	15
Tanners.....	8
Coopers	5
Brass turners.....	10
Iron turners	6
Women, children and others without a trade	717
	<hr/>
	2486

Settled in the following places :

Abbott's Corner	2
Acton Vale.....	8
Allan's Corner	4
Beauharnois	12
Bedford.....	10
Belœil	2
Boucherville	5
Brompton	1
Brome.....	10
Chambly	7
Chateauguay.....	3
Cookshire.....	3
Côte-des-Neiges	7
Danville	9
Various localities in the Eastern Townships.....	54

East Farnham.....	1
United States	22
Granby	8
Grenville	1
Hochelaga	2
Huntingdon.....	1
Knowlton	13
Lachenaie	11
Lachine	34
Lacolle	2
Laprairie	3
L'Assomption	6
Lennoxville	6
Longue Pointe.....	10
Longueuil	8
Manitoba	6
Monte-Bello	1
Montreal.....	1940
Ontario	89
Pointe-aux-Trembles	2
Quebec	6
Richmond	1
Rigaud	2
Rivière Beaudet.....	2
Rivière St. Pierre.....	3
Sault-au-Récollet	9
Sherbrooke	5
Stanbridge	36
St. Alexandre.....	1
Ste. Anne, Bout de l'Isle	3
St. Antoine, Richelieu	1
St. Césaire.....	1
Ste. Catherine	4
St. Eustache	1
Ste. Brigitte	3
St. Hubert	1
St. Hilaire.....	5
St. Hyacinthe	15
St. Jean d'Iberville	4
St. Janvier	1
St. Laurent	19
St. Ours	1
Thurso	56
Three-Rivers	2
Varenes	1

2486

I deemed it would be interesting to preparing the following statement showing the number of immigrants during each month of the year:

July	356
August	330
September.....	311
October.....	325
November.....	10
December	3

January	45
February	21
March.....	50
April	241
May	386
June	282
	<hr/>
	2,486

The following statement of the amount of wages earned by immigrants of certain particular trades, will give you an idea of what immigrants intending to settle in this region may expect in that line :

	By the day.	
Fitters	\$1.50	to \$2.00
Bakers	1.50	to 2.00
Carpenters, joiners	1.50	to 2.00
Seamstresses	0.40	to 0.60
Tinsmiths	1.50	to 2.00
Blacksmiths	0.50	to 2.00
Laborers	1.00	to 1.50
Machinists	1.75	to 2.50
Masons.....	1.50	to 2.00
Milliners	0.60	to 0.80
Painters	1.50	to 2.00
Saddlers.....	1.50	to 2.50
Stone cutters	2.00	to 2.50

Per month : lodging and board.

Butchers	\$15.00	to \$20.00
Farmers	12.00	to 18.00
Female cooks.....	7.09	to 12.00
Coachmen	15.00	to 20.00
Waiters..	15.00	to 20.00
Gardeners.....	15.00	to 25.00
Female domestics	5.00	to 10.00

Several immigrants settled in this district since a few months only, have already saved money enough to enable them to pay for the passage of their families at home. These immigrants now satisfied with the bountiful resources of this country, write home in that sense and their letters naturally raise the expectations of prospective immigrants. Coming on, thus particularly invited by friendly letters, immigrants are sure not to be disappointed, and their chances of success are far superior to that of those immigrants who come here without any preconceived notions of this country than what their brains have fancied or an adventurous spirit has suggested.

I beg to quote *à propos* from a correspondence of a belgian gentleman to his friends at home :

“ It would be desirable that our countrymen knew the incontestable advantages offered by Canada (especially by the province of Quebec) to belgian immigrants, and more especially to farmers. The climate of Canada, a little severe perhaps, is on the other hand the most salubrious in all the world. Epidemics are, as it were, totally unknown.”

“ Farms generally are from 30 to 50 hectares. The owners, as a rule, rent them to parties who engage to divide the profits of cultivation ; but they may also be rented for a stated price in money, say from 750 to 1,000 francs per annum. The amount required to undertake the working of a farm of 50 hectares, is from 2,500 to 5,000 francs.”

“ A farm may be purchased for the moderate sum of 12,000 to 16,000 francs. The purchaser is allowed every facility of payment ; the rate of interest follows that of the Banks of the country. On the lands within the province of Quebec every thing grows up : wheat, buckwheat, barley, flax, tobacco, coltza, &c. &c. The same facility for culture will be found as in Belgian Flanders, the north of France and of Holland ; Belgian, french and dutch cultivators are those most suited to the province of Quebec. Magnificent water powers are to be seen everywhere ; all necessary manufactures from agricultural products are therefore easily and cheaply got up. Perhaps you will say : Oh ! your lands are very cheap, because they are very barren and of poor or rocky soil !”

“ No ; the soil in the province of Quebec is the richest soil that can be desired ; and if farms here have not yet reached or brought the fabulous prices asked at home, it is due only to the fact that the canadian farmer does not know how to derive all the benefits his farms are so well able to afford him. The rotation or alternation of crops is almost unknown here, and valuable manure is allowed to go to waste, instead of being economically used on the farm.”

“ At all events, belgian farmers already settled in this province have made several experiments of the value of the soil, and they all agree in saying that belgian farmers who should come here with sufficient funds to purchase and cultivate a farm, would, in a few years, acquire a position and a fortune which they would never have dreamed to attain at home.”

It has come within my observation that a great number of the immigrants coming in this year have brought with them considerable sums of money. A few families whom I have despatched towards the eastern townships owned many thousands of francs. Mrs. Vannieuwenhuzie and Leonard Coucke, two dutchmen, one a flax merchant, and the other a gardener, have purchased for the sum of \$2,000 a lot of ground in the vicinity of St. Hyacinthe where they have already begun to cultivate a regular vegetable garden with a great deal of success. Mr. Vannieuwenhuzie intends returning shortly to Belgium from whence he will bring back farm laborers and weavers ; it is the intention of that gentleman to endow our province with a judicious culture of flax for the purpose of converting the same into fine linen.

Mr. F. Hoffmans, a german agriculturist, has also just been buying a farm at the same place, for the sum of \$2,700 ; his intention is to cultivate vegetables and fruit trees.

We trust to see this class of immigrants increase each year. It has been pretended that the immigration of european agriculturists and their settlement in the midst of our country parts, would set a salutary example and cause routine to be done away with ; whilst joining in that opinion, I do not believe that common laborers and farm servants can bring up this fine result. What we want is farmers holding a certain position, and possessing a certain amount of capital, and likewise in the habit of managing, on their own account, an agricultural establishment. Once settled in our midst, those farmers would soon acquire

herein that degree of influence and importance necessary to render their mode of cultivating attractive to their neighbors and imitated by the surrounding parishes or townships.

I believe that our efforts should be more especially directed towards recruiting every year a certain number of those immigrants so valuable for our interests. Once settled in our province, those immigrants would at once become so many emigration agents through their regular correspondence with their mother country.

I have had occasion to write many an answer to some persons in Europe who corresponded directly with this Bureau for information anent our province. I forwarded in each case the pamphlets which your department caused to be printed, whilst giving myself at the same time special informations, avoiding all partiality and exaggeration. The increasing number of these requests is a proof that our country is becoming better known every year, and attracts the earnest attention of intending immigrants.

It is well to observe that amongst the immigrants received by this Bureau, a large number come by way of the United States, and therefore they are not registered at the port of Quebec. I have likewise to remark that they are treated by the officials at Castle Garden, New-York, in the most attentive manner.

The whole respectfully submitted.

J. A. CHICOINE,
Immigration and Colonization Agent.

REPORT OF Mr. J. B. CHARTIER.

To the Honorable Ls. Archambeault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

MR. COMMISSIONER,

I have to submit for your consideration a Report of my operations for the last twelve months as Colonization and Immigration agent.

Thanks to the general informations spread out since a few years through all parts of the Province and the United States, the Eastern Townships are now well known. And therefore the direction towards those townships is now universal. From last year it has come to my personal knowledge that families from all parts of the Province have come to and settled in the Eastern townships, a tolerable proof that information begin to reach the general people. We have had a contingent from the counties of Charlevoix and Temiscouata. Both on the North and South shores of the St. Lawrence, the Eastern townships are the subject of enquiries. Letters reach us from all quarters requesting detailed informations. All districts have representatives here, I might say almost every county. Hardly three years back, the fact seemed unknown that there existed in the vicinity of the provincial line, a large area of land offering many advantages to our countrymen for their settlement thereon. To day, throughout the whole province the fact is talked of and commented upon, and not a week passes on without our seeing families coming to settle here on lands purchased by them with a view to improve their condition. Amongst these families some purchase land already cleared up, others boldly walk in into the forest. Although lands under culture change hands, it is rare enough to see the vendors quit the country. They must sell with a view of following some industrial pursuits or purchasing some other property. This movement towards our parts has not had the effect of staying emigration to the United States, but since government have taken the cause of colonization our losses in that line have been inconsiderable. Whilst informations on the value of the lands of the Eastern townships were spread out throughout the Province, they were at the same time disseminated amongst our neighbors. The result was to produce a return movement that tends to become more and more progressive, so much so that the losses caused by those who leave us are amply compensated by the new arrivals and additions to our population. I have much pleasure in stating that such of our countrymen who have returned to us are for the most part men of order, industry and economy. They have had to undergo a great amount of misery in foreign land, and the lesson has been a profitable one. They return with a greater love for their native land and to its institutions. They have been made aware of the causes which compelled them to leave their country and they now seem earnestly determined not to leave it again.

We have had also during the present year no inconsiderable number of European Immigrants who have come to try life in our Townships. Most of them feel disappointed, chiefly the french Immigrants. A few have remained amongst us and seem now satisfied with their condition in life; the greater number have started for Montreal to seek their fortune elsewhere.

As a whole the last twelve months have added considerably to our population. A large number of lands have been purchased, whilst at the same time our population has been sensibly increased in all the villages and chiefly in the manufacturing centres.

This increase would rapidly become larger had we a greater number of lands to dispose of. It happens every day that people, although perfectly well satisfied with the quantity of the land, are compelled to quit without making any purchase because a number of lots are under location tickets in favor of persons who make no improvements thereon, and because to settle thereon they would be required to go too far into the bush without any means of communication. It is very important that parties purchasing crown lands should be held to give them up, if they do not make the clearings and ameliorations required by the regulations.

Allow me, Mr. Commissioner, to express my regret that it has been a decision of the government to do away with the agency at Coaticook on the first december next. This agency has acquired an undeniable importance, and I do fear lest its suppression may have a very bad effect on the cause of Colonisation, both in this Province and in the United-States. I do not desire in the least to be continued in my present office ; but I consider of paramount importance that some one should be entrusted with the task of continuing the work I have begun. Were the agencies multiplied instead of suppressed, then would colonization be seen to develope with great rapidity, and our Province could then compete with its neighbors in the increase of population.

The whole respectfully submitted.

J. B. CHARTIER, Priest,
Colonization and Immigration agent.

Coaticook, 20th november, 1873.

REPORT OF Mr. WHITE.

To the Honorable Louis Archambeault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works
Quebec.

SIR,

In compliance with your command contained in your favor of date 9th ultimo, praying me to prepare a detailed statement of my operations as Emigration agent for England and Scotland during the late fiscal year, I would respectfully call your attention to a report already transmitted to the Department under date of 27th march, in which I summed up in detail as correctly and fully as possible my operations from the time I was favoured with the honor and responsibility of protecting and promoting the interests of the Province of Quebec in England and Scotland. As three months have to be added in order to finish the late fiscal year, I deem it best to condense all my proceedings and in this way furnish you with a single and complete view of my mission and its results. Allow me to state here, that were I now in my office in Glasgow, while preparing this statement, additional, interesting information, might have been presented to you, but being at present in Canada I gladly submit the following report praying you to confide in the statements as correct.

Miles Travelled :

	by rail,	11,013
" "	by steamer,	400
" "	by coach,	2,456
" "	on foot,	1,686
Total.....		15,570
Letters received.....		2,000
Letters despatched.....		2,169
Telegrams received.....		45
Submarine.....		1
Telegrams sent submarine.....		3
Local		50
Enquiries at office.....		2,405
Souls sent about.....		70
Lectures delivered.....		17
Letters to news-papers		21
Government pamphlets distributed.....		2,300
Pamphlets prepared by myself and distributed.....		14,000
Of the latter still on hand.....		2,000
Deputations met with.....		57
Towns and districts visited.....		143

Names of places where Lectures were delivered :—

Braco.....	1
Bathgate.....	1
Kilmarnock.....	1
Ayr.....	1
Girvon	1
Withorn	1
Newton Stewart.....	1
Castle Douglas.....	1
Dumfries	1
Harrick	1

Jedburgh	1
Galashills	1
Haddington	1
Edimburgh.....	3
	<hr/>
Total	17

Capital taken into the Province by Emigrants £14,570 stg.

Another important item requires to be embodied in this report and that is : the introduction of the " Glasgow and Canadian Land and loan Company. " It is but right to inform you, that the existence of this company is due mainly to the influence, exertions and means of J. A. Dixon, Esq., writer, Glasgow, who in company with myself convened a meeting of a few of the principal directors of said company on the afternoon of the day I arrived in Glasgow to begin the work of my mission. It is my duty to inform you how much this Province is indebted to Mr. Dixon, and who if spared may yet be instrumental in assisting me in various ways, in devising ways and means, in developing the resources of our Province. As some misapprehensions exist about this company, it may be well to state that Mr. Dixon and myself most distinctly claim the credit of originating it. I am sorry to inform you that as soon as those now concerned in the company considered themselves possessed of the necessary information and influence, they placed the agency in Glasgow in the hands of one who had not spent one cent in promoting its organization. Previous to this Mr. Dixon and I spent considerable time and means in testing the capabilities of this Province resources, in returning reasonable percentage upon money that might be employed in their development; consequently they have not only appropriated the preliminary expenses, but have deprived Mr. Dixon of the agency he was fully entitled to.

However, the company was fairly in the field within one year of my arrival in Glasgow, John Scott, Esq., manager, with his family arriving at Portland on the 4th day of March of the present year, to begin operations under a chartered capital of £250,000 sterling. Mr. Scott has purchased considerable property in the Townships of Hampden and Marston, county of Compton, where he at present employs nearly 200 men in constructing a dam across Victoria Falls, clearing land, and is now preparing wood to build a church, Hotel, and numerous houses for families.

The foregoing furnishes you with the practical results of my mission.

In a former report, dated 11th July 1872 to which I refer you, I explained to you the difficulties that had to be contended with, and the system I introduced to meet and overcome them. The fruit reaped from my operations speaks for itself, and justifies the policy I have introduced and persistantly pursued.

Previous to my arrival in the old County, the Province of Quebec was generally and publicly represented as an undesirable Province to settle in, every one interest-d in promoting Emigration to other parts of this country participated in such misrepresentations. You must be pleased to be informed that public opinion is now quite changed, as to our Province, and its traducers can only indulge in whispers.

The subject of opposition to our Province, reminds me of various evil influences existing, and which may be well frankly mentioned, and this leads me to express my conviction that Emigration can be extensively influenced and economically accomplished by Provincial agents alone. Many reasons might be given why Dominion Agents fail in accomplishing much.

It is evident that Dominion agents are often selected and dispatched very inappropriately, I might also say: indiscriminately; but Provincial Agents while working energetically ought at all times to work harmoniously and not prejudicially in any way interfere with each others operations. I have anxiously endeavoured to produce harmonious action and sympathy between the agents of the different Provinces, that I was privileged to meet. But I must inform you how persistently Ontario Agents take advantage of my confidence and Emigrants likewise. In Glasgow an Ontario agent has followed Emigrants out of my office, who were engaged to go to employment in Quebec Province, and endeavoured to persuade them to rescind their engagement and go to Ontario; similar conduct was practised by the same agent on board a steamer that arrived at Quebec last month from Glasgow such conduct cannot be too strongly condemned, it produces suspicion and distrust in the minds of emigrants, and tends directly to lower the influence of Canadian emigration agents in the British Isles.

The same spirit and practice has been prominently displayed at Quebec on the arrival of emigrants during the past eighteen months. The Ontario agent at Point Levis endeavouring I presume to gain and retain the favour of his Government, has practised the most unscrupulous conduct in his endeavours to proselytize my emigrants and force them on to Ontario. This agent has altogether exceeded his duty and in one instance a large number of my private official letters in possession of my emigrants, introducing them to Mr. Thom, were handed to him by the Ontario agent, every one of them being opened and no doubt their contents examined. Up to date I have failed in ascertaining who the actual culprit was who opened these letters. While such conduct is practised and permitted; and while men are selected and entrusted with such important business, who are capable of openly doing such things, emigration never will have the foundation and influence it requires and demands.

I am fully satisfied that this naturally great country needs not to be hunted to death by any such means, to secure the attention and confidence of capital and labour. Our resources surrounded and protected as they are by such laws as we possess under the British constitution, are sufficient to attract the sympathy and secure the cooperation of men and means any where. When this is the case, the sooner emigration matters are rid of many abuses now existing, the better will it be for the old country and the Dominion of Canada. But while the Dominion choose to appoint men, and introduce measures under the control of such men, that operate unfairly towards different provinces, and that act unjustly towards many an industrious and deserving family, just and deep complaints do and will exist, to the prejudice and injury of the whole system. As agent for the province in England and Scotland, my experience has led me to the conclusion that the power of granting assisted passages should not be vested solely in the hands of one or more Dominion agents. This system acts prejudicially to our interests and to the comfort and interest of many poor, yet thoroughly respectable family sent to this province through my agency. If this knowledge respectfully presented to your honorable Board, accompanied with the most humble yet urgent appeal to have such evils remedied, fail in securing redress, then I shake myself clear of responsibility. The deserving poor with large families appeal to me for redress I in turn dutifully state those matters plainly to you, hoping to command your immediate and I trust favorable consideration.

It is gratifying for me to be able to state that the repeated complaints sent me by emigrants about their reception at Montreal, have, I may say, ceased through the kindness of Mr Ibbotson, who seems to be energetic and attentive to his duties. I was permitted to inspect the Home in Craig street, and although the building is old and I consider unsuitable and some of the internal arrangements (for instance

baths) incomplete. It is pleasing to notice Mr. Ibbotson's anxiety to make every thing as clean and comfortable as possible.

While speaking of the reception of emigrants, I must not omit to mention, how highly I appreciate Mr. Thom's exertions; he has strengthened my hands greatly and not one complaint has reached me about the reception and treatment of those I have sent to him, but on the contrary, one and all unite and speak of him, influenced by feelings of pleasure and gratitude; the ability and kindness of heart brought into action by this gentleman in the discharge of his duties are apparent and untiring.

I must now call your attention specially to one advantage offered by Ontario Government, that caused many excellent families, to go to that Province, who originally intended settling in our Province: I refer to the six dollars bonus. If you do not place me upon an equal footing with my confrères in this respect, you cannot complain if I fail in securing a fair share of Emigrants, indeed I am compelled to assist Ontario agents in an indirect manner, as they follow me closely in all directions, and when I create an interest on the subject, they are careful to make known their superior claims, and reap the fruit of my time and money expended, and they having agents at work in different parts of the country can successfully operate against me. Just as I left the old country in the month of July, I noticed that different agents were advertising for Emigrants to go to Sherbrooke, at the rate of £1 ster. each, but as I did not receive any instructions from you, I am not in a position to say one word about it.

The different rates of passage produce confusion, annoyance and disappointment. It would certainly prove more satisfactory, if a uniform rate could be established.

The foregoing statement of what has been accomplished during the period of my mission, must impress you with the conviction that steady and decided progress has been made, and, there is no doubt, that much remains in store for our Province, if the same line of policy is energetically pursued. The old system of fit-fully working for a few months each year is admitted to be impotent in effecting and establishing a regular and profitable Emigration. From the commencement of my mission, my office in Glasgow has been regularly kept open, transacting Emigration business and preventing applicants being disappointed; I left the machinery in full working order, and the work is now being prosecuted with vigour. With the view of securing a share of Emigrants and in some measure to meet the exertions put forth by numerous Ontario Agents, I was prompted to appoint three additional agents, to operate in the districts of Aberdeen, Edinburgh and Ayrshire. These salaries I have paid from my own purse, realizing as I do that the Province of Quebec does not estimate sufficiently the expenses necessary to carry on the work successfully. I have also had to expend considerable means in the following way: The £2.5.0 rate that was introduced this year caused many a poor farm hand to send home that amount to take out his family. In many instances the form I sent to Mr. Dixon of London to secure tickets was returned marked ineligible. In those circumstances, I advanced the difference and provided them with tickets at the £4.15.0 rate sterling.

Having lately visited those families, they bitterly complain of such injustice, and demand they have a right to be exempted from refunding the money advanced by me. Considering the low rates were introduced specially for this class, I am without a plea to enforce repayment. Will government reimburse me such advances, or must I suffer? It is acknowledged that I have sent a very superior class of Emigrants, and I respectfully claim the right to issue such tickets myself, so that the proper parties may not be denied the advantage of the lower rates. My duties

are sufficiently arduous, having obstacles numerous enough to absorb all the energies of mind and every moment of my time, endeavouring to meet and overcome them, without being annoyed and having my work retarded by this cause.

By your liberal support and encouragement in the future I expect to be able to establish a large and steady Emigration to our Province. Many influential parties in England and Scotland, are now negotiating with me with the view of investing means in various ways; and people from four different districts in Scotland, England and Wales, have applied to me, some of them having renewed their applications enquiring if government will in any way assist in carrying out their schemes on the colony principle; quite a number connected with those parties are possessed of considerable means, but it is specially with the view of assisting the poorer portion of them, they have applied to me. Should you see fit to devise any means to favour those parties, I will be delighted to execute your orders according to instructions.

A friend in Scotland, interested in the training of boys, has intimated to me his wish to establish a training farm in our Province for boys, can you in any way encourage the establishing of such an institution? Mr. Reid, nurseryman, Aberdeen, Scotland, on the eve of my departure, kindly offered to present to the government I have the honour to be connected with, I believe 30,000 scotch pine plants of three years growth, will you accept of such? and arrange to receive them next spring and have them planted in appropriate places? The only expense connected with this matter, will be the freight from Glasgow to Quebec. Mr. Reid offered to send them to any shipping office I may mention in Glasgow, Mr. Reid's written offer I left in the Department on my arrival at Quebec.

This report, if time had permitted and the proper materials at hand, would have been constructed differently, but it so transpired that on my return from a tour in the Lower Townships, your favour of date 9th ult. awaited me requesting the preparation of this report, consequently it is hurriedly prepared and principally from memory, and many items of importance may be omitted. These facts I place before you. My great ambition was to accomplish something substantial in the important work of Emigration, I always act under the firm conviction, that Canada is one of the best countries in the world for the investment of capital, and because it is so must be one of the best for labour; and my fervent desire is to pour in capital upon you, and that capital must and will command the labour necessary to develop the inexhaustible resources of this great continent. I have endeavoured to curtail the expenses as much as possible. I always felt unwilling to charge government with any but the most unavoidable expenses. At the same time I must frankly inform you, that I was compelled to expend the bulk of my salary in effectually carrying on the work. When I left Canada to begin my mission, I spent \$100 in purchasing samples of produce manufactures, &c.; in this way I was able to convince the judgment of many as to our climate. Will you assist in furnishing me with a fresh stock on my return in a few weeks?

Mr. Mackie, my clerk at head office in Glasgow, has been working successfully since I left for this country, and quite a number of capitalists are waiting to consult me on my return.

I am now busy organizing Emigration societies throughout the counties, and this leads me in conclusion to remark that henceforth we are likely to receive the active cooperation of the people themselves in different parts of the Province. The districts of Danville, Richmond and Frelighsburgh have been energetically at work during the past twelve months. A. McAllum, Esq., of Danville, and Captain Asa Westover, of Frelighsburgh, have been most energetic in the work, spending their time and means in the good cause. It seems to me unfair those gentlemen

should suffer pecuniary loss in promoting the work of Emigration. Captain Asa Westover's exertions for the weal of Emigrants upon his own farm, demands special notice at present ; he is engaged in enlarging three cottages for his farm hands. They are model cottages with every comfort and convenience for families. I am led to believe that other farmers in that district are to follow his example. If such provision was generally made by farmers, throughout the Province, another attractive feature would be added to Emigration, and would have the effect of making the Emigrant more satisfied with his home in the New World.

I now conclude craving your consideration of the various items mentioned in this report, and sincerely trust you will be pleased to remove the obstacles that stand in the way of Emigration to this Province, and financially enable me to secure our share.

I beg to assure you that, although my duties are very arduous, I am able to prosecute them with the greatest pleasure, being stimulated with the satisfying assurance that I am striving with an honest heart to benefit the overcrowded and deserving people in mother country, and secure the very material Canada so urgently requires ; it is a noble work, and feelings of pride and pleasure uphold me. Your interests and dignity I strove most scrupulously to maintain, and I trust ere long to have the Province of Quebec placed in the front ranks of the Provinces

I have the honour,

Hon. Sir, to subscribe myself,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES WHYTE.

Montreal, Sept. 26th, 1873.

REPORT OF J. H. O'NEIL, Esq., Advocate.

SPECIAL AGENT OF EMIGRATION FOR QUEBEC, TO IRELAND.

To the Honorable Louis Archambeault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

Sir,

Being instructed, under the commission and instruction of the previous year, again to act as special Emigration agent for the Province of Quebec, I left the city of Quebec on the 2nd of January of the present year for Portland, from which port I sailed on the morning of the 3rd in the steamer *Sarmatian*, one of the steamers of the Allan line, for Liverpool, which port I reached on the evening of the 14th.

I left Liverpool on the 18th January and reached Dublin the same day. My arrival having, as on the previous occasion, been made public by the press, I may say that almost immediately letters were written to me by intending Emigrants.

I saw at once from the number and tone of the letters written to me, that my previous labors had borne fruit. It could not be otherwise, as I had circulated many thousands of the pamphlet published by authority, printed slips of my letters on Quebec, besides answering very many private letters from intending Emigrants. The information thus circulated by me, besides that circulated by at least 1000 steamship agents engaged in booking passengers for Canada, of necessity awakened attention to Quebec. But how many hundreds of thousands were informed of Quebec and its advantages through the medium of the newspapers in which my letters appeared? It would really be hard to estimate. I can safely say that when I returned to Ireland, I found Quebec known as a desirable field for Emigration, and many of the prejudices which had existed against it, dispelled.

During my absence the steamship agents had been busy circulating the pamphlet on Quebec, and a pamphlet embodying certain of my letters on Quebec, printed in 1872 by the proprietors of the Dominion line of Steamships. Throughout in all my dealings with intending Emigrants, I followed my instructions, a gist of which is given in my previous report, and printed in the report of the Department for 1871-72. In your instructions, Sir, you were earnest in wishing that "*nobody should arrive here allured by expectations which he could not realize.*" To the letter I followed this rule which entirely corresponds with my own ideas.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

In treating of the Province as a field for Emigration and a field for exertion, I shewed that it comprised a territory of 129 millions of acres, and after stating what quantity of land was settled and granted, I showed there still remains incult nearly 103 millions of acres close upon, 7 millions acres of which are surveyed and divided into farm lots. This land could be purchased, I remarked, at prices varying from 20 to 30 and 60 cents per acre.

I also showed what quantity of land was set aside as *free grants*, Having shown that *free and cheap cultivable* land was offered by Quebec to the settler, I established that nearly two thirds of the surveyed land was traversed by great colonization roads which every where placed the settler fully and amply in communication with the rest of the Province. I pointed also to the railway development of the Province under the impetus given to it by the Government policy.

I know not how it is, but in some way the notion had gotten into the heads of persons contemplating Emigration, that if they settled on the *incult* land of Quebec they would be entirely for the present, and for some remote time, isolated from the rest of their fellows. Now I invited no man to settle on our incult lands. I alluded to the fact that men could become possessed of land either by purchasing a cleared farm, buying a partially cleared one, buying land from the crown or taking a *free grant*. It was not therefore to induce intending Emigrants to take a *free grant* or purchased incleared land that made me emphatic in my statements that every where a through communication existed. I wished to fix in the minds of intending emigrants that the government, anxious after the settler and the settlements of its lands, was doing all in its power to make, and had made all parts of the Province and Canada accessible to the remotest settler. Not only were roads being opened by the Government, but churches were everywhere being built by the settlers, and schools, post offices and telegraph offices being opened. I think I was not unsuccessful in correcting the false notions entertained in this behalf. The conditions of settlement and the protection offered to settler by our Homestead Law, were brought to light by me as forcibly as I could. I also combatted the false notions about our climate, I shewed its beneficial effects, alike upon the vital principle of man and the vegetative principle of the earth.

As to our municipal affairs, I shewed they were entirely in the hands of the rate payers themselves, and that the taxes were applicable alone to local improvements in which the rate payers had a direct interest. In relation to education, I pointed to our just and equitable system and every where it challenged respect and admiration, and I had only to indicate the progress made under it to shew it to be entitled to the admiration of just and candid men. Nor did I appeal to any one class of emigrants in preference to the other.

Believing as I do that nothing can permanently increase population except the encouragement and advance of production, I called the attention of monied men to the solidity of our securities, and told them by reference to our trade that they might see for themselves what advantages were offered in so progressive a country. I also told the small mill owner, what a field lay open to him in our Province so eminently adapted for manufactures and geographically so situated as to command the largest trade in the Dominion. I told small families with stated incomes, who find it hard to live in the mother country, that living with us was cheap and society good, and that every facility for educating and starting their children in life was afforded in our Province.

Mechanics and workmen were reminded that all the public and private works being built in Canada made it a great field of industrial enterprise.

I drew no exaggerated picture, but set forth things as they are, and the references to the Trade reports and the capital of, and dividends paid by our corporate and capital stock companies, and generally to the prosperity of the Province, were things that had only to be stated to show the advantages of Quebec. Its position too as the centre of this great and progressive Dominion, makes it clear to any man at a glance that it is destined to be the seat of great industries in the

future. The extension of our internal production is well evidenced by the enlargement of our cities and towns, and the new municipalities and villages which are springing up. All these are the channels which illustrate and create trade, and the channel too for the export of our values to distant markets, brewed in connection with our general commerce, and particularly the maritime commerce of Canada, done in our ports; these are all important facts in pointing to the Province as a field for exertion. Those who were a little uneasy but a few years ago owing to the stagnation of trade are actually astonished at the strides made by Canadian commerce within these last three or four years. The prevalent activity is bringing back to us again the Canadians whom a momentary depression in trade caused to emigrate a few years ago, and has besides increased the number of Europeans in our midst. Should the Government persevere, and we have the evidence that its aim is to push still further its encouragements, it will be found very soon that in the measure that production advances, our population will increase. For, although accidental causes may sometimes qualify general rules, it may be put down as a general maxim that the population of a country is always proportionate to the sum of its productions in every kind.

GENERAL STATEMENTS.

To make Quebec known, I followed the same means adopted by me the year previously. The *Press* is the only way in which the public mind can be fully made acquainted with the advantages offered by new fields to those who may have fallen behind in the race in the land they contemplate leaving. The position taken by me in a letter to the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, (March 15th 1873,) was that I did not seek to promote emigration, but the great fact existed that there was a movement from Ireland to other shores. "That being the case (said I,) is it not right to place before the intending emigrants every possible scrap of information concerning the various fields of emigration?" So far, and as often as I spoke to the intending emigrant, I begged of him to dispel from his mind the false notion entertained by many, that the removal to a new country lead at once to prosperity and riches.

These considerations I frequently urged on the intending emigrant, because they throw light on the proper purposes of emigration.

This letter, as others written by me, was republished in various papers throughout Ireland, all of which were duly forwarded to the Department. The *London-derry Standard* kindly published a letter of mine on "the purchase of land and cost of living" in its issue of the 28th July. An article in the *Irish Times* Dublin, April the 8th, renewed in most favourable terms a letter written by me to the *Field*, London, April the 5th. On March the 18th, the *Freeman's Journal* had also a very favourable notice of my efforts in making Quebec known. The *Waterford News*, of the 1st August, reviewed alike my letters in the *Field* and *London Standard*.

I mention these allusions to my letters on Quebec, because they were so many articles wherein very valuable information about Quebec was circulated. I cannot better refer you my labors in the press than to call your attention to my report of last year on that head.

The advantage then gained in favor of Quebec, I pushed still further, taking up one by one all such questions concerning this Province as I deemed it important the intending emigrant should know. From the date of my arrival in January until I left in October, I constantly in one shape or the other made public in the press information about Quebec. A letter of mine in the *Liverpool Daily Post*, of Sep. 3rd, reviewed the whole question of emigration, and I am happy

to be able to inform you that I hold assurance from all sides that my letters generally in the press of Great Britain and Ireland did good in attracting attention to Quebec and Canada as a desirable field for those seeking after investments and a home.

Before leaving for Canada, my letters were grouped together with the intention of publishing them in pamphlet form. The proofs sheets were sent to me which I corrected and doubtless by this time the pamphlet is being largely distributed throughout the British Isles.

The pamphlet on Quebec, published by authority, was circulated by me; but I regret that the first edition having being circulated a second was not printed. I repeat again what I said of this book last year, that the assistance which I derived from its circulation was invaluable. There is no fuller or fairer book written than this one, on the subject which it treats.

HOW MANY SETTLED IN QUEBEC.

I cannot, Sir, tell you how many settled in Quebec. The duty of settling them here is none of my business, but I will tell you that the increase in the emigration from Ireland, over the previous year up to 30th June 1873, was 11,526. The bulk of Irish emigration goes to the United States, because a large number of pre-paid passages are sent by friends from that country to their relatives in Ireland. What is true of Ireland in this respect is true equally of emigration from all parts of Europe. But one thing I will say: that of the voluntary emigrants Quebec and Canada got a large share. The Irish emigration to Quebec must be at least *four hundred per cent* in excess of last year, and this will be established, I am sure, even by the imperfect mode of establishing the fact that exists. And, Sir, no better class of emigrants ever came to a country than those who came here from Ireland last year. They were all practical farmers, many of them having been well trained in institutions for that purpose.

I also think I can take credit, as the Department knows, for having directed to this Province a number of gentlemen seeking to purchase farms either for themselves or their children. Some of these actually settled in this Province, others I believe passed on and went west. In this direction, as in the others, I also labored hard, for I am convinced that if we can settle a certain number of capitalist-farmers on our rich pasture lands, that within a very few years we shall not only improve our "breeds", but open a vast and lucrative trade in "cattle" with the "Home market." Already such a trade has commenced and I cannot urge too strongly that no trouble be spent to keep in our midst capitalist-farmers and agriculturalists accustomed to cattle breeding. I say this, because I am convinced that the land of Quebec is unexcelled as pasture land. This fact should be attended to as the common experience of commercial history is that a larger portion of the population devote themselves to the arts of industry in pasture countries than in corn growing states. It is therefore of the utmost importance to arrange matters in such a way that the price of living shall be cheap.

The advantage of locality is greatly in our favor for becoming a great commercial and industrial centre, and nothing will more conduce to that end than a system of agriculture which will tend to cheapen the good market.

Believing therefore, as I do, that population is uniformly proportionate to the quantum of national production, I call attention to whatever I think would open fresh markets for the products of the country. What tends to create a domestic trade, creates a domestic consumption. In these the whole question of immigra-

tion and emigration is wrapped up. For us they are the everlasting questions of the hour.

In alluding to the great value of towns and villages, in connection with immigration, I do not touch upon the means to which they owe their origin and increase. This is not a proper place for such considerations. I mark their value because their increase within the past few years has done more for local trade than most persons are aware of. Throughout of course, I suppose always that the clearing and settlement of our incult lands is being vigorously carried on as an indispensable work.

CONCLUSION.

In Great Britain and Ireland there is no disposition to encourage emigration to Canada or any where else. But in spite of the efforts of their ablest men, and their efforts are all directed to keeping the people at home, emigration from Great Britain and Ireland will still go on. This year (1873) for the seven months ending 31st July, 66,521 souls left Ireland, shewing an increase over the previous year of 11,526, and the previous year shewed an increase over 1871 for the same period, of 5,840 souls. In connection with this, I may mention that the total decrease in the extent of *land under crop* in 1872 was 134,915 acres of land, that in 1873 the total decrease in the extent of *land under crop* was 217,154 acres. If there was a decrease in the extent of land under crop for 1872-73, the agricultural statistics of Ireland for that same year, show an increase in value of live stock. The total estimated value of live stock for 1872 is £37,117,517, being an increase of £282,781 when compared with 1871. The total estimated value of live stock for 1873 is £37,415,831, being an increase of £276,665 when compared with 1872. The sole industry in Ireland being the agricultural, if the idea prevail and obtain of uniting small farms for the purposes of raising live stock: there is nothing left for the Irish farmer but to seek a home elsewhere. Did other industries exist, to any extent, they would employ a number of people far in excess of the agricultural classes, consume their produce, and give to the Irishman, at home, that labor which he seeks elsewhere. Those then who contemplated emigrating I sought to direct to our shores, because there is no better farmer than the peasant of Ireland; and one and all of them have the physique and aptitudes required in a new country such as ours.

In a letter to the *Liverpool Daily Post*, on the question of population, I venture the remark: "When you remember that your population must still go on increasing, while you have nearly reached the limits of your power of producing food, is it not, think you, worth the attention of the leaders of public opinion to devise some means by which the increase of the means of support will equal the increase of the population." Further on in the said letter I stated: "It is possible to send your dependents to fertilize the fields of healthy enterprise and well-directed exertions; and I believe that, were a proper direction given to voluntary emigration, besides making the emigrant himself a happier man, it would be a great mean of spreading British trade to advantage. And when I say to advantage, I would simply assert that the agricultural development of the colonies may be made to cheapest the price of food at home."

It being admitted on all sides that there is a surplus population in Great Britain, which has become a burden upon those who produce more than they consume, by requiring for their subsistence more than they produce, I pointed out that there was no obstacle to their settling here.

At home circumstances press down many a man, because competition is over-

worked and expansion is in machinery rather than in the natural sources of supply; but direct such a man to a proper place, as I remarked, you make him contribute to your success, while at the same time he is enriching himself.

You may rely upon it, Sir, that for many reasons into which it is not my business in this connection to inquire, emigration for some years yet will continue from Great Britain and Ireland.

Apart from delineating to the best of my ability the advantages which our bond acres offered to the agriculturalists and agricultural laborers, and the advantages offered by our private and public works to the mechanic and operative, and the general employment which is to be had by all sexes in so progressive a community as ours, I confess I did not follow the general rule which places Canada before Europe as a country requiring exclusively bone and muscle. I thought the head that discovers and directs quite as useful here, as the hands that do the hard work. We have untold resources that require both skill and capital to develop, and by a constant reference to these resources I aimed alike at attracting to our shores the skillful gent and emigrant with capital at his disposal. While on the one hand I showed our Province, Canada in fact, to be an excellent field for men of great energy and no capital, I shewed it to be equally as good a field for men of moderate means and some energy. I told the idler plainly that it was not yet a sufficiently rich country for gleaners, and that our busy and industrious people left no scattered grains.

When we remember the position occupied by Quebec in the Dominion, who can doubt the justice of inviting hither all alike who are in quest of fortune. By the last census the population of Canada is represented to be 3,486,003; the population of Quebec is set down as numbering 1,191,575.

Will you permit me now to consider the part taken by our people in the trade and commerce of Canada. There are in the Province of Quebec seventeen incorporated Banks having a capital in round numbers of about *forty millions* dollars. The usual half yearly dividend paid by these Banks is, in some cases, 8 per centum on the subscribed stock, but in most *six* and *four* per cent. Their discount amount to between 78 and 80 millions of dollars. Of one thing there cannot be the least doubt that the Province of Quebec is the seat of the Banking business of Canada. This would seem only natural when one looks at the tables and find that by long odds the largest export and import trade of Canada is done by Quebec.

Taking the returns of 1871 as a basis of calculation you find that the value of the exports from Quebec was \$39,021,706, while the value of the imports was \$43,094,412. The total amount of duty collected at each port in the Province being \$5,951,847.21. During that year, Ontario, the next province in commercial importance in the Dominion, exported values to the amount of \$23,096,535, and imported for the sum of \$33,773,678. The duty collected at each port in Ontario for this year amounted to \$3,335,662.49. It will be seen by these figures that these two provinces do by far the largest trade of Canada.

The total trade of Canada in imports and exports for 1871-72 was \$190,348,779, which shows an increase, when compared with 1870-71, of \$29,227,679. The figures stand thus: The value of goods entered for consumption in 1871-72 was \$107,709,166, while the value of the exports amounted to \$82,639,663.

The value of the principal articles entered for consumption in Quebec is \$47,738,687, while the province of Ontario shows the figures of \$36,878,137.

Of the exports, during the last fiscal year, there was exported from Quebec \$41,823,470 worth of goods and from Ontario \$25,560,410. We find also that the proportion which, in each of the six provinces, the collections bear to the whole customs duties collected in the Dominion during the last fiscal year, was for :

Quebec.....	47,34	per cent
Ontario.....	29,64	" "
Nova-Scotia.....	10,25	" "
New-Brunswick.....	09,78	" "
Manitoba.....	00,36	" "
British Columbia.....	02,63	" "

In the Trade and Navigation reports for 1872, it is considered deserving of notice that there is an increase in the importations from France, Germany and from West-Indias.

It is not from a desire to make comparisons that I refer to the two provinces of Quebec and Ontario, as centers of trade, my object is simply to bear out what I believe, that the geographical position of Quebec makes it now, and will make it for all time to come the great trading mart of Canada.

I shall not push further my remarks on the trade of Canada, except to say that every year it is increasing. The returns for the last half year shewing it at that time, to be nearly double what the trade was for the year 1867. I think however I may shew what impetus will be given to affairs in Quebec by the contemplated expenditures on public enterprises during the next ten years. Including the expenditures on the Intercolonial Railway, it may be truly said that not less than *thirty millions* of dollars will be spent in Quebec, and during the same period, including outlay on Pacific Railway, you may put down the total contemplated expenditure for Canada at *one hundred and fifty millions* of dollars. Taking as my guide the Budget speech of the Finance Minister for Canada for 1873, I showed in my correspondence that the interest on the debt of Canada is about the same as in 1867, being *one dollar and ninety two cents* per head of the population.

The figures given by me tended to establish that during the past five years, with an average tariff of 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, the Government of Canada had paid all interest and expenditure chargeable to income, besides large sums for light houses, improvements of navigation and other public works, and \$1,800,000 dollars as a sinking fund, and had a sum left over and above, which enabled it to pay interest on a debt of \$30,000,000 more than was now due by Canada.

This economy in the management of our fiscal affairs, coupled with the fact that the Government of Quebec imposed no taxes whatever, and the great progress made in our trade, I did not fail to make as public as I could. It was also my aim to bring out the system of enregistration which obtains here, and all that related to the safety of the mode of employment of capital. The ability and character of our people as a commercial community were easily judged of by the importance of our transactions, and the good Government of the country and its prudence and justice, as manifested in all its laws, were all facts which in one way or the other I sought to make public abroad. The increase of education and the spread of trade in the province of Quebec were admitted on all sides to be striking and unparallel. But the figures illustrating the import and export trade give but a very inadequate idea of our actual trade. For it must not be forgotten that the domestic trade involving a multitude of operations which escape the statisticians, is very far in excess of what I shall term our exterior trade.

If to the figures given by me I could add the value of our domestic trade, and add to this the value of our city and rural properties, and live stock and agricultural implements, I think I would set down an aggregate sum that would startle many. And did I say that our mining and manufacturing industries were but in their infancy, while our fisheries, though valued for 1871 at \$1,193,611.95, and giving employment to about 8,993, are not half worked, I think I should but state that which all will admit. I cannot conclude without stating my obligations to the gentlemen of the Press in Great Britain and Ireland, who very kindly permitted me the use of their columns to make public information concerning Quebec, for their kindly notices of myself. I also feel thankful as I do to the gentlemen of the Press of this country, who were kind enough to help me in my efforts with cheering words.

I would also, Sir, thank you and the chief officers of the Department, not so much for acts of personal kindness, as for the great interest taken, and consideration shewn the emigrant on his landing in Quebec.

As compared with the large sums spent by american agents, the whole expenditure of Canada and the Provinces is but a trifle and yet I am inclined to think that a great deal has been done and, generally speaking, we have obtained greater results, for a less expenditure of money, than any country in quest of immigrants.

I have nothing more to add but again to express my thanks, and to state that while the public acts of the Government of Quebec evince the interest taken in the great question of immigration and colonization, I am aware how personally you have no interest greater than that of the peopling of our incult lands and developing to their fullest extent our agricultural, manufacturing and commercial industries.

The whole humbly submitted,

JOHN H. O'NEIL, *Advocate,*
Immigration Agent for Quebec, in Ireland.

Quebec, Nov. 1873.

No. 9, Ste. Famille St.

REPORT OF Mr. MacADAMS.

To the Honorable Louis Archambeault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of my mission to the British Isles, as a Commissioner of emigration from the Province of Quebec.

In obedience to my letter of instructions from your department, I proceeded to Europe in the month of February last, arriving early in the month of March following.

Upon my arrival in London, I proceeded without delay to the offices of the Dominion Government for emigration, No. 11 Adam street, Adelphi. I found upon enquiry that the arrangements for the forwarding of the emigrants of the Spring of 1873 were being rapidly completed. Availing myself of the invitation of Mr. William Dixon, chief officer in charge, I attended the office daily, thus securing a favorable opportunity of placing myself in communication with large numbers of emigrants. Many to whom I spoke, I discovered, had already selected their point of destination while others expressed their willingness to settle wherever they could secure a comfortable homestead and a respectable living. While visiting this office it came under my notice that some emigrants proceeding to the United States to join their friends and relations, would, by fraudulent representations, endeavour to secure the reduced passage ticket paid by the Dominion Government, intimating it to be their intention to settle in Canada. Close inquiry on the part of the officials employed in the office, led to the detection of several attempts to obtain tickets in this way. While in London, I was regular in my visits to this office, and almost daily held conversation with emigrants of different nationalities *en route* to Canada. Many of these emigrants were of the agricultural class; and as opportunity presented itself I pointed out to them the advantages we offered to emigrants settling in our Province. Knowing that deep rooted prejudices exist with certain persons in England against the climate of Lower Canada, I spared no pains in my discourse and explanations to remove them. In these explanations I invariably used the Government map of the Province, pointing out the localities where crown lands could be purchased, the terms and conditions of sale, the quality and nature of the soil, and such other information as I thought would be valuable. I am pleased to repeat that in numerous instances, my trouble was not in vain, and although some were deeply impressed in the opinion that they would have to face exceptional hardships during the first few seasons of settlement, many expressed their readiness to give our Province a trial. The want of agricultural implements and farm stock has been more than once pointed out to me as a reason against settling on public lands, and through poverty this class of emigrants is unable to purchase these implements and stock so indispensable to the settler. It also came under my observation that many of the emigrants from the continent of Europe coming to this country arrive in London in a painfully destitute condition, and are in some instances unable to proceed on their journey without pecuniary assistance. The Canadian Government not having placed a fund at the disposal of its emigration department in London to meet these special cases, they are often relieved through the benevolence of private citizens. By way of illustration I will mention the following case which among others came under my notice. A mechanic—a native of Italy—carrying with him certificates of good character and skill on his trade, walked from Dover, in the county of Kent, a distance of sixty or

seventy miles. As he intended to make Canada his home, he quickly applied for assistance at the Dominion Emigration office and next to the Consul General for Italy, but as neither the Consul General nor the Canadian Emigration agent had funds at their disposal to meet his case, he was compelled to walk to Liverpool, the port of departure, a further distance of one hundred and thirty miles. Believing it to be the intention of the Quebec Government to foster emigration from the continent of Europe, I would earnestly recommend the placing of a fund at the disposal of some responsible officer to assist such indigent emigrants as will give a satisfactory guarantee that they will permanently settle in our Province. By this mean many valuable emigrants would be secured to us who would otherwise seek a home elsewhere.

During my residence in England I paid two visits to the northern counties, selecting the agricultural districts for my operations. It was during the mid summer season, a time favorable to meet with agricultural laborers and farmers. While in the town of York, I temporarily opened an office where persons intending to emigrate could upon enquiry obtain truthful and reliable information. This opportunity to instruct themselves upon the resources of our Province seemed to be readily taken advantage of, as for during my short stay I addressed myself to more than two hundred such persons. In addition to personal explanations, I distributed a large number of copies of our pamphlet on emigration published by the government. These books were gladly accepted and read. It was with some surprise I ascertained that to many my visit was the first opportunity they had of obtaining information relating to Canada and its history. While we must all deplore the inexcusable ignorance which exists in certain parts of the British Isles upon the subject of our country's history, I am of opinion that much has been done through the exertions of our agents to remove this serious calamity. In disseminating this much needed information the columns of the public Press should be extensively used by our agents. It is the best and most certain mean to adopt, as newspapers are now published, and widely circulated in all the agricultural districts throughout the British Isles.

During my visit to the North I was present at two County Agricultural shows. Here I had another favorable opportunity of speaking to the people upon the subject of emigration. Some appeared ready and even anxious to try our Province for a home, but were discouraged from the attempt for want of means to pay their passage and to give them a start in life on this side of the Atlantic. I have already in another part of this report, referred to the condition of indigent emigrants and suggested a remedy which I hope will receive favorable consideration. I found the condition of the agricultural laborer in England to have much improved during the past few years, and this improvement social and moral, is in chief attributable to, as I am credibly informed, the existence of agricultural unions. Without entering into an enquiry as to the propriety of allowing these combinations to control the movements of the laboring classes, we have as a proof of their utility the fact that, since they have come into operation, the social status of this class of the people is higher than heretofore known in England; one lasting benefit the laborer has secured through the Union, is an increase of at least fifty per cent in his weekly wages. The skilled farm laborer is now paid for his services from eighteen to twenty five shillings per week with certain small gratuities, thus enabling him to clothe and educate his children, without depriving himself of any of the ordinary comforts of life. Heretofore he was paid barely the half of this sum, and the result must have been constant penury and want. With regular employment a man of family, with habits of economy, can upon this remuneration rear his family in decency and comfort. If our agents are specially to direct their attention to the emigration of the agricultural classes, it is desirable they should be young, not exceeding the age of twenty five years

average, and to secure, if possible, their emigration in small colonies of twenty to thirty people. The reason for this is manifest. The variation of climate between England and Lower Canada is so marked that the tillage and cultivation of the soil in these two countries must by the laws of nature also vary. The routine and daily duties of the farm laborers in England and Canada also differ. In the first named country the farm laborer at the age of thirty years has become initiated so thoroughly into the English system of farming as totally to unfit him to perform the work of a settler or *colon* in this Province. If he is to emigrate to Canada, it is well he should do so before he arrives at that condition of life. I would recommend emigration in colonies because we have it in proof from the numerous settlers who occupy our forrest lands, that where several families settle contiguous to each other, their happiness and prosperity is materially advanced. The above opinion I submit merely as the result of my experience and observation.

I have already in my letters to the department represented the great utility and necessity of an office for the Government of the Province of Quebec established in the city of London ; and I avail myself of the present opportunity to again direct your attention to the subject. Nearly all the British Colonies are represented in this way, and I believe it tends to promote their interests. I would suggest that the office be established for all purposes relating to the Province, emigration, commercial, mining and railway interests. Plans and maps of the Province would be on view for reference, and Canadians negotiating railway, mining and other loans would find such a depot of great service in the promotion of their respective schemes. During my residence in London I had a personal knowledge of the presence of several gentlemen from this Province, transacting business connected with our mines and railways. Although representing different enterprises they were all promoting one common object : " the welfare of our Province," and an office, where they could meet for consultation would have proved of great advantage. A department such as the one I propose is much needed, and I sincerely trust that you, Sir, as commissioner of agriculture and Public works, will take early steps towards its establishment.

I found in England a number of emigration societies perfectly organized with officers and executive committee. In London there are at least ten such societies supported by voluntary contribution ; their object is to promote and foster the emigration of the surplus British population to the different colonial proessions ; and in the performance of this duty these societies are both active and energetic. I placed myself in communication with the officers of some of the above societies amongst whom, I might mention, are included the names of gentlemen of rank and influential position. I had the honor of meeting some of the officers of these societies in conference upon the subject of emigration, and was treated with marked consideration and respect ; and I am confident we have their warmest sympathies as well as the benefit of their time and labour.

In conclusion, permit me to say that emigration from the British Isles and the continent of Europe to the Province of Quebec has materially and visibly increased during the past few years, and this progress is attributable solely to the fact that our interests have been watched over by our own special commissioners. Strictly speaking, it may not be within the province of my duties to draw comparisons between ourselves and the Sister Provinces, or to pass commentary on their emigration policy, but I could not abstain from noticing that the Province of Quebec has not received from the Dominion agents, who are supposed to be impartial in the performance of their duties,—that fair play to which we are as a matter of right entitled. I direct your attention to this matter with the view of obtaining from the emigration department of the Dominion early redress. We, of the Province of Quebec, have little to fear for its future prosperity and welfare. Nature

has given us all the advantages to make it foremost in the list of manufacturing countries; to secure this we must principally rely upon our own exertions. It behoves our agents and representatives in Europe to impress upon capitalists these important facts and to secure if possible their aid and co-operation. There still remains much to be done and I sincerely hope that you, sir, as commissioner of agriculture and public works, will continue to persevere in the good work you have so nobly commenced.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honor,

to be, Sir,

Your obt. servant,

W. J. MACADAMS,
Com. of Emigration to the British Isles.

REPORT OF Mr. KORMANN.

To the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, Ottawa.

Hon. and dear Sir ! I have the honor to submit to you my report as Special Emigration Agent on the continent of Europe.

The field of my operations were the Rheinisch Provinces, the eastern departments of France, the eastern Provinces of Holland and Belgium "on the Prussian frontier," and a few villages in Switzerland ; and have great pleasure in informing you that I succeeded in inducing people from every section that I visited to come to Canada and take their place of abode amongst us.

So far the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario were the favorite chosen by these people, the former receiving the larger number, owing that the greater portion were conversant with the french language, and found there a population of their own nationality and creed,

A group of 15 to 20 people—2 under 12 years—intend sailing during the present month with intent to settle in Manitoba. I thought prudent to promise them a free passage from Quebec to St. Boniface, since they are the first french emigrants out for that Province. I wrote to that effect to Mons. Taché, the Dep. Min. of your Dept., convinced that that Gentleman will pay particular attention to these people, since the head of them, Mons. Rougeau, claims parentage with His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface. Mr. Rougeau brings a capital of 20 to 30000 francs ; is highly respected by his neighbors, and will have great following from his own town and neighborhood, should he find the country to his liking.

Another frenchman, Mons. Alcide Rouillon, intends sailing this month for Quebec, with intent of selecting a tract of land in that Province for some 50 families who have selected him for that task. I directed his attention to the County of Bonaventure, and have recommended him to the care of M. Lesage, at the Dept. of Agriculture in Quebec. A young swiss, Arnold Blaser, came with me for the same purpose, to select land for his seven brothers and a few families. An Alsatian, Chretien Schuster, intends sailing this month for Quebec to select lands for his father and three brothers. As they intend settling in Quebec, I also directed them to Mr. LeSage.

I may here state that letters of credit amounting to over 100,000 francs were given to people sailing for Canada by Quebec and New-York, up to 15th May. through my instrumentality ; a good number will yet follow during the season. generally bringing small means with them, and the number will be very much increased if there be any chance of disposing of property.

I may also state that had warrants been placed at my disposal, as I was given to understand that there would be, and as was the case last year, and as I understand is the case this year in Britain, Sweden, Norway and North Prussia. I would have had no difficulty in increasing the number to 4 or 5000 emigrants during the season ; and I am sorry to state that, in accordance with verbal instructions received that I was to get these warrants by the opening of navigation.

I promised assistance to over 200 families, many of these families were sadly deceived, while I am most unjustly blamed. I trust however to be placed in a position to rescue some of these families and redeem my honor.

In a similar position is Mr. Bossange of Paris, having promised the forthcoming assistance to more than 300 families, found himself under the necessity to make advances personally to the amount of about 7000 francs, to satisfy the most noisy of them in order to keep clear of newspapers attacks and keep the police off his neck. I was pleased to hear, before leaving the continent, that Mr. B. was partly reimbursed and trust that he will not be allowed to suffer a loss. Mr. B. is working with a devotedness in the canadian interest, which deserves the highest acknowledgement; and I have no hesitation in saying that it is more out of attachment to Canada than personal gain that he is doing it; he is so far the only agent of the Allan's line that is doing exclusively a canadian business.

I commenced my campaign on the 27th of January, visited during my stay 172 villages and towns, had 62 re-unions, besides visiting a number of families in their own houses; I made in fact a personal canvass. I have formed a large circle of indirect promoters of emigration to our country, was well received into different workingmen and other societies, and am happy to state that I found helping hands every where. I have particularly to thank the success of my mission in a great measure to the many letters of recommendation from friends here to their relatives at home, recommending me as credible and reliable, and to the many letters of introduction and recommendation to persons of influence and high-standing in Europe from our Episcopate and clergy.

But in order to reap the full benefit of my labor, "which is only a small beginning," matters should not be allowed to stop here, but should be prosecuted with vigour for some time, in order that we may well succeed to direct the stream of continental emigration to our country; this done, it will work its own way.

If the same attention was given to France and the other countries that I visited, and the same facilities offered towards securing cheap passages as in Britain, a very desirable class of people could be secured, principally the small farmers, possessed of moderate means, to enable them to start in a new country. That class can be secured in large numbers, it only requires a serious campaign, but the benefit derived from such a campaign is worth fighting for. In France, emigration is yet in its infancy, is in fact an unknown thing in some districts; the same may be said of the Provinces of Limbourg and Brabant, in Holland, and some sections in Belgium. There is very much to be said in favor of Canada in the promotion of emigration from these countries. Canada finds many a warm friend in these countries who need only be stirred up to become its promoters. There is in fact as good a chance to direct the main stream of that emigration to our borders as german emigration goes to the western states.

In order, however, to succeed in directing the stream of continental emigration to our country, a more systematical scheme should be adopted. An office of reference, similar to the London office, should be established in some Rail-Road Centre, "say Paris," with a local agent; to this office should be attached one or two special agents conversant with several languages and possessed of sound practical experience in canadian affairs, agricultural, commercial and industrial and also well versed in european affairs, and particularly possessed of a serious character and a devotedness of purpose. The special agent's business should be to travel, hold reunions, distribute Brochures and canvass the country from village to village making Propagande for canadian emigration; appoint, if necessa-

ry local agents, etc., leave no stone unturned until Canada becomes a household word in the minds of the people.

The appointment of such an agent should not be restricted to several months, but should be continued for several years, in order to properly develop and establish the scheme. Care of course should be taken in the selection of your man for he must not be an idler, nor pleasure seeker, nor one that is writing nice and large reports without effecting practical results, but he must be a man that understands the task of his mission and is willing to do his duty. One such man is worth the whole patch of your temporary agents.—Such, at least, is my experience.

Although not personally in favor of giving free passages, or assistance towards the paying of passages, yet experience convinces me that it is highly recommendable : 1^o to be in a position to compete with other agents ; 2^o to assure success, as it would very often be the means of opening a channel in some localities with great following of people with their own means afterwards. I would certainly restrict the assistance to families who intend settling on our new lands only ; and would only assist limited numbers in one and the same locality, dividing the assistance over a large territory. This would be a mean of at once directing the stream to a certain extent towards our shores, and I have no doubt, would bear good results. Care of course must be taken as to who is to be entrusted with the task. Success depends again to a great extent on the selection of your emigrants. I am decidedly of opinion that this is the only mean of diverting the attention of European emigrants to Manitoba and the North West.

The persecution of the R. C. Episcopate and clergy in some of the cantons in Switzerland will no doubt cause a large emigration from among the R. C. population of these cantons. I was largely consulted, both personally and by letter, while on the frontiers of Switzerland. I visited several villages in the beginning of May, but the most of the people having already ascended the Alps for their spring's works, did not see prudent to incur the expense of a campaign at that season of the year, as it can be made with less expense and better results during the winter months.

I may also state that I was more particular in the selection of the people whom I induced to come amongst us than I was anxious to increase the numbers ; and only worked among the agriculturists, and laborers, the mechanics and the better class of industrial, leaving alone city trash and persons of bad habits. Had I cared for the latter classes, I could have increased numbers considerably.

A few days before my leaving the continent, the office of R. Berns, the Allan Agent at Strasbourg, with its Subagencies, was suspended by the German Government, not out of hostility against Canada nor the Allan Co., but for reasons affecting the firm of R. Berns only.

I fear it will do us great injury just now. I have however written to several parties from Liverpool, Mowille, and from here since any arrival, directing them towards the Paris Agency ; and I presume that the suspended firm will direct some towards the Antwerp's agency. I advised the Messrs. Allan to place their agency in Alsace and Lorraine under the control of Mr. Bossange of Paris which is being done ; and as I had already placed a number of German and Swiss agents in communication with the gentleman, he is in a fair way to centralize Canadian affairs on the continent in Paris.

I am very sorry having to record the loss of thirty one passengers on the ill fated "Atlantic" destined for Ontario.

Should it be the intention of the Gouvernement to again send an agent to the continent, I would advise such agent to be sent not later than November. Not having the free use of the press, and being very much restricted in the distribution of pamphlets, etc., the agent requires to use more personal exertions, and should therefore have ample time during the winter months to make his campaign, in order to be able to show results at the opening of navigation.

I have the honor to be,

Hon. and Dear Sir,

Your Humble Servant,

I. KORMANN.

Special Agent of Emigration for Europe.

APPENDIX No. 4.

REPORT OF Mr. GAUVREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Quebec, 1st July, 1873.

To the Honorable Louis Archambeault, Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works

HONORABLE SIR,

Agreeably to your instructions, I have the honor to submit to you my annual Report on the public works and buildings under the control of this Department.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

The erection of a cut-stone coping and an Iron railing around the ground, was given by tenders, and the work is going on. The amount paid for the job, on ground rent, fuel, light and insurance and also for ordinary repairs and keeping, is \$17,824,80.

OLD ST. LOUIS CASTLE.

The roofs, gutters, plumber's work and iron railings have been repaired. These repairs cost \$1,429,26.

THE SEWELL PROPERTY. (GOVERNMENT HOUSE).

Costly works are being carried on for renovating this building, and for converting one of the outbuildings into a guard-house. A sum of \$2,400,85 was paid for these works, for ordinary repairs, taxes and ground rent.

The erection of a revetment wall in cut stone and of an iron railing in front of the building, is going on.

SPENCER WOOD.

Since the rebuilding of the castle in 1862, no heavy repairs were made to the buildings, and as they now are in very bad order, it has been decided that they should be thoroughly renovated. The necessary works for that object are already going on and proceeding a pace. The amount paid this year for keeping and repairs to buildings and culture of the gardens, comes up to \$6,492,30.

OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT MONTREAL (JACQUES-CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.)

For a few light repairs and taxes, a sum of \$158,46 was paid.

Heavy repairs are required during this year, for the buildings are old, and their keeping in good order is very expensive.

PROPERTY, CORNER OF CLAUDE AND NOTRE-DAME STREETS, MONTREAL.

No repairs. \$10 were paid for insurance on this building.

PROPERTY No. 35, JACQUES-CARTIER PLACE, MONTREAL, OCCUPIED BY THE POLICE OFFICE.

No repairs were made to this place during this year, but \$27.00 were paid for insurance.

McGILL COLLEGE.

A few slight repairs only were made this year, at a cost of \$397.40.

Some repairs to the roof, gutters and drains will be shortly ordered to be done.

HOUSES RENTED FOR PUBLIC OFFICES. THE WORKMAN HOUSE, MONTREAL.

The repairs uncompleted for the renovation of the building have been carried through. These repairs, including rent, fuel and taxes, foot up to \$2,524.59.

THE HEBERT, CARON AND MCGREEVY HOUSES.

Mere ordinary repairs and keeping were made here.

The amount paid for rent, insurance and repairs of those buildings are as follows, viz :

For the Hebert House.....	\$1215.32
“ Caron “	1797.10
“ McGreevy “	2058.92
Total	<u>\$5071.34</u>

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS OF THE OLD DISTRICTS.

MONTREAL JAIL.

A sum of \$705.05, has been expended for slight repairs, with a view of utilizing the labor of convicts on the vacant ground in the rear of the jail. A fence should be erected around, and the soil tilled over ; the widening of St. Mary street caused the demolition of the guard house and other buildings which must be necessarily replaced.

QUEBEC JAIL.

Apart from ordinary repairs, a large drain had to be looked over, as also the windows of part of the building which had to be renewed and replaced by new ones more light and more handy ; a sum of \$2780.58 has been expended for these works. In order to get practical works out of the convicts, the vacant ground in rear of the jail should be fenced in and be put under cultivation of some kind.

SHERBROOKE JAIL.

The enclosing and revetment walls require rejoining, and the entrance gate renewed. A sum of \$277.11 has been expended this year for setting up new locks to cells, and for repairs to plumber's works.

THREE RIVERS JAIL.

A few slight repairs were made this year to the amount of \$160.86. Some heavy works are becoming necessary here, amongst which may be mentioned the entire putting down of the wings now used as closets.

The walls of *enceinte* should also be raised, new water-closets built, a woodshed erected in the yard, and the walls repaired in many parts where they are actually crumbling.

SHERBROOKE COURT HOUSE.

The Prothonotary's vaults are not well secured; and an addition should be erected for new and more spacious ones. A new wing should also be erected for the advocates library, the principal building being too scanty for allowing room for that purpose.

No repairs were made here this year, but heavy ones will be required to painting the interior and the exterior of the buildings, and the fences. Woodsheds should also be erected and likewise water-closets, the present ones being in ruin.

QUEBEC COURT HOUSE.

This building was destroyed by fire on the 1st of February last. Immediately after this event the military hospitals, St. Louis street, were taken up as temporary rooms for courts and the necessary connecting offices, and of course the necessary works for that object were at once begun and carried out. Up to date the amount paid is \$14,988, but the total cost of the works will not be short of \$30,000, for the vaults of the old building had to be opened for the purpose of depositing the records therein, drying the papers; safes have to be purchased, new vaults constructed, new furniture procured for the new offices and courts.

I must remark that the buildings used as a temporary Court House will be, owing to their form and construction, very expensive in their keeping.

MONTREAL COURT HOUSE.

Repairs to the amount of \$945.62 have been made during the year.

The extension of St. James street has been decided upon, and a piece of government ground has been ceded for that object. A revetment wall and an iron grating will have to be erected around the uncaded portion of the ground. Sundry repairs will also be required in the interior of the building, and the vaults will have to be made more secure and fireproof.

THREE RIVERS COURT HOUSE.

A contract has been given for the erection of a wing and for several alterations to this building. The works are commenced and are being carried on

speedily. Expensive repairs will be required this year to the exterior walls, fences and out-houses. The interior of the principal building will have to be painted over and renovated so soon as the alterations will have been completed.

The repairs made this year amount to \$166.16.

AYLMER.

Slight repairs only were made to the amount of \$278.45.

KAMOURASKA, MAGDELEN ISLANDS.

No repairs to these buildings.

PERCE. NEW-CARLISLE.

These new buildings are now completed, but the grounds have to be enclosed with good fences, and wood-sheds constructed.

\$137.50 were expended on the Percé building, and \$1111.20 on the New Carlisle building.

COURT HOUSES AND JAILS OF THE NEW DISTRICTS.

ARTHABASKA.

No repairs this year, but \$494.60 were paid for those of last year.

BEAUCE.

The enclosing wall was completed, \$230.33 expended for painting and other slight repairs.

BEAUHARNÔIS.

Costly but necessary repairs will have to be made this year.

CHICOUTIMI.

The few repairs made this year amounted to the sum of \$46 50.

INDUSTRIE. ST. HYACINTHE.

No repairs this year.

MALBAIE.

The enclosing wall commenced last year is now completed.

No repairs were made. The roofs have to be replaced and the exterior wall painted a new.

MONTMAGNY.

Exterior works painted and a few repairs made to the amount of \$291.90.

RIMOUSKI.

The drain will have to be raised up for a long distance, and costly repairs to the building are required.

SOREL.

No repairs ; but, next year, the exterior wood work will have to be painted over, roofs repaired, and the furniture of the Court Room renewed and altered.

STE. SCHOLASTIQUE.

The building is in a bad condition, and it is proposed to send an *employé* of the Department with a view of having all the necessary repairs made.

ST. JOHN.

The repairs this year only amounted to \$55.40. The building is in a good condition.

SWEETSBURGH.

The building is in a very bad condition, and it is proposed to send an *employé* of the Department with instructions to engage laborers by the day to make all the necessary repairs.

The vaults of the various Prothonotaries offices in the thirteen new Districts are neither in their construction or their position, fire-proof ; it would be necessary to add a wing to each building which might provide well ventilated and fire-proof vaults.

FEMALE JAIL, MONTREAL.

A contract has been given for the erection of the central body and of a wing of this building. The works will be entered into immediately.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, FULLUM STREET, MONTREAL.

This building has been used as a temporary jail for women ; repairs were made to the amount of \$239.49.

JACQUES-CARTIER BRIDGE, BETWEEN ECUREUILS AND CAP SANTÉ.

The Department caused this bridge to be closed last year, because it was not considered safe, and it tumbled down this year.

BACON BRIDGE ON RIVER STE. ANNE, COUNTY OF MONTMORENCY.

I examined this Bridge, and I have had the honor to report to the Department that it is decaying and in ruin, and that it is not prudent to leave it open to the public.

The whole respectfully submitted,

P. GAUVREAU,
I. D. P. W.

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SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF PRISONS

AND ASYLUMS, etc.

FOR THE YEAR 1873.

Printed by Order of the Legislature.



QUEBEC

FROM LE CANADIEN STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

1874.

Quebec, 31st december 1873.

TO THE HONORABLE G. OUMET,

Premier and Provincial Secretary.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in conformity with the provisions of chap. 23 of the Statutes of the Province of Quebec, 31st Victoria, the sixth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons, Asylums, etc., for the year 1873.

This report contains :

- 1o. The general Report of the Inspectors.
- 2o. The special Report of L. L. L. Desaulniers.
- 3o. do do H. H. Miles to the Board.
- 4o. do do Edouard Moreau.
- 5o. do do L. L. L. Desaulniers as Inspector of the Roman Catholic Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
- 6o. Report of H. H. Miles, Inspector of Protestant Reformatory Schools.
- 7o. General Rules for the management of the Common Gaols of the Province of Quebec.
- 8o. Annual Report of St. John's Asylum, Belmont Retreat, and Reformatory School of the *Frères de la Charité*, Montreal.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,

L. L. L. DESAULNIERS,
P. B. I. P. & A.

SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums,

FOR THE YEAR 1873.

—000—

to His Excellency R. E. CARON, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.*

SIR,

We have the honor to submit to the consideration of Your Excellency our sixth report upon the condition of the penal and charitable institutions under our control.

We have no particular remarks to make this year regarding the material progress of our several gaols nor respecting the forwardness of the buildings still necessary to complete the organisation of our penitentiaries and charitable Institutions.

COMMON GAOLS.

There are Gaols in all the rural Districts, and all have enclosure walls, with the exception of those of Percé, Kamouraska and Chicoutimi.

Some expenditure will have to be incurred to raise the enclosure walls from 6 to 8 feet of the Gaols of Montreal, Three-Rivers and New-Carlisle.

AYLMER.

We consider it our duty to recommend that this Gaol should be pulled down. It cannot supply the wants of a District, which is making such rapid progress. It is both unhealthy and badly divided. There is no space for day rooms and the number of cells is very limited.

As the damages which had been caused to it by the fire of 1869 have not yet been entirely repaired, we think it is now the proper time to construct a building which will correspond to the extent and importance of the District of Ottawa. The enclosure wall of this Gaol is one of the best of this Province.

KAMOURASKA.

This district is in about the same condition as that of Ottawa. The present Gaol can only be used temporarily as such. To judge from its appearance one becomes immediately convinced that such is the case. It is probable enough that a new Gaol would have been constructed, were it not for the conflicting interests of certain localities of this District; owing to these various claims every thing is at a stand still.

There soon must be an end to this state of things, because it often occurs that there is not sufficient room to lodge all the prisoners, and there are no rooms for the women. The apartment destined for them is merely a passage which communicates from the office to the men's rooms. Thus placed the women are constantly in communication with the officials of the Gaol. The going and coming of these officials from the office to the men's apartments necessitates the constant opening of the doors, thereby giving favorable opportunities of both sexes seeing each other.

As for speaking to each other, it is a daily and hourly occurrence. There are no means of stopping this bad practice. The wall separating them is too thin to prevent them from communicating to each other their respective thoughts.

This Gaol like that of Aylmer is damp, dark and badly ventilated.

For these and various other reasons to which we alluded in our former Reports, we think it is time to come to a final arrangement to erect in this District a Court House and a suitable Gaol.

WALLS & DEPENDENCIES.

The enclosure walls of the Gaols of Percé and Chicoutimi will, without doubt, be soon built, and those of Montreal, Three-Rivers and New-Carlisle will also be raised to the required height of from 18 to 20 feet.

The out-houses and other dependencies which are so urgently applied for by the officials of the Sherbrooke, Three-Rivers, Percé, New-Carlisle, Kamouraska, Chicoutimi and Aylmer Gaols, should not be forgotten, as they are not only of known utility, but of indispensable necessity. The expense to be incurred for these works would not amount to a large sum. It can therefore be incurred without affecting the other wants of the public service.

Large and serious expenditure will have to be incurred for the works required in the large centres.

To build a gaol for women at Montreal, renew the interior of the present one, and complete that of Quebec are works undoubtedly of absolute necessity, which will entail great expense, but such expense must be incurred and borne with courage.

These works will of course cost a vast sum of money, but on the other hand we must consider the cost of leaving at large a population of felons, swindlers, thieves and assassins. The question of money must not be thought of, in comparison

with the reformation of the prisoners and the protection of society. If it is desirous to have Gaols well conducted we must give the officers thereof the means to establish and maintain good discipline. If this is not done, we will be exposed to the same remarks as were made, four or five years ago, by the Commissioners of the goal association of New-York in their learned and voluminous work.

To give an idea of what the majority of these Gaols were and still are we quote the following extract from this interesting Report.

“ Generally, say the Commissioners, the result of our enquiry upon the condition and management of the common gaols of the United-States is not at all satisfactory. There are certainly a few model gaols here and there, among which we noticed those of the County of Suffolk, in Boston, and of the City of Baltimore, but the great majority are in a deplorable state.

“ Our goals require great reforms, but they are so numerous they may be called legion.....

“ In most of them the old system is rigorously followed..... Crowding of the prisoners, without distinction of crime, age and sometimes even of sex. The accused and convicted, criminals, debtors and witnesses are all together and escapes often occur. Complete absence of discipline, no silence which leads to reflection, no work to give them habits of industry; idleness which encourages depravity; no books, no religious or secular instruction, in a word a collection of every vice and immorality. In these meetings, the prisoners pass the whole time in conversation, and of what kind. Alas! It is too well known from the nature of such conversation, what it consist in. It all relates to crimes committed before imprisonment or to those intended to be committed after their discharge. In all these conversations, each one boasts of his misdeeds; all claim priority in their infamous deeds, finally they all attain the same degree in vice and crime. Prisoners, less advanced in crime, listen with avidity to the most hardened and depraved ruffians who become a model for all the others.”

Is the foregoing statement of the state of the Gaols not sufficiently painful and revolting in a nation so prosperous and so proud of the superiority of its Institutions!

The Commissioners themselves are so terrified with such a state of things, that they pointed out necessary reforms to be made, and urge upon the nation to apply a speedy and prompt remedy to such an immense evil, if it is desirous of escaping from the degradations of ruffians and robbers. We shall only allude to one of these reforms as the others have been spoken of in our previous reports.

“ The first and principal of all the reforms, say the Commissioners, one which is preferable to all others, and which proves most efficacious by its general control and supervision, is the establishment of a central authority, of a board of Inspectors charged with the administration of such an important department. Canada understood the necessity of this so well that the first act of its Legislature was to establish such a board. The great good the establishment of such a body has effected, even with limited powers is shown in the construction and management of their Gaols. ”

Notwithstanding the good already effected, it is still our painful duty to draw the attention of our public men to the immorality and vice which our Gaols continue to propagate. If the Province stop half way in the performance of its duty in the work of reorganizing our penal system by neglecting to adopt all possible means to punish or rather to amend and reform the guilty.

The Montreal gaol, against which so many complaints have been made, owing to its being so crowded, is now in a better condition than it has been for the last five or six years. Not one tenth part of the confusion and disturbance which existed heretofore now exists. As soon as the new Gaol shall have been built for the women, for whom it is expressly designed, the interior of the present one will be renewed so as to meet all the requirements of a divisional prison. We will then possess in Montreal two buildings suitable both as common gaols of the District and central gaols; they will, we trust, be model gaols.

There yet remains the completion of the Quebec gaol. The work should be continued so as to meet the purpose we had in view, that is, to make it a central prison for the Eastern part of the Province. To judge from the gaol so far constructed, the intention of making it a central Prison has been carried out; and if we except the want of a heating apparatus, as such a building requires, it will be a model prison like that of Montreal. The portion which still remains to be built is absolutely necessary for its good management, I speak of the department for women. They are now in the apartment destined for the men, and in the centre of this department.

This arrangement cannot be avoided on account of the actual condition of the gaol which consequently requires more constant attention and extreme vigilance. The slightest remission on the part of the Officers in their duty, or even neglect in enforcing the rules of discipline, might cause serious disorder. The great number of poor people, infirm old men and women, admitted into the ordinary rooms, and those of the infirmary, at their own request, further increases the danger above alluded to.

This latter class of prisoners require more particular attention. If they are in the hospital (in which there is always a great number) they must have keepers and nurses. If they are placed amongst the other prisoners, care should be taken that they do not become corrupted through their contact with them.

All these difficulties would be removed if this class of prisoners were placed in a poor house, the only proper dwelling for them, until sufficient accommodation can be provided after the completion of the gaol.

The rapid increase of the city of Three Rivers both in extent and population necessitates many alterations in the old gaol of this city. Its interior requires to be renewed, the rooms to be better disposed throughout the whole building so as to have better superintendence and improved ventilation.

The enclosure wall which is now only 12 feet high should be raised from 18 to 20 feet. The North-East side of the Gaol should be clapboarded. a new shed built and many other repairs; often brought under the notice of the authorities. made.

TABLE showing the number of recommitments from 1859 to 1871 in all the Gaols of the Province.

	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871
Amherst.....													
Arthabaska.....				4	6	7		4	8	3			1
Aylmer.....			2		1			2	2	1	2		
Beauharnois....				6	10	2		1			1	3	3
Chicoutimi.....							2	2			1	1	1
Joliette						3		2	10	7	2	2	1
Kamouraska....			1	1	2	4		3	2	1	3	2	1
Malbaie							6			2	1		1
Montmagny								3	2			4	
Montreal.....	1756	2007	2184	1526	1726	2231	2725	2419	697	671	579	630	615
New-Carlisle ...	1		2			3		3			6	5	
Percé.....		1							1	1			1
Quebec	248	972	789	869	884	1082	530	265	146	180	399	212	198
Rimouski				1	1		2	1			2	11	3
Sherbrooke.....	4	4	15	36	33	25	4	38	35	28	31	19	10
Sorel				27	20	18	19	13	4	5	4	2	3
St. Jean.....						8	3	14	12	12		1	
St. Joseph.....								2			1	3	1
St. Hyacinthe...				2	4	20	1	2	11	9	7	3	7
Ste. Scholastique				3	4		3	3			4	4	
Sweetsburg				6	5	1	2	4	2	3	1		5
Three-Rivers	12	53	66	106	152	74	48	218	67	73	44	62	68
Totals	2021	3037	3059	2677	2848	2478	3345	2699	989	996	1088	964	919

This table shows that in 1866 there were 2699 recommitments, an increase of 600 over the year 1859, and in 1871 there were only 919 or 1780 less than 1866.

The number increased during seven years, and decreased very considerably during five years.

The cause of such a great difference in the figures of this category of habitual prisoners, of these beings steeped in iniquity, probably depend upon the improved condition of the poorer classes, owing to the raise of their wages and the greater facility they enjoy of obtaining work. These figures would decrease still further, if such prisoners were treated in the manner suggested by all who have made a study of the question of prison management, and the adoption of which has been already recommended by us in several of our Reports.

This naturally leads us to speak of division prisons. Recommitments and these Prisons are two subjects so much allied that one can scarcely be handled without alluding to the other. Recommitments necessitate the erection of central prisons and such prisons offer one of the surest means to suppress old offenders.

Inspectors have always been unanimous in declaring that old offenders should, after the third offense, at the latest, be incarcerated for a lengthened period, not in a common gaol, where they would do nothing and probably become worse, but in a central prison, where they would have to work, receive moral and religious instruction, and learn a trade, and in which also, on account of the length of their detention, they would lose sight of their debauched companions, their worthless surroundings and the infamous associations which had been their ruin.

Old offenders themselves point out, as the causes of their relapse, drink, old associates, bad company, and the return to old haunts of dissipation. A long imprisonment provides against all these evils, and so corrects and reforms the guilty, that even the common prejudice against them is removed and they readily find work on their exit from prison. This work enables them to live honestly, and consequently very few again return to the path of vice and dishonesty.

If this happy result has not yet been attained in this country, it has often been secured in the United-States, where the number of old offenders is much lower than here and in Europe, as Commissioner Hill, of England, so pointedly asserts in a letter to the Commissioners of the Prison Association of New-York. "In Europe," says he, "we cannot pride ourselves upon having a smaller proportion of old offenders than is the case with you; the difference is undoubtedly enormous, but I may be permitted to doubt that this superiority is attributable to the disciplinary system of your prisons. At least, I cannot attribute it to this cause. It seems to me that you owe it to that incontestable advantage which you possess over us through the higher value of labor, in all the branches of your national industry. After their discharge, your prisoners can gain their living by honest means, they meet no difficulty in gaining good wages; while ours, on issuing from prison, have, at the very start, to sustain a desperate struggle to obtain employment, which, once secured, is only retained by a continual struggle."

It is not astonishing that a poor unfortunate, on leaving prison, encounters some difficulty in procuring work from persons whose confidence he has forfeited, from society whose laws he has transgressed, and it is not astonishing also to find him very often relapse on account of this very difficulty. Nevertheless, we believe that the main cause of our frequent relapses rest in the system itself of our prisons.

Within several years, it is true, we have improved this system. We have made many important reforms in our prisons; we have introduced into them, in so far as it was possible, features the best calculated to recall to a better way of life the unfortunate prisoners; but we are forced to admit, we are still far off from perfection.

Division Prisons are necessary to get nearer to that desirable end. It is by their means that religious instruction, labor, the teaching of trade and a lengthened detention will produce their good effects and reduce the number of old offenders.

It is to attain this object that we annually dwell, even at the risk of becoming tiresome, upon the necessity of establishing central prisons as soon as possible, and of amending existing laws so as to render them effective.

STATISTICS.

Far from imitating the negligence of our neighbors of the United States, who frequently possess no prison registers, we have here taken the wise precaution to keep our prison calendars with great exactitude. The sheriffs and gaolers deserve praise for their fidelity in the discharge of this important duty, but we have reason to complain of the law, which does not exact sufficient statistical information.

We shall always recall the observation once made by a leading member of the Legislature of this Province to the effect that our report did not contain enough of figures and that tabular statements were far too rare in them. The honorable member was right, we must confess, while adding nevertheless that we are not to blame for the matter: Notwithstanding our desire to do better, we have always found it impossible to supply the public with more than we receive ourselves from the Sheriffs, and the latter on the other hand could not transmit to us more information than the law allowed or enjoined them to collect.

In England, Ireland and the Province of Ontario, such statistics are very varied, highly interesting and numerous. With the view of giving as much information as is supplied in the sister Province of Ontario, we lately forwarded to the sheriffs blank reports, by means of which those officers may be enabled to furnish us with more complete details than in the past, and we have reason to hope that they will make it their duty to fill up all columns.

Manifestly, these statistics are very useful and possess great value in regard to the deductions that may be made, relative to the introduction of any practice or reform. It is by comparing what transpires in institutions differently circumstanced, managed by officers of different character, stationed at considerable distances from each other subjected to every condition and incident, that we are enabled to arrive at good and just conclusions.

It is necessary to take into consideration all the accidental, special or exceptional causes, as it is not only that which happens at any one given place should be known to us in order that we may be placed in a position to judge suitably of the effect of an operating law or system, but rather that which occurs over a large extent of country—in a broad field of observation.

The system pursued in a Prison may answer surprisingly for one section of the country, without that system being inherently good, and it may fail in another, while being excellent, without the success of the one or the failure of the other being possessed of any real value as an argument, in as much as triumph like defeat may arise from accidental causes, particular circumstances, or from a

temporary cause, such for example, as the capacity or incapacity of a sheriff, of the vigilance or negligence of a gaoler, of the energy or apathy of the entire staff of officers, and the material condition, good or bad, of the prison itself.

We require therefore, as we have just said, a mass of figures, from all parts of the Province to enable us to arrive at the best conclusions.

We therefore hope, that sheriffs will in the interest of the country and of the prisons over which they are placed, diligently and punctually transmit to us all the statistical information we ask of them, whatever may be their extent or their nature. It is moreover a duty imposed upon them by the following article of the Inspectors' Rules approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, which we here reproduce for their information :

" Article 2.—The Sheriff shall be further obliged to furnish or cause to be furnished by the gaoler, within fifteen days following the receipt of a blank report addressed to him by said Inspectors, all statistical or other information respecting the Gaol of which he is the responsible chief. "

Such information is of evident utility, and gives the public an idea of the condition of our Gaol system.

LIBRARIES.

The question of libraries has already been alluded to in some of our Reports, but as far as we know very few persons paid any attention to founding libraries in our gaols. All those occupied in the administration of the gaols have good reason to complain of the pernicious idleness of the prisoners and strongly insist upon the necessity of giving them some occupation.

Nearly all, however forget, that it is practically impossible to establish a system of constant work in our common gaols, the imprisonment is for too short a term, the prisoners not sufficiently numerous, and the greater part of the officers have no knowledge of trades. The prisoners have therefore little else to do, but attend to the routine affairs of the gaol.

In default of work, should we not encourage, by every possible means, the reading of instructing and interesting books. In addition to the knowledge obtained from the reading of substantial as well as of amusing works, it would become a source of serious reflection. We are certain that if each gaol possessed a well selected collection of works, both moral and religious, but at the same time both interesting and amusing, the prisoners would at first read them as a pastime, but they would finally acquire both a taste and inclination for them. The reading of such works would change their ideas, their habit of brooding over their former crimes and thinking over future misdeeds, would supply other subjects of conversation and inspire them with better sentiments, and would be one of the most powerful means of reformation; but our gaols are not provided with books, there are none in any of them.

We often meet with prisoners, who desire to read and do so, with pleasure when the gaoler lends them books or newspapers. The result which we expected from the introduction of books, and the establishment of small libraries in our gaols, has been obtained in those of England and United States. All the officials of our gaols are unanimous in testifying to the great benefits they would produce.

The government should commence by establishing them in our principal gaols. Admitting it only expended about fifty dollars yearly for this object, we would

would soon possess a small collection of books placed under care of the gaoler, from which the prisoners would derive great benefit.

The following table shews that in 1872. in the 22 gaols of this province, there were 4241 prisoners, of whom 3257 were men, and 980 women, an increase of 220 over the year 1871. These prisoners cost the Province the sum of \$60,069.90 during the year. The number of recommitments during the year amounted to 1189, an increase of 265 over the year 1871.

The religious denominations are divided into two grand categories, first the Roman Catholics whose number is 3279, second the Protestants who are classed as follows :

Church of England 579 ; Church of Scotland 193 ; Presbyterians 3 ; Methodists 56, and 127 of other denominations.

This table further shows that the morality of the people in a great measure depends on the civil status of individuals, for out of 4241 prisoners, 1739 are married and 2502 are unmarried.

One half of them can neither read nor write, more than three fourths are intemperate, which proves that, if here and elsewhere ignorance and the use of intoxicating liquors do not propagate vice and crime, they are in the majority of cases an incentive to them.

Escapes have been more numerous than last year and they have been more frequent in the Montreal gaol, owing to the insufficiency and even the want of enclosure walls, and from the incapacity of a large number of the turnkeys and guards on account of their advanced age. The death rate was also greater.

We have already in our former Reports referred to these old officers in the Montreal gaol, and will forbear alluding to the subject in this Report, but we may be permitted to add to what we previously stated, that escapes, accidents, losses through fire or other causes, remissness in discipline and other errors of more or less gravity, but nevertheless affecting our system of discipline, are much to be feared and occur more frequently when we have to rely upon the services of men weakened through age, exhausted through work and infirmity, instead of employing young, active, intelligent, strong officers.

Our experience of past years induces us, without doubt, to make the foregoing remarks, and many facts, recorded in several of our Reports, fully justify us in referring to them in the present one.

The staff of employees in some of our Gaols and specially in that of Montreal should be chosen solely for efficiency, strength, activity and determination, which all aspirants for any employment required for the maintenance of a Gaol should possess.

We do not pretend to say, and no reasonable person would say that old servants whose fidelity is equalled by their length of service should be ruthlessly discharged but we would rather, on the contrary, that a certain annuity should be given them during the remainder of their lives. for we certainly think that without taking into account the danger, inconvenience and the expenditure arising from their incapacity, it would not cost more to grant them a certain sum on their retirement to support them, than to keep them in the service, as it is necessary to employ more of them than if they were younger men.

DETAILED STATEMENT showing the principal statistical information contained in the annual Reports of the Sheriffs.

NAME OF THE PRISON.	PRISONERS IN 1872.			Total number of Prisoners.	No. imprisoned for the first time.	No. imprisoned for the second time.	No. imprisoned for the third time.	No. imprisoned oftener.	Prison-ers married.		Prison-ers unmarried.		Habits of the prison-ers.		Neither able to read, nor write.	The largest number at one time.
	Over 16 years.		Under 16 years.						M.	W.	M.	W.	temperate.	rate.		
	M.	W.														
Amherst	No	re-	turn.													
Arthabaska	1	....	21	23	19	3	1	....	17	1	5	....	16	7	15	8
Aylmer (Ottawa)	No	re-	turn.													
Beauharnois	13	2	....	15	12	2	1	....	6	1	7	1	13	2	2	4
Chicoutimi	14	1	2	17	17	....	....	....	9	1	7	....	16	1	14	5
Joliette	22	5	1	28	24	3	1	....	12	2	10	4	14	14	17	7
Kamouraska	14	2	....	16	14	2	....	....	7	....	7	2	9	7	6	9
Mallaie, Saguenay	3	....	1	4	4	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	4	....	4	2
Montmagny	11	....	....	11	10	1	....	....	4	....	7	....	8	3	11	3
Montreal	1642	520	129	17	1615	325	146	221	745	306	1026	231	28	2280	982	316
New-Carlisle, Bonaventure	No	re-	turn.													
Percé, Gaspé	14	2	3	19	17	....	1	1	6	1	11	1	18	1	15	7
Quebec	714	366	34	6	487	160	108	63	202	73	545	300	234	886	607	134
Rimouski	37	1	....	38	32	4	1	1	27	....	10	1	23	15	21	10
Sherbrooke, St. Francis	8	....	79	2	70	11	4	4	36	2	51	....	51	38	28	15
Sorel, Richelieu	85	2	3	90	86	3	1	....	48	2	40	....	19	71	70	13
St. Jean, Iles de la	103	17	7	127	104	19	2	2	43	9	67	8	39	88	47	16
St. Joseph, Beauce	4	1	....	6	5	1	....	....	3	1	2	....	4	2	4	3
St. Hyacinthe	1	....	38	39	32	3	1	3	22	....	17	....	24	15	29	7
Ste. Scholastique, Terrelbonne	34	5	....	39	36	3	....	....	17	....	17	5	1	38	26	11
Sweetburg, Bedford	5	....	47	55	53	2	....	....	28	3	22	2	32	23	14	11
Three-Rivers	163	24	8	197	113	24	13	47	88	14	82	13	37	160	118	25
Totals	2888	948	373	32	2750	567	280	342	1321	416	1934	568	590	3651	2030	606

**DETAILED STATEMENT showing the principal statistical information contained in the
Sheriffs' annual Returns.**

NAME OF THE PRISON.	NATIONALITIES.					RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.							Number of escapes.	Number of inmates received.	Number of deaths.	Total revenue arising from work done by prisoners.	Actual cost of Prison.	Cost of rations for each prisoner per day.
	Canada.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	United States.	Other countries.	Roman Catholics.	English Church.	Scottish Church.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Other denominations.						
Amherst	No re- turn	5	2	2	2	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	\$1114 19	\$0 15		
Arthabaska	15	5	2	2	2	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	\$1114 19	\$0 15		
Aylmer, Ottawa	No re- turn	5	2	2	2	20	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	\$1114 19	\$0 15		
Beauharnois	12	1	3	3	3	10	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	945 00	13		
Chicoutimi	16	1	1	1	1	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1756 08	21		
Joliette	27	1	1	1	1	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1195 00	17		
Kamouraska	9	1	1	1	1	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1533 54	21		
Malbaie, Saguenay	4	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	427 00	12		
Montmagny	11	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	480 00	12		
Montreal	1223	216	575	121	64	99	1758	350	128	25	37	11	68	19	25087 02	08		
New-Carlisle, Bonaventure	No re- turn	1	1	1	1	8	7	4	1	1	1	1	3	1	744 92	22		
Percé, Gaspé	18	1	1	1	1	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	744 92	22		
Quebec	441	116	450	38	15	60	894	157	38	7	40	1	7	9	18467 08	12		
Rimouski	35	1	2	2	10	3	38	23	2	7	17	1	3	1	1780 67	15		
Sherbrooke St. Francois	58	6	10	2	2	3	40	23	2	7	17	1	7	9	3762 00	09		
.....	77	3	5	3	2	1	80	7	3	4	5	1	4	1	15	11		
.....	84	10	11	2	14	6	104	11	1	3	4	1	6	1	15	11		
.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	456 00	12		
.....	37	1	1	1	1	1	38	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	456 00	12		
bonne	38	1	1	1	1	1	31	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	962 89	16		
.....	38	4	3	1	9	1	17	8	1	13	17	1	1	6	962 89	16		
Three-Rivers	173	3	14	1	1	6	182	6	4	1	5	1	11	1	1408 51	12		
Totals	2324	359	1077	173	117	181	3279	579	183	3	56	127	129	46	60069 90	.....	
Not given.																		

• Not given.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

There are two Asylums in this Province, one belonging to the Province, the other to private individuals, which receive patients at a certain sum per capita.

The St. Johns Asylum belonging to the Province can admit only 80 patients and these are badly lodged, owing to the smallness of the building. The other, that of Quebec, heretofore Beauport, is a first class institution. It contains two departments, one for men, the other for women, and is composed of two separate buildings, at a distance of 100 feet from each other; they generally contain from 850 to 900 persons, nearly equally divided as regards sex.

Both Asylums of the Province receive about one thousand lunatics and obtain from the public treasury an amount varying from \$135,000 to \$140,000 per annum.

If we followed the example of many generous countries, by keeping under treatment, as they do, an equal proportion of insane, this expenditure would be considerably increased, as it is known that one half of the insane receive no assistance from the Province. Not yet having seen that part of the census of 1870 relating to this class of people, we cannot give the exact number, but to judge of the continued progress in numbers, we can fairly give the following figures :

	1850.	1860.	Progress.
Sane population....	890,161	1,111,566	25 per cent.
Insane "	2,716	2,053	20 per cent.

The population of 1870, being 1,191,516, that is to say, 80,000 souls more than 1860, it therefore follows that our insane population must number 2,200.

We should then carefully provide for double the number of insane that are now under treatment. It would consequently cost the public treasury over 250,000 dollars to support this unfortunate class.

If the Province would incur a similar expenditure and provide for as large a number of insane people we would occupy a distinguished rank among those nations who take an interest in these poor unfortunates, instead of appearing as the following list shews.

TABLE.

Shewing the number of insane under treatment according to population in various nations.

Scotland	1	insane in 600 inhabitants.
England.....	1	do 615 do
Ireland.....	1	do 729 do
Belgium	1	do 917 do
France.....	1	do 996 do
Canada, Province Ontario....	1	do 1044 do
Holland.....	1	do 1130 do
Canada, Province of Quebec.	1	do 1348 do
Denmark.....	1	do 1613 do
United States.....	1	do 2173 do
Italy.....	1	do 2962 do
Sweeden.....	1	do 3219 do
Prussia.....	1	do 3354 do

But to arrive at such satisfactory results and to advance ourselves on the list of nations who take such great interest in this class of unfortunates, in order to maintain double the number under treatment, thereby following the example of our mother country, the St. John's Asylum should be enlarged so as to be capable of maintaining at least 500 patients, and the hundreds of idiots and imbeciles might be placed in religious institutions where they cost less and are as well cared for.

Although we are not in the same high position as other nations, we must be thankful to Providence for being amongst those who have the smallest number of insane compared with the sane population. According to the census of 1850 and 1860, there were in

Québec only.....	1	insane	out	541	sane	population.
France.....	1	do		412	do	
United States.....	1	do		400	do	
England	1	do		371	do	
Switzerland	1	do		325	do	

Although the number of our insane compared with the sane population is not very high, we should still endeavour to diminish it. To succeed in this object we should make the process for admission to the Asylum much easier, so that this unfortunate class could be sent at the commencement of their disease. The matter is so important that we deem it our duty to reproduce in extenso the quotations cited by the proprietors of the Quebec Asylum, in favor of this opinion in their report of 1872.

One of the most judicious and proper means of preventing the crowding of asylums, and, at the same time, of promoting the welfare of all insane persons, is to work *practically* against the disease in such lunatics, by their immediate confinement in an asylum.

If this confinement be prompt, the disease will be easy to combat, the cure rapid, the stay in the asylum short, and the cost consequently smaller to the country.

As far as the medical treatment is concerned, the urgent necessity of submitting the patient to immediate treatment will be readily understood, that is to say at the commencement of the initial attack; for a disease, whose origin is to be looked for in the remote past, yields with more difficulty to the beneficial influence of medical treatment than one of recent date, and especially so in the case of nervous disorders and mental alienation.

Statistics, on this subject, come to the aid of physicians on lunacy.

We find, on consulting the tables given by Tucke, as well as those of Esquirol, Pinel and others, that the average time in which there is a chance of cure, is a little less than one year, and that after the third year, the probability of cure is only about at the rate of one eighth per cent.

By returns in *Great Britain*, 9 out of 10 insane patients are cured when subjected to medical treatment during the three months following the breaking out of disease, (opinion expressed by Lord Ashley in the House of Commons on a motion of the 6th June 1845.)

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The *United States* show similar results.

Statistics in *France* give the following average of cures :

76	per cent in the 1st month of the disease.
53	" " " 2nd " "
41	" after " 6th " "
30	" if the disease lasts more than 1 year.

English authors have treated this question at length, and upon it they are all agreed.

" In dealing with insanity, says Dr Maudsley, it is above all things necessary that treatment should begin early, before the habit of a definite morbid action has been fixed in the mental organization. There is reason to believe that if the first obscure threatenings were duly recognized and appreciated, and the proper remedial means at once adopted, many cases of insanity might be arrested at the outset. But the mischief is that a case of insanity hardly ever comes under the care of those specially qualified by their experience to treat it, until the disease has been firmly established, and the hope of recovery, save from gradual and protracted means, is gone in some cases, and all hope gone in others. When the disease is well established, our treatment must not be rashly vigorous and energetic, with the aim of effecting any sudden revolution, but rather patient and systematic, in the hope of a gradual change for the better—while, in other diseases, time is reckoned by weeks and months. "

Dr Duncan, of Dublin, adds :

" It is not at all difficult to understand why the efficacy of treatment should depend upon the promptness and energy with which the proper remedies are applied. All morbid action in every organ of the body must, at its commencement, be a merely functional affection, that is to say, it must be entirely independent of any structural alteration in the organization of the part; afterwards, when it has lasted for a certain period, secretions are effused which clog the vessels, and embarrass still further their natural action. If the treatment be commenced before any change in the minute structures has taken place, it is quite obvious that the difficulty of restoring the parts to their healthy condition must be considerably less, and must occupy a shorter time than if it be delayed to a later period. And when organic alterations have once actually occurred, the hope we have of being able to remove them completely depends upon the degrees of consolidation that has been allowed to take place, and this again depends, for the most part, upon the interval that has elapsed from the commencement of the diseased action. " (1)

Winslow expresses the same opinion in his work on the Brain and Mind. page 28.

" A vast and frightful amount of chronic and incurable insanity exists at this moment in our private and county asylums, which can be clearly traced to the criminal neglect of the disease in its first or latent stage. "

" It is sincerely hoped, adds Sir William Ellis, that the knowledge of these circumstances will induce an early application to be made for the admission of patients; as, even if the neglect has not proved fatal, it is contrary to every principle of justice and humanity that a fellow-creature, deranged, perhaps, only on one point, should, from the want of the early attention of those whose duty is to watch over him, linger out his existence separated from all who are dear to him, and be condemned, without any crime, to be a prisoner for life. "

(1) James Duncan, A. M., M. D. Popular errors on the subject of Insanity, examined and exposed, page 184.

We find also the following, at page 379, of the *Journal of Insanity*, 1870 :

“ The universal testimony, based upon their own experience, of physicians having charge of institutions for the insane, both in this country and abroad, is to the effect that when patients are subjected to early and judicious treatment, in the early stage of this disease, from eighty to ninety per cent will recover. It is the neglect of this early treatment, remarks the late Dr Brigham, of the Utica Asylum, that fills the alms houses and the Asylums of the country with incurable insane. ”

Dr Grissom, superintendent of the North Carolina Lunatic Asylum, in his report for 1871, page 19, also enunciates the same opinion, which has become general, that the success of medical treatment in matters of mental alienation depends to a great degree on the promptitude with which the necessary remedies are used in the disease, and in the quickness with which the patient is removed from the domestic hearth, and that, to hope for cure, it is absolutely requisite to place the victim of this terrible disease, from the very beginning of the attack, under treatment in a lunatic asylum. Any delay under such circumstances is very often a cause of failure.

“ The experience of the profession on this special subject,” he adds, “ shows that in cases of recent madness, which are taken in time and treated with discernment, 70 to 80 per cent are cured,” whilst on the contrary among those who are neglected, very few patients recover.”

We cannot have stronger evidence in support of these arguments than the statement of Dr. Jarvis, whose authority is unquestionable, and who thus expresses himself on this subject :—“ In a perfect state of things, where the best appliances, which the science and skill of the age have provided for healing, are brought to bear upon these lunatics in as early a stage of their malady as they are to those who are attacked with fever or dysentery, probably eighty and possibly ninety per cent, would be restored, and only twenty, or perhaps ten per cent, would be left among the constant insane population.”—Other authorities state that when a case is immediately placed under proper medical treatment only 5 per cent of the cases thus treated become incurable. The superintending physician of the *Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum*, Report for 1869, in an analysis made on the result of the treatment in that Institution, on 1,781 cases of insanity, shows by the following figures that the chances of cure diminish in exact proportion to the duration of the disease :

Placed under treatment.	After the attack.	Cured.
530 patients.....	1 month.....	363 or 68.49 p. c.
219 “	2 “	141 or 63.01 “
164 “	3 “	88 or 53.65 “
98 “	4 “	53 or 54.08 “
177 “	6 “	83 or 46.32 “
239 “	12 “	103 or 43.09 “
163 “	2 years	47 or 28.83 “
191 over	2 “	33 or 17.32 “

What has just been said fully justifies our observations. This question does not admit of a doubt, and any man, no matter how inexperienced, can judge for himself of their pertinence.

The duty of the State, and of society as well as of the family, cannot be clearer more precise and at the same time more imperative. All understand it; but alas ! how few are concerned about it or give it, attention. Yet we speak here not only of opinions; we wish for facts, we do not ask for theory only, we must have

practice. It is our duty as physicians to combat acknowledged errors, to throw light upon them, to point out the evil and the remedy calculated to remove it; but what can our efforts accomplish if families will persist in their indifference as regards their members attacked by mental alienation? The necessary stimulus must come from above; the Administration must give the example by placing itself at the head of the movement; it is its duty and its interest so to do.

The want of suitable attention to the insane is carried to a lamentable extent in this country. Far from viewing the precarious state of these unfortunates, in a serious light and immediately placing them under proper medical treatment, they are left to vegetate, so to speak, in the bosoms of their families, where their future is daily darkened by a sojourn prejudicial to their special state. Moreover, this indifference is carried so far that patients are only sent to the Asylum after they have become incurably insane through neglect, for which we are nevertheless held responsible. This state of things brings to our recollection a few lines, from the writings of Dr. Berthier, which we may without exaggeration apply to our own country:

« What is our course of conduct with regard to the insane, » says he, « that is with regard to our diseased? We leave them to themselves. We abandon them to empirics, or they are only confided to us, when, having become dangerous either to society or to their relatives, it is deemed necessary to *get rid* of them, that is to say, when a thousand remedies have failed, after having had a deleterious effect on their organism; in fine, when they are in the most favorable position to become incurable. Thus our institutions are filled with unfortunate patients of 3, 4, 5, 10, 20 and 30 years standing, who become endless sources of expense to their families and the public. On the part of parents it is a wrong calculation; on the part of the authorities, such conduct is against the spirit of the law and nullifies its humanitarian object. » (1)

The medico-psychological annals (1st series, vol. XII, page 83), reproduce the following words of the celebrated Dr. Follet, on this question:

« How is it, that the insane are sent to us only after several years' duration of the disease, whether coming from their families or the hospitals, where they have been retained for a long time, or from central houses or the different prisons whence they have been discharged by order of *non-lieu*?

« It is thus that lunatics are allowed abroad without notice, to be tolerated here and there, as long as it is possible, and are isolated only when they cause disturbance in the family or neighborhood; when they have made a progress in chronicity which will condemn them to a life of utter oblivion. » He adds to these pertinent remarks a form of circular which the authorities should address to mayors: « Observation shows that medical treatment is too often delayed, and if insanity could only be treated from its commencement, we would have more numerous cases of cure, and less liable to relapse. It happens that under the pressure of certain conditions which are easily understood, the majority of patients enter an establishment only after an attack of insanity of long duration..... If for an ordinary fever, or the slightest wound we hasten to a physician, is it prudent to allow a mental disease to run its own course without being exposed to see it grow worse and finally become dangerous to order and the safety of the public? Are we to wait until the mental state has already given rise to disturbance, before we think it necessary to take any notice of it? »

During the past 18 months, 25 patients were sent to us with the mournful certificate of from 5 to 35 years' mental alienation. A woman, too, was admitted

(1) Berthier.—Errors and prejudices concerning insanity, page 19.

in her 50th year of insanity. Thirty-six patients admitted had been insane for several years. We do not include in this number 33 patients who had been insane from their birth, nor those whose disease was undetermined although of recent date (of whom 16 were men and 21 women.)

Inmates of this class offer a very poor chance of improvement and we are compelled to declaim against an abuse so prejudicial to the patients, their families, society and the State.

Economists have endeavored to reduce the annual expenditure for the insane and think that they have found out an easy means of curing by retarding as much as possible the incarceration of lunatics in asylums. This is an error on their part. It suffices to seriously contemplate the subject to see how false such a step is, and here again, we appeal to the experience of persons of enlightenment, whose testimony will leave no doubt, and who prove that this factitious appearance of economy, ill-advised at the best, in place of diminishing the annual expense to the State, entails the outlay of enormous sums.

One quotation will suffice. We find it in the *Journal of Insanity*, January, 1870, page 379, under the following title: "*How money is saved by hospitals for the insane.*"

Dr. Macdonald, a former superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum, estimated the recoveries in recent cases subjected to treatment at 76 per cent, while in chronic cases but 7 per cent were restored. In 1865, Dr. Willard, of Albany, reported to the Legislature that there were 1,345 insane persons in the poor-houses and county receptacles of the State. On the basis of Dr. Macdonald's calculation, 7 per cent, or 92 of these might recover without treatment, and 1,253 would remain in the central-houses, a public charge, during the 18 years, which the life tables of Le Cappalain and of the English Lunacy Commissioners show to be the average duration of life in the incurably insane. Estimating the weekly cost, in the poor-houses, of these 1,253 persons at \$1.50 each, the expense of maintenance would be as follows: For one week \$1,879.50, for one year \$97,734; and for the 18 years of average lunacy life, the enormous sum of \$1,759,212. Had these 1,345 received the benefits of early asylum treatment, by the above calculation, 1022 would have been restored to health; their average period under treatment in hospital would have been ten months, at a monthly cost of sixteen dollars each, the aggregate expense of their care and cure would have amounted to \$163,000, and the tax-payers would have been relieved of an extra payment of \$1,271,888 for their support.

These results prove, once more, how necessary it is that lunatics still at large should be confined, while they offer a solution as well assured as charitable to the persistent researches of the economists in question.

It is therefore very desirable that the knowledge of these facts should lead to the immediate confinement of lunatics still at large and favor above all their more prompt admission especially at the commencement of the disease.

By practically adopting this new system, the Government would secure greater economy, reduce its responsibility and render its efforts more conformable to the principles of justice and humanity.

THE ST. JOHN'S ASYLUM.

This institution, notwithstanding all its disadvantages had not been visited with any contagious disease during the year, and the number of deaths did not

exceed that of past years. The figures given by the superintendant show that 23 patients had been admitted in 1872, 7 were discharged cured, 9 had died, and that there were 8 more insane remaining at the end of the year than the preceding year.

From the report of this intelligent officer we are informed that the expenses of the establishment have considerably diminished, by reducing the water expense.

The water works lately constructed in this town avoid the cost of carrying water in barrels.

It is almost certain that this Asylum, condemned since its establishment by all the inspectors, will be soon transferred to a more spacious, salubrious and suitable locality. Whether the site will be chosen within the limits of the town of St. Johns or elsewhere, is more than we can say, but we can certainly state that there are buildings in St. Johns and in Chambly which the government could obtain without great expense well adapted for an Asylum.

The fine barracks in both of these localities are splendidly situated for the purpose; besides owing to their construction they can contain several hundreds of persons. By making use of these buildings a large number of the insane could be sent from the district of Montreal and neighboring districts.

The cost of transport would be less than to bring them to Beauport, and when there are 400 to 500 confined there, the amount of expenditure would not be higher than in the other Asylums of the Province. The Province would profit thereby and the insane would be better off. The employees even could fulfill their duties with more zeal and ability and with more satisfaction to themselves.

On the 31st December 1871, there were in this Asylum :

	39 men and 39 women.—Total 78			
Admitted in 1872.....	13	"	10	" 23
Discharged cured in 1872.....	5	"	2	" 7
Died in 1872.....	4	"	5	" 9
Remaining on 31st Dec. 1872.....	43	"	42	" 85

The number of deaths compared with that of the discharged cured as well as of that of all the insane, appears to be considerable, but we ascertained that they were old patients who had been in the Asylum from 6 to 11 years. It is nevertheless a large number of deaths. It is true that the number of cured is not very large, but they were not under treatment for any great length of time. One only remained 12 months, 1 eight months, 1 six months, 1 four months, 2 three months and 1 two months. If, however, we examine the statistics of the Asylum, since its establishment, we cannot but be surprised at the number of patients discharged cured. Out of 308 insane persons who have been under treatment, no less than 130 or 43 per cent have been cured. The superintendent remarked that this was a very large proportion, when compared to the other Asylums, better provided in every respect than this one.

The percentage of discharged cured and not cured from the Asylums of Ontario did not exceed 47 per cent, and if we calculate upon the number of cures effected it would not exceed 30 per cent.

Halifax Asylum, the percentage was 39 per cent.
 Missouri " " 15 "
 Northampton, Mass. Asylum " 29 "

We will now examine into the cost of the insane in this Asylum. The superintendant informed us that each of them cost \$232.55 per annum. Here follow the figures with their explanation :

London Asylum (Prov. Ont).....	131 54
Quebec "	143 00
Halifax "	146 00
Asylum of Missouri.....	186 00
Northampton, Mass.....	236 00
St. John's (Quebec).....	232 00

According to these data the London Asylum costs less and the St. John's is the most expensive.

Such are the figures given by the superintendant which he explains as follows :

"My system of purchasing and of keeping of separate accounts, vouchers, in fact my whole system of finance, I believe to be equal to any devised. If from all the sums of money I have received since the inauguration of Confederation in 1867, amounting to \$110,905.58, there be deducted the moneys I have paid into the Government, namely, \$1,770.42, I should be debited with \$109,135.16 in five years and a half. Let there be deducted from this amount for repairs, new buildings and improvements, \$6,812.50, and the balance making \$102,322.63 will be the amount used in the maintenance of the Asylum during these 5 1/2 years, or making an average for each year of \$18,604.11. Moreover as my average number of patients for each year has been eighty, this would make an average for each patient of \$232.55 per annum. But there would still have to be made an allowance for expenses over which I had no control, for example, the heating of these old buildings, their maintenance, the drawing of water, taxes, insurance and distributing those items including the salaries, among so smaller number of patients, any one possessing the least discernment must admit that this Asylum is not placed nor established in the manner it should be; but on the contrary, everything conspires to enhance the cost of administration and everything taking into account, the sum of \$232 per patient, should not surprise any one."

Notwithstanding all possible explanations we cannot say that this Asylum does not cost too high, and that by continuing it in its present condition, the public moneys are not wastefully expended.

The managers and employees fulfill their duties very well, and no fault can be found with them. All the evil arises from the smallness of the buildings and their bad condition and the too limited number of patients.

We sincerely believe that with a suitable site and in a better locality and good officers, and 4 or 500 patients, the present superintendant would be as successful and economical in his administration as the managers of any Asylum.

It is however suggested to the Government to build an Asylum for the western part of the Province, on the sole condition that a contract similar to that of Beauport be given it. If the Government does not possess, or cannot procure the necessary buildings for the purpose of an Asylum, without incurring too much expense, we will repeat what we already stated in one of our former reports "that it would be the best plan to accept, at once, the superintendant's propositions," for it is easy to understand, as we are well informed, by the proprietors of the Quebec Asylum (Beauport) how advantageous such a transaction would be to the Province,

“ which at a moderate cost is exempt from all the trouble inherent to the management of a lunatic Asylum, escapes in a great measure from a heavy responsibility and is protected from the risks to which the proprietors of such large buildings are exposed.”

QUEBEC ASYLUM—(BEAUPORT.)

The proprietors of this excellent institution inform us in their interesting report that on the 1st January, 1872, the building contained 388 men and 400 women, making a total of 788 persons.

From this date to 30th June, 1873,—182 men and 133 women were admitted, so that 1103 persons were under treatment during the 18 months.

That 63 men and 47 women were discharged.

“ 59 “ 51 “ died.

leaving a population of448 “ 436 “ or a total of 884 on the 30th of June of this year.

There was an increase in 1872 of 88 patients over that of 1871, and supposing that the last six months of the present year will furnish proportionally as many as their first six months, the increase in 1873 will be much larger than in 1872. This increase from year to year is unfortunately not accidental it is true that it is irregular, but it has been constant since the establishment of the Asylum. The following table shows the progress.

Admissions since 1845.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Annual Increase.
1845	46	49	95	90	.....
1846	32	26	58	114	24
1847	26	24	50	123	9
1848	36	24	60	154	31
1849	33	35	68	155	1
1850	46	23	69	172	17
1851	18	21	39	152	.....
1852	45	39	84	210	58
1853	35	61	96	230	20
1854	60	52	112	241	11
1855	51	65	116	292	51
1856	64	52	116	327	35
1857	84	59	143	377	50
1858	64	44	108	382	5
1859	52	52	104	408	26
1860	54	52	106	426	18
1861	32	22	54	427	1
1862	37	22	59	435	8
1863	55	84	139	502	67
1864	71	84	155	556	54
1865	60	42	102	557	1
1866	81	72	153	603	46
1867	59	69	128	616	13
1868	88	71	159	693	77
1869	78	60	138	715	22
1870	77	79	156	734	19
1871	92	75	167	788	54
1872	121	80	201	866	78
Totals.....	1597	1438	3035	.....	.....

The principal causes of this increase are not peculiar to our establishment. They are met with in American Asylums, as well as in those of Europe.

During 20 years, (1847, to 1867,) the number of beds in the Asylums in the counties in England and Wales has increased from 5,500 to 26,000.

The chief causes of this increase are first, the ever increasing number of admissions and secondly the annual excess of the admissions over the withdrawals either by discharge or death.

The fact now everywhere admitted that these unfortunate insane are well treated in Asylums, induces their parents, friends or guardians more willingly to send them thither, and thereby also the number is increased.

« Instead of cloaking the misfortune, as we said in our report for 1871, « through a false sense of shame as in the past, the family now discloses it in the « hope of possibly securing a cure or alleviating the affliction in the event of this « being unattainable,” and the Directors of the Asylum of Québec continue in « the early days of our institution, it was only a last resort, under the stress of « poverty, in the face of imminent dangers incurred in the restraint of a violent « patient, that those interested decided, to apply to the authorities for his admission « into the asylum. However, in proportion as public sympathy became enlisted on « behalf of lunatics, the organization of lunatic asylums was perfected, and the pre- « judices, until then justly entertained by families, have given place to an increas- « ing and well merited confidence, and patients have come from all parts of the coun- « try, without distinction of family, wealth, or occupation, as shewn by the following « table for the year 1872 and for the first six months of 1873. »

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Liberal professions.....	3	.....	3
Soldiers and seamen.....	8	.....	8
Annuitants or proprietors	4	.....	4
Industrial and commercial professions.....	28	3	31
Teachers or students.	1	2	3
Agricultural professions.	50	.....	50
Manual and mechanical professions.....	43	4	47
House-keepers.....	.....	57	57
Laborers.....	3	17	20
Without profession	15	21	36
Unknown professions.....	27	29	56
Totals.....	182	133	315

In examining the number of discharges and deaths since the opening of the asylum in 1845 to the end of the year 1872, it will be apparent that they amount

little over two thirds of the total number of admissions, and that the number of
ths exceeds by a score or so the number of discharges; here follow the figures.

Admissions 3035.

	DISCHARGED.			DIED.		
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
1845	—	1	1	1	3	4
1846	11	7	18	6	10	16
1847	10	13	23	8	10	18
1848	9	4	13	12	4	16
1849	16	11	27	25	15	40
1850	11	16	27	17	8	25
1851	9	11	20	21	18	39
1852	8	2	10	6	10	16
1853	22	17	39	20	17	37
1854	21	20	41	36	24	60
1855	23	14	37	15	13	28
1856	20	18	38	27	16	43
1857	33	17	50	27	16	43
1858	33	22	55	22	26	48
1859	21	18	39	17	22	39
1860	17	21	38	26	24	50
1861	15	10	25	18	10	28
1862	13	12	25	14	12	26
1863	14	16	30	24	18	42
1864	32	20	52	25	24	49
1865	28	20	48	14	39	53
1866	31	24	55	19	33	52
1867	30	19	49	36	30	66
1868	17	22	39	20	23	43
1869	25	17	42	31	43	74
1870	32	32	64	36	37	73
1871	29	24	53	35	25	60
1872	44	14	58	37	28	65
	574	442	1016	595	558	1153

This Asylum being intended for the poor as well as the rich, it follows that there is no necessity amongst us for those *Poor Houses* that are everywhere found in the United States; charitable institutions, it is true, but comparatively without means of affording relief, and where unfortunate creatures may be sometimes seen huddled together pell-mell as in the dampest cells of a prison; yet, by the side of these lamentable abodes, sumptuous buildings may be seen devoted to the use of lunatics whom chance has favored with fortune's gifts. The spectacle of so much misery, under the very shadow of such over wealthy establishments, produces a painful impression. The State which extends its bounty too largely to the one, while it seems to neglect the others, is to be blamed by all true friends of humanity.

In Canada, we do not have these two extremes and the middle course that we have adopted gives us in the Quebec Asylum a comfortable asylum, modest both in its interior and exterior; an asylum in which everything tends to give it an air of domestic life such as is to be found among humble, honest artisans and sober and industrious farmers.

It is an asylum wherein reigns comfort without luxury; the only luxury noticeable is cleanliness and the necessary comforts.

As we already remarked in our former reports the asylum with all its advantages only costs the country \$143 per annum for each individual to the number of 650 and only \$130 for the surplus.

The Revenue did not contribute anything for the erection of the buildings and has nothing to pay for their maintenance.

It is now established we said in one of our reports "that apart from religious institutions....., the most economical plan for the maintenance of an asylum is exactly that which the Government adopted, when concluding the last agreement with the proprietors of the Quebec Asylum.

Reports from foreign countries consulted by us, constantly furnish us with proofs that not one country maintains its insane as well as the Province of Quebec, at the Quebec Asylum, even when paying a greater sum. The further we peruse these interesting reports the more are we convinced of the truth of the following statement given by the proprietors of this establishment.

"The Quebec Asylum is not, as those other institutions are, the property of the Government. On the contrary, it belongs exclusively to private parties, and it is only fair that we should demand from the State a sufficient sum to indemnify us for the maintenance and care of the patients, and to meet the annual interest represented by the great value of this property. This indemnity and compensation are included in the sum of \$143 which is allowed to us by the Government for each patient,—and, to compare this figure with the cost in other asylums, the sum representing this interest must be first deducted,—and we can then compare the net cost of the maintenance of our establishment and its inmates with the net cost of the support of patients in other institutions.

The United States and the Province of Ontario (in Canada) estimate the cost of construction at \$1,000 per head. Not to be taxed with exaggeration, we stop far short of this limit, and estimate the cost of our buildings at \$500 per head, although in reality they are worth more.

This sum of \$500 represents an annual sum of \$35 for interest, which, deducted from the \$143 received from the government, leaves a net balance of \$108 per patient, for cost of care and maintenance.

In recapitulating, in a single comparative table, the various statistics, furnished by certain countries in Europe and by the United States, it will be obvious that the treatment of each lunatic in our asylum costs less to the State, than elsewhere.

ENGLAND	Cost :	\$112.20	p annum.	p capita
FRANCE.....	"	136.58	"	"
UNITED STATES.....	"	257.69	"	"
CANADA : Ontario—Toronto Asylum.....	"	131.74	"	"
" London	"	129.24	"	"
" Rockwood	"	138.00	"	"
" New-Brunswick—St. John's.....	"	141.76	"	"
" Nova Scotia—Halifax.....	"	186.64	"	"
" Quebec—St. John's.....	"	240.00	"	"
" " Quebec Asylum.....	"	108.00	"	"

If we now add to the amount paid by the State for the care and maintenance of the insane, as above shown, the interest at 6 per cent on the amounts paid out by these States for the erection of their asylums, estimating the cost at only \$500 per capita, as is done by the proprietors of the Quebec Asylum, notwithstanding that it has been clearly shewn that these buildings cost a great deal more, especially when built at Government expense, we have the results as shown in the following table :

England.....	cost	\$152.20	per annum	per capita.
France.....	"	166.58	"	"
United States.....	"	287.69	"	"
Canada.....				
" Ontario Toronto.....	"	161.75	"	"
" London.....	"	159.24	"	"
" Rockwood	"	173.00	"	"
New-Brunswick, St. John's...	"	141.76	"	"
Nova-Scotia, Halifax.....	"	216.64	"	"
Quebec, St. John's.....	"	270.00	"	"
Beauport.....	"	143.00	"	"

With the exception of that of St. John's New-Brunswick the Quebec Asylum is the least expensive of all Asylums. If however we had made our calculations at 7 per cent, St. John's New-Brunswick would be more expensive as instead of costing \$141.76 per patient it would cost \$146, that is \$3 more than the Quebec Asylum.

The table given below shows the age of the patients admitted to the Asylum since its foundation in 1845 up to the end of the last 6 months of 1873, and is of great interest.

Age.	Admitted since 1845.			Admitted during the 18 months 1872 & part of 1873		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 15 years.	36	35	71	5	6	11
15 to 20 "	103	99	202	12	13	25
20 to 25 "	229	196	425	29	8	37
25 to 30 "	245	252	497	25	20	45
30 to 35 "	217	200	417	27	22	49
35 to 40 "	189	171	360	9	13	22
40 to 45 "	169	141	310	15	10	25
45 to 50 "	140	100	240	15	11	26
50 to 60 "	178	162	340	27	13	40
60 to 70 "	112	96	208	10	8	18
70 to 80 "	33	31	64	6	5	11
80 and over.	7	8	15	2	4	6
Totals	1653	1491	3149	182	133	315

These figures shew that no age is safe from the attacks of insanity: that children however are rarely attacked and that from 15 to 20 years an increase is noticed; that this increase is augmented from 20 to 30 years, is stationary at from 35 to sixty, but diminishes rapidly from 60 to the end of life; that the highest figure of admissions from the opening of the Asylum, that is to say, for 27 years, was between the ages of 25 to 30 years, the age of passion, hopes, projects, disappointments, ennui, deceptions, the age in a word of mental vigor, marriage and sexual reproduction.

If the number of insane over 60 years is large as compared with the same population of the same age it is because that many take advantage of the Asylum to send their friends there to die, whom poverty, or the patient's violence will not permit of their keeping them at home....., but for this reason the number of incurables is increased, the mortality is greater and the Asylum is consequently placed in an unfavorable position as far as cures as compared with the death rate are concerned.

The formalities required in cases of application for admission into a lunatic asylum are of such importance and require to be so scrupulously observed, that we deem it our duty to reproduce them here in this report, so as to disseminate them as much as possible among our population.

ADMISSION.

There are two modes of entry : voluntary and official.

VOLUNTARY ENTRY.—The family, or third parties, may claim the entry of a patient, on a demand made to the proprietors of the institution, by binding themselves to defray the cost of the board and maintenance of the patient, having first obtained from the judicial authorities, the civil interdiction of and the appointment of a curator to the person of the patient.

The agreements, in such case, are personal and private between the proprietors of the establishment and the patient's family.

OFFICIAL ENTRY.—In the case of official entry, the Government becomes responsible for the board and maintenance, under its agreement with the proprietors of the Asylum.

The demand for admission should be addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor, whose duty is to enquire into and decide whether the requisite formalities have been observed by the persons soliciting the patient's entry. (1)

As it concerns the public to be acquainted with these formalities and the information exacted on the subject, we deem it our duty to give, here, the tables that contain them :

FORMALITIES

REQUIRED IN CASES OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION INTO A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Demands on behalf of near relations, protectors or friends of the patient.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE, as to the mental condition of the patient, formally declaring whether it is a case of idiocy or imbecility.

Declaration made by one or more respectable persons of the locality, that the patient, either by himself or some relations, who is obliged by law to support him, has not the means to contribute either wholly or in part to his maintenance in the Asylum.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned, Physician practising at..... District of.. Province of..... certify by these presents that, on..... the..... day of.....

(1) In the case of criminal lunatics, if it be proved that the prisoner is mentally deranged, judicial authority suspends its sentence in virtue of the law, and recommends the Executive to cause the prisoner to be confined in an Asylum.

187..... at..... I did personally examine

Place where examination made.

..... of.....

Name and surname of patient. Residence of patient.

Street, No..... and that the said

Civil state of patient (married or single)

..... is afflicted with mental alienation; that

Name of patient.

his state necessitates surveillance, and that I have formed this opinion from the following facts :

1, Facts observed by myself on the lunacy of the patient :

.....

.....

.....

2. Facts collected by myself, from different persons, on the state of lunacy of the patient, with the names of the said persons.....

.....

.....

.....

Signature of the Physician.....

Residing at.....

Street..... No.....

Dated this.....day of

the month of..... 187...

INFORMATION

REQUIRED IN CASES OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM.

No. in Register

In the case of..... of.....

County of

Friends or relatives of patients (Sheriffs or Gaolers in case of insane prisoners applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physician, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following questions :

10. What is the age of the Patient ?

20. Is the Patient married or single ? If married, how long ? How many children ?

30. What is the Patient's origin ?

40. Where was the Patient born ?

50. Where is the Patient's place of residence ?

60. How long has the Patient resided in Canada ?

70. What is the Patient's occupation, and, if a woman, that of her husband or father ? What are their reputed means of subsistence ?


80. What is the Patient's religion ?

90. What degree of education ? Does the Patient read and write ?

100. In what society did the Patient live ?

110. When and in what manner were the first symptoms of disease manifested ?.....
120. Is this the first attack of mental alienation? If not, when did the others occur, and what was their duration ?.....
130. Does the disease appear to be increasing, decreasing, or stationary ?.....
140. Have there been temporary changes in the intensity of the disease? Has the Patient lucid intervals and do these lucid intervals appear at regular periods ?.....
150. Have any marked changes occurred in the Patient's mental or bodily condition since attacked by the disease ?.....
160. On what subjects and in what way is this derangement now manifested? Is there any permanent hallucination ?.....
170. Has the Patient shown any disposition to injure himself or others? If so, was it from sudden passion or premeditation ?.....
180. Has the Patient ever attempted to commit suicide? If so, in what way? Does this inclination still manifest itself, and how ?.....
190. What are the habits of the Patient, as regard eating, sleeping and cleanliness ?.....
200. What members of the Patient's family (including grand-parents and cousins) have been insane ?.....
210. Has there been any peculiarity in the temper, habits, and pursuits of the Patient noticed, or in his religious belief or passions? Was the Patient eccentric ?.....
220. Was the Patient intemperate in the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, &c., &c. ?.....
230. Has the Patient ever been subject to any serious bodily disease, (Epilepsy, suppressed eruptions, discharges or sores)? Has the Patient ever received any injury to the head ?.....
240. Has restraint or confinement been employed? If so, of what kind, and of what duration ?.....
250. What is supposed to be the cause of this attack of the disease ?.....
260. Has the Patient been treated for the disease? What was such treatment and what were the results ?.....
270. Please mention anything else that may enlighten the physicians as to the state of the Patient ?.....

N. B.—For references, the address of a near relative, curator, or friend, must be given, as also his place of residence.

 The answers to the above questions must be signed by the physician granting the medical certificate, or be attested by some known and respectable person.

Discharges.—Patients voluntarily entered may be discharged on application by the family.

Those officially entered are discharged by order of the Executive, generally based on the recommendation of the medical superintendents.

The lunatic himself may procure his own discharge, by addressing the Inspectors or the Commissioners, who make the necessary inquiries to ascertain his condition, and report the same if requisite.

In the case of a criminal lunatic, the Lieutenant-Governor may order his return to his family, on the recommendation of the Attorney-General, representing the executive and judicial authorities, on a report being made of his cure, (when such is the case) or he may take such other course as may be deemed advisable.

The Medical Superintendents devote the whole of their time to the institution, where they pass the entire day and exercise a careful surveillance, to which is moreover to be added that of the Warden, Medical-Assistant, Matron and Assistant-Matron, who reside on the premises.

On their part, the Government are not unmindful of their patients, and carefully scrutinize the attention paid to them. An Inspection Commission is authorized by them to visit the Asylums of the Province every three months. And for the Quebec Asylum, especially, there is a Board of Trustees or Commissioners, one of whose members, with their Secretary, visit the Asylum, every week. The Government also sends a physician, every day specially named by them for this purpose.

Further, this superintendence is not exercised in secret, and in this circumstance there is a guarantee to society. This Asylum, in contra-distinction to other establishments of its nature, confidently opens its doors to all visitors, who are allowed to visit the patients, as often as their condition and the dictates of prudence permit.

A patient's family are also allowed to visit him, but for these visits, the discretion required is one of the most delicate points in the moral treatment of the patient; the special character, also, of these intimate interviews, necessitates the use of the greatest care and foresight, in their allowance, in noting the nature and period of the patient's disease, in whom perhaps the empire of reason is still so feeble that the slightest emotion might cause a relapse. These visits are oftentimes the rocks, upon which all attention and efforts of a treatment, until then most favorable, are wrecked.

It is painful to us, sometimes, to be obliged to resist the entreaties of relatives and to deny them the sight of a patient who is dear to them; but it is our duty, and, if for a great number of patients we permit and even desire occasional visits, on the other hand, we energetically prohibit all visits for others, as soon as we deem them inadvisable and dangerous. Of what use, would be confinement and isolation, if, in the midst of a convalescence barely established, we allowed patients to hold prejudicial communication with their former acquaintances? Experience has, moreover, indubitably shown that the privation, even of similar consolations, is necessary in the treatment of insanity and is one of the conditions essential to its success.

INEBRIATE ASYLUMS.

Notwithstanding the acknowledged need of such asylums for the care and cure of habitual drunkards, the "Belmont Retreat," Ste. Foye Road, near Quebec, is still the only one in the Province which has been licensed in conformity with the Act of 1870, chapter 24th, Victoria 33rd of the Provincial Statutes.

The conditions on which the license is granted for keeping an Inebriate Asylum were printed in our last report.

The great majority of the patients received by Mr. Wakeham have hitherto consisted of those able to pay their own expenses. No means have as yet been devised for enabling him to admit those whose circumstances are such that they cannot contribute to their own maintenance, while undergoing the process of cure and reformation.

The Board of Inspectors are of opinion that this subject is well worthy of the attention of the Government, in view of lessening the number of unfortunate victims of intemperance, who eventually become burdens on the public benevolence for life, when admitted as insane, into the Asylums at Beauport and St. John's, nearly all of whom are Government patients, that is, unable to contribute to their own support.

For particulars relative to the conduct of the "Belmont Retreat" during the past year we refer to Mr. Wakeham's report in the Appendix.

Respectfully submitted,

L. L. L. DESAULNIERS
P. B. I. P. & A.

H. H. MILES,
I. P., &c.

E. MOREAU,
I. P. & A.

Quebec, 31st December 1873.

SPECIAL REPORT

OF

L. L. DESAULNIERS

TO THE

Board of Inspectors.

MONTREAL GAOL,

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

I inspected this gaol on the 27th of May and on the 6th of October.

On my first visit there were 249 prisoners, 142 men and 107 women.

On my second visit there were 323 prisoners, of whom 191 men and 132 women, shewing an increase of 74 since the month of May.

I found the gaol remarkably clean on both occasions.

The demolition of the enclosure wall, facing the gaol, and its reconstruction during the course of the summer gave employment to the prisoners. There were an average 20 men constantly employed every day. They only received 50 cents per day, whilst laborers in the town received \$1.50 for the same time.

Although there was an increase in the rations served out to the prisoners, there still remained not less than 40 cents profit to the credit of the gaol.

These prisoners rendered great service to society by contributing to their own support by such useful and profitable work.

Now that skilled labor is so much needed and so difficult to find, the labor of these prisoners becomes more valuable and more serviceable. It would therefore be just to grant them at least from 80 to 90 cents per day, the more so as their work is worth, with a trifling difference, as much as the day laborer of the town.

The crop obtained from the prison grounds, over and above the pasture of the prisoners, consisted of 160 bushels of potatoes and 100 bushels of oats.

Two prisoners escaped on the 20th May and 5 on the 22nd. The two first escaped by the door used by the workmen, the sentry taking them for some of those working at the building of the enclosure wall. The other five escaped by

breaking the furnace pipe, and once in the yard they scaled the wall without the knowledge of the guard.

A third escape of 4 prisoners took place on the 20th of August. They effected their escape by rushing upon the sentry and throwing him down, and breaking through the door, the sentry being an old man without strength or vigor.

The heating by steam gives every satisfaction and proves that this method is the most economical.

The kitchen was removed to the basement and a fine kitchen stove, on the model of the Belgian stoves made in Montreal, at Chanteloup's factory is very satisfactory. I found, on one of my visits, three children imprisoned for driving a horse they found in the street. To withdraw these poor boys, more full of frolic than wickedness, from the evil influence of the criminals, I sought everywhere for a place where I could put them in, but I found there was no room. To supply this want I caused them to be confined in the dormitory where no prisoner has access during the day.

The gaoler caused to be made, in rear of the gaol, in a line with the workshop and large sheds, which are not only useful but contribute both to the appearance and good order of the gaol. There now only remains to place the barn on the same line, so as to leave the yard free and have only one range of buildings, so as not to intercept the view on any point of the yard.

The health of the prisoners is generally good. This must surprise those who know how the gaol is filled and badly ventilated.

QUEBEC GAOL,

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC.

This gaol was visited by me on the 25th of January, the 26th of September and the 19th December.

On the first occasion there were 59 men and 47 women, 106 in all.

On the second I counted 79 men and 40 women, in all 119.

On the third 63 men and 46 women, total 109.

This gaol, as well as that of Montreal, is always cleanly kept.

The grounds in the yard are levelled and no more unevenness in the soil can be noticed. The prisoners themselves performed the work. They have now a spacious yard of a very fine appearance.

Our suggestion, respecting a suitable locality to establish a workshop has finally been adopted, and it is evident that it is superior to any part of the building. It is a vast passage well lighted, whose superintendence is easy and where the prisoners can be seen from any point, at a single glance.

For many years, the gaoler tried every means to procure suitable water closets. Although he did not obtain the desired result, he still succeeded in making them more easily kept. They are now as clean as possible and prevent the odor from spreading through the neighboring rooms.

It is much to be regretted that the tar used upon the roof was so badly put on ; it flows with such abundance and in so many places upon the tin roof that it gives it a very unsightly appearance. There will be so little left, that soon there will not be enough to keep the gravel in its place. The roof is so badly destroyed that it will soon have to be renewed at a great expense. In my opinion, it would be better to remedy the defect at once.

One third of the prisoners in gaol consists of persons convicted upon their own confession. The majority of the sick whom I saw in the hospital are old men and women, either exhausted from want and all kinds of privation, or broken down through infirmity and old age.

The heating of this building is so very costly that it is of the most urgent necessity, to find out as soon as possible, less expensive means to supply this branch of domestic economy in such an important establishment. The system as followed in Montreal should be adopted here as soon as possible ; if it is useful there, it cannot fail here.

The chimneys have not undergone the repairs they required to draw well. They fill the rooms with smoke and consequently render them uninhabitable.

An escape took place, which the guards might have prevented, if they had been more vigilant and watchful and paid more attention to the actions and demeanor of those confided to their care. However this gaol is in every respect well managed and the prisoners enjoy good health.

Sunday service is performed in two separate chapels, one Catholic and the other Protestant.

In 1872, nearly 500 cords of wood were consumed in heating this building at a cost of \$8.00 per cord, amounting to the large sum of \$4000.

The ground outside of the enclosure wall of this gaol will be closed in by a strong fence, so that it may be cultivated.

The sewer of the gaol is placed nearly in the centre of this large field, and whether it had been made too small or that too much filth had been thrown into it, it is now so nearly filled that it threatens to flow over. It must be emptied in some way or other. To send it to the river would entail great expense, and even might be impossible. No person could be found to undertake the work ; other means must be adopted. I suggest one. It would be to make another sewer further down and much deeper into which old straw, sweepings and dry earth might be thrown according as the filth of the present sewer would flow in through a canal made from one to the other. A mixture of straw, earth and other matter with the filth of the water closets, would make a compound void of smell, easily removed and carted away. Instead of being injurious, this compound could be used as manure which might be spread on the grounds of the gaol itself, which far from being a barren soil, would become rich and productive, and it would be useful as a reservoir wherein all the filth could be thrown.

THREE-RIVERS GOAL.

DISTRICT OF THREE-RIVERS.

This gaol was inspected on the 4th of September and on the 28th November.

On my first visit, there were 28 prisoners, 14 men, 10 women and 4 children.

This is the largest number of prisoners I have seen in it for the last five years. It would require but a few more to dangerously crowd the building. On my second visit there were only 14 prisoners, of whom 5 were women. This gaol is a pattern of cleanliness. It is impossible to ventilate the apartments sufficiently to expel the offensive odor. On my last visit, a most disagreeable smell pervaded the passages and rooms of the south-west side. Notwithstanding the use of all means, limited as they are, it is true, we cannot succeed in introducing pure air and it is very disagreeable to remain in the rooms.

According to the report of the officers, the drains are completely obstructed, so that nothing can flow into the sewer which is further down, the water closets even are rapidly filling up and the gas escaping therefrom infects the whole building. This nuisance, of which we have complained, must be removed without delay, either by renewing the drains or by keeping them constantly clear by water. I have suggested by building closets in the yard, which the prisoners could use during the day and into which they could empty their slop pails. I had on several previous occasions told the gaoler to serve the rations of bread at each meal instead of serving one or two days' allowance at a time; and to prevent the prisoners from scattering about the knives, dishes, etc., upon the windows, benches and beds; but I see it is nearly useless to effect a reform, as it is hard to break a vicious habit, time alone can do it. I will not submit much longer to this practice, as it shows gross negligence, if not bad management. It is not enough to keep the floors clean, the walls whitewashed and the rooms well swept, but every thing must be in its proper place.

I must say that I observed some improvement in this respect on my last visit.

The gaoler is however very exact in the performance of his duties and his books are well kept.

Up to last summer no regular religious instruction had been given to the prisoners. Of course, the priest and minister went when their services were required, but no mass or other religious service was celebrated.

The Bishop of Three Rivers, being aware of the importance of religious instruction, as a means of reform, caused a small altar to be erected in one of the prison rooms and has appointed a chaplain to celebrate mass on Sundays.

This prison, which was built more than fifty years ago, requires most extensive repairs. The enclosure wall must be raised 6 or 8 feet, and a wood shed must be built. The outside walls must be repaired, and the north-east side must be clapboarded, if we wish to prevent the building from falling into ruin. The whole interior of the building must be renewed according to modern plans. The space now lost might be utilised by constructing new rooms and cells, and the classification of the prisoners would be more easily effected.

It would be more advantageous to sell the building and the grounds to some manufacturer and build a new prison in another part of the city.

SHERBROOKE GAOL.

DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

There was only one prisoner in this gaol when I visited it in October, and I saw from the register that there had been very few during the present year.

The less the prisons are filled, the more reason have we to rejoice, as it is a strong indication of the morality of the country.

A wood shed must be at once built in the spacious yard of this gaol, the cellar door covered over with a pent house to prevent the rain, which enters in such quantities, from damaging the wall which should, at that part which connects it with the prison, be raised so as to prevent any escapes.

The chimneys are still in bad order; they draw badly and the smoke is very inconvenient and disagreeable.

Notwithstanding the construction of the reservoir into which rain water from the various parts of the roof falls it is far from sufficiently large to provide enough of water.

The unusual drought of last summer nearly dispelled all the hopes that we had founded upon the efficiency of these reservoirs. As sufficient water could not be obtained from want of rain, we had recourse to the old system, and employed men and horses to get it from the river.

The authorities of this rising town, unwilling to neglect any thing favorable to the welfare of its increasing population and stimulated no doubt by the example of other localities not so far advanced, have decided to build water works in order to obtain water more easily, and when this is accomplished, the gaol can be provided with sufficient water at less expense.

The books are regularly kept. Although this prison is pretty clean, still it is not so remarkably neat as others. Matters are better managed in this respect in other places, even with a smaller staff.

The gaoler and matron manage very well.

Seeing that there was a large room available, the government temporarily placed the protestant juvenile offenders in it. There are 18 of these offenders who occupy the wing intended for the women. These young boys are very well off if we regard their confinement as a punishment, but if we look at their position from a moral and religious view they are far inferior to those placed under the care of the Frères at Montreal.

SOREL GAOL.

DISTRICT OF RICHELIEU.

I visited this gaol twice, in January, and in May.

Every thing was extremely clean. It is only two years since this prison has been newly roofed and the rain already passes through it in many places. The plastering is also falling off in many places which of course destroys the appearance of the interior.

Two prisoners succeeded in cutting a bar of iron, in each day room in the first story with indented table knives. I therefore strictly ordered that these instruments should not be left within the building, except at meal times.

There were 4 prisoners in it when I visited it, but one of them was to leave shortly for the Asylum.

On my second visit there were 12 prisoners, 7 men, 1 woman and 4 young people.

The space between the gaol and the street affords a fine site for laying out a flower garden and the planting of ornamental trees.

The books are well kept.

JOLIETTE GAOL,

DISTRICT OF JOLIETTE.

There were 6 prisoners in this gaol on my visit in the month of February, one of whom was an insane woman, and only two in the month of June.

This gaol generally speaking is well kept. The washing and clothing of prisoners on their arrival had however been overlooked. I insisted that for the future the matter should be attended to, pointing out to the gaoler the rules upon this subject. I have no doubt that my orders will be complied with, as the officer seems both obedient and willing.

I caused the paillasses to be filled with fresh straw, and I recommended the gaoler to do so more often for the future. It is such an elementary rule of hygiene that the gaolers should never forget it and such a simple thing to carry out that they should never omit it.

One Lafond escaped on the 8th May. When I visited the gaol in the month of June, I availed myself of the opportunity to enquire into the details of the affair. I had orders from the government to do so. After due enquiry I am convinced that the guardian used every precaution to prevent escapes. I however advised him never to take more than one prisoner with him to work outside the enclosure wall.

ST. JOHNS GAOL,

DISTRICT OF IBERVILLE.

I visited this prison in the months of May and October. In May there were two prisoners, and 7 in October, of whom one was a woman. The gaol is well kept.

The gaoler is remarkable for his zeal and willingness to perform his duties; he has already ornamented the front of the gaol with a pretty grove and a flower garden. One of the chimneys is in a very bad condition. The part of this chimney which is in the upper story is two feet to one side of that part which is situated on the second story, so much so that both the current of air and the smoke come horizontally through the flooring. It is easily seen that the chimney must be taken down and rebuilt in a more reasonable manner.

The danger of fire is further increased owing to the impossibility of cleaning it. The abundance of water furnished by the water works of the town now permits the use of the water closets in the interior, which had to be abandoned because they could not be kept clean. The interior walls, floors and ceilings are in good condition.

The prisoners are healthy.

ST. HYACINTHE GAOL.**DISTRICT OF ST. HYACINTHE.**

There were only three prisoners in this gaol in the month of October.

As usual, it was very clean, but the orders I gave against converting the rooms of the gaol into workshops had been forgotten. The gaoler has now promised not to exercise his trade inside of the building.

I pointed out to the local authorities of the town the propriety of laying out a grass plot opposite the gaol, with flowers, etc.

I recommend such improvements in front of all the gaols.

There is a chimney that draws badly, it should be raised. I suggested this to the sheriff.

The interior is in good condition and the exterior is in a good state of preservation.

The books are well kept.

ST. JOSEPH GAOL,**DISTRICT OF BEAUCE.**

There was only one prisoner in this gaol when I visited it in September.

There were but very few during the year.

This gaol was one of the worst managed for several years. By unceasing recommendations and even threats, a marked change has taken place in every respect. Every thing is cleaner and the books more carefully kept.

I suggested to the Sheriff to have a surbase placed in the gaoler's rooms to prevent the plaster from falling down.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE GAOL,**DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.**

I inspected this gaol in the months of May and October. There were four prisoners in May and nine in October, 3 of whom were insane, 2 men and 1 woman.

This gaol is always remarkably clean.

The cement of the flooring is broken in many places, which renders it difficult to sweep and keep in proper order.

On my first visit I recommended that the flooring should be made of wood and not to use cement for the future; the work had been commenced when I made my second visit.

Owing to the great number of prisoners and the want of a suitable room, the gaoler placed one of the insane men in a cell next to that of the insane woman. This unfortunate woman was so filthy, that I deemed it my duty to object to such an arrangement. I found it was quite enough to leave this insane woman in an atmosphere so vitiated that one could hardly breathe, without allowing another person into it, whose sufferings would have been still worse, because he was ordinarily clean. His health could not but be seriously injured through inhaling such vitiated air. I therefore advised the gaoler to remove this insane person to the day room on the second story and to keep her alone in that apartment. He acted accordingly and the thing was done in a quarter of an hour.

By being alone, she can leave her cell, take exercise and breathe better air.

One of the prisoners escaped on the 24th of July. He managed to get over the walls by means of a poker. He belonged to a circus troupe then in the locality.

This gaol is in good condition. The prisoners enjoy good health.

The books are well kept.

AYLMER GAOL,

DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.

I inspected this miserable gaol in the months of May and November. During my visit in May, there were 7 prisoners, the largest number for the last five years. In November only 3, 1 man, 1 woman and 1 imbecile. I enquired of the gaoler if this unfortunate person had gone through the formalities required by law to be removed to the Asylum. On his replying in the negative, I observed that it should be done without delay. The gaoler then informed me that the physicians of the place refused to act for the sum granted by the government in such cases. I found such conduct not only strange but very unfeeling, as it deprives the poor child of the care his condition needed. I requested the Sheriff to inform the government of the fact so that the examination be had without delay, even if further expense had to be incurred.

The building of a wood shed in the yard would be of great service.

The old and honest gaoler who had for so many years occupied the position having died, has been replaced by a man, upon whom I think we can rely, in any case if his good will and attention to work correspond to his appearance and manners, I think he will make a very good officer.

As to the general remarks suggested by the state of the prison, I thought it better that they should be included on the report of the Inspectors, so that they might be the expression of the opinion of the board and not my individual views.

The female prisoner occupied an apartment lately prepared for women. The room is dark, damp and unhealthy, but there is no other, as the gaol itself is so small and low.

ST. CHRISTOPHE GAOL.

DISTRICT OF ARTHABASKA.

I visited this gaol in the month of November, when it contained 9 prisoners, also in the month of December when there were only 2, 1 man and 1 woman.

Every thing was clean, with the exception of the day room in which were the prisoners. I told the keeper to have it washed by the prisoners, at least twice a week.

I also ordered the gaoler not to give more bread than was sufficient for one meal, but to distribute it in rations at each meal, then to gather up the fragments so that nothing may be left scattered about the tables or windows.

I regret that the fence around the building has not yet been completed and that the wall on the north-east side has not been clapboarded. I have over and over again, recommended that this should be done but the government whilst admitting its necessity, has not yet attended to it. The books are well kept.

BEAUHARNOIS GAOL,

DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS.

I visited this gaol in the month of October. There were no prisoners, the three who had been there, escaped some time before my arrival.

The escape took place with considerable damage to the gaol. One of the prisoners got out of his cell, by breaking down the wall, which separated him from the others, and once free he liberated the two others by breaking the padlocks of their cells. These three finally got out of the gaol by breaking through two doors and opening the third by means of a table knife. When in the yard they easily got over the main gate of the enclosure wall, which though new is already falling down and they thereby effected their escape.

This gaol, from the manner of its construction, is ill adapted for the security of the prisoners. These escapes are due in a great measure, both to the defects of the prison itself, to the want of proper management, and to the peculiar situation in which it is placed.

The plaster of the ceilings is falling in many places, but the remainder of the interior is in pretty good order. It is better kept than heretofore.

CHICOUTIMI GAOL,

DISTRICT OF CHICOUTIMI.

I visited this gaol in September. There were then only two prisoners. There are few prisoners at any time in this quiet place.

I remarked that the interior of the building was better kept than on my first visit, but I regret that the north-east wall had not been clapboarded, and that the enclosure wall had not yet been commenced. I have however every reason to hope that this work will be soon attended to, as it is much needed.

The grounds in front of the gaol, require to be levelled; with time and as this rising village becomes prosperous, it will follow in the path of progress, and the improvements needed on the grounds of the gaol and the Court House will be made.

KAMOURASKA GAOL,**DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA.**

I visited this prison in the month of September, and held an enquiry into serious charges against the officials of the gaol. There were then 9 prisoners, of whom two were females and one a young child.

The gaol was clean and the books were well kept.

The remarks which I had to make will be found in the general report of the Inspectors.

MALBAIE GAOL,**DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY.**

I inspected this gaol in the month of September. The only prisoner, who had occupied it had just served out his time. This gaol requires some repairs. The flooring of the kitchen is nearly worn out, the water penetrates through one of the side walls, the pump does not work, and the enclosure wall which has not yet been accepted by the authorities is broken in two places. The roof of the shed is not weather-proof.

The interior of the gaol is however extremely clean.

I allowed the gaoler to put up at his own expense, a partition in one of the rooms to retain the heat, so that he could reside in it during the winter.

ST. THOMAS GAOL,**DISTRICT OF MONTMAGNY.**

I visited this prison in September. There were no prisoners. It was as well managed and in as good order as heretofore. I have no remarks to make this year.

SWEETSBURG GAOL,**DISTRICT OF BEDFORD.**

I visited this gaol in the months of May and October. In May there were 4 prisoners and in October 8, of whom two were women at each visit.

This prison is now managed in a satisfactory manner, but it is rapidly deteriorating. The plaster is falling in many places, two room doors have appeared and the spouts injure the walls on the south-west side, both outside and inside. These defects must be remedied as soon as possible.

The water closets are too near the wall and are favorable for escaping. A prisoner escaped this summer on account of their proximity to the wall. They are besides too near the well and the kitchen windows, and the persons occupying the kitchen, suffer great inconvenience, as they are constantly exposed to the low language of the prisoners.

The enclosure wall was scaled in the same manner and the same place as at the gaol of St. Scholastique. Some alteration must soon be made to the wall, for on every side of it there is every facility of escaping.

I have already repeatedly made known, that this part of the wall should be built in a different manner.

The prisoners are well and made no complaints.

**NEW CARLISLE GAOL,
DISTRICT OF BONAVENTURE.**

I inspected this gaol in July. It was well whitewashed and clean.

There were only 2 prisoners, 1 man and 1 woman.

The outside wall is so much forced out on the yard side that it is a little broken. The sewer which had been so badly placed, in the middle of the yard, within the enclosure wall, is filled up, but the other which I had advised to be built outside of the wall, was not built. If hygienic rules demand that the sewer, so badly placed should be filled up, the same rules require that the drainage should be made in a suitable locality, and, to obtain this result, good drains should be made in a convenient locality to carry off all the filth.

The doors that serve as an exit from each department into the yard should be walled up, and in lieu thereof but one door made in the passage which divides the two departments should be used.

Having a door thus placed there would be no chance of escaping.

The sheriff procured the necessary timber to build a fence around the building, but he is waiting for the order to commence it. He also requires a pump to draw water from the wells near the gaol. I have already made a report respecting these matters to the proper authorities, and urged the necessity of their being carried out. The dampness of the gaoler's apartments has in a great measure been remedied since last year.

The sheriff undertook to have a deep trench made around the building, and to fill it up with broken stone. The water, which then ran occasionally in great quantities into these apartments, now flows through this trench and, consequently, all humidity in the interior of the building is prevented.

The work was well done and answered the purpose.

The gaol was clean and books were well kept.

**PERCÉ GAOL,
DISTRICT OF GASPÉ.**

I visited this prison in the month of July, and while there I held an enquiry, lasting for several days, into the general management of the Sheriff's office, upon matters relating to the granting to his son, the deputy sheriff, the contract of furnishing the wood, required for heating the gaol.

It was a very painful duty to perform, but I had to obey the instructions received from the government.

The evidence was taken down in writing, in presence of the parties and my report, based upon the evidence, was transmitted to the executive council at the time. The executive acted thereupon, the deputy Sheriff being dismissed and the contract cancelled.

It costs about \$50.00 annually for carting water to the gaol, whereas if a well were made near the gaol, so much money would be saved.

The gaoler required some repairs to be made, which I deemed very useful and not essential and wrote to the government to that effect. Wooden bedsteads are needed.

The gaol is clean.

ST. JOHNS ASYLUM.

There were 80 patients in this Asylum when I visited it in May, of whom there were 38 men and 42 women. In October last there were 79, 37 men and 42 women. I found every thing in perfect order, and were it not from the defects of the building itself I would highly praise it. I must say that notwithstanding the state of the Asylum the superintendent manages remarkably well.

I believe that the director urges upon the authorities to change the site of this Asylum as soon as possible. Let it be removed wherever the government deems it best, either to St. John's, Chambly or elsewhere, but above all remove it from the old dwelling into a clean and habitable house, into at least a proper and habitable building, which, in appearance and size, will not be discreditable to the Province.

Nearly one half of the insane are incurables and should be removed to some religious establishment.

BEAUPORT ASYLUM.

I visited this Asylum in the months of January, July and December.

In the month of January there were 863 insane patients, 429 men and 434 women. In July 884, 425 of whom were women; and in December 870 of whom 414 were men and 456 women.

Every time I visited this institution I went through each department and found that each was kept clean, and in good order in every respect.

The physician, warden, matrons and domestics all seem to be zealous and willing to perform their duties. There were but very few in the infirmary, the general health of the insane is good.

I, however, noticed during my last visit that the ventilators do not work as well as formerly, and that the air in many of the rooms was disagreeable. On observing this the physician stated that the odor was caused from heating-pipes newly placed and varnished. There was some truth in this, but I believe it is not the only cause of the odor pervading the rooms.

For further remarks I refer to my general report.

L. L. L. DESAULNIERS
P. B. I. P. & A

Quebec, 31st December 1873

SPECIAL REPORT
OF
H. H. MILES
INSPECTOR OF
PRISONS & ASYLUMS
AND OF
PROTESTANT SCHOOLS OF INDUSTRY & REFORM
&c., &c., &c.

MONTREAL GAOL.

I have visited this prison several times in the course of the year. Most particularly in June, September and November. The number of prisoners is fluctuating, and the place is usually crowded, more so in some wards than in others, owing to the endeavors to maintain some system of classification. Early in June I found there 111 male and 114 female prisoners, total 225; later in the same month there were 282, of whom 167 were males; on November 27th there were 296, of whom 289 were male and 107 female.

On each occasion of my visits I found several youthful inmates, who, as I thought, ought to be placed in a reformatory, instead of the Montreal Gaol, one of these was a boy of 12 years of age, sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days. I found, also, prisoners who were insane, some detained to be inspected, others already inspected and waiting for their transfer to the Asylum.

The new mode of heating, introduced into this prison last year, appears to work well in most of the parts, although, in some of the wards the prisoners complained of suffering from cold.

I think Mr. Payette and his subordinates deserve much credit for the success of their efforts to maintain good order, in the too crowded wards and galleries of their establishment, in fact, considering the difficulties they have to overcome, as to cleanliness and other circumstances, there is no better kept penal institution in the Province.

Mr. Laune the deputy gaoler informed me that he had applied to the Government to allow him to retire on an allowance, in consequence of failing health. As he is 63 years old, and has served faithfully and laboriously during 24 years, I trust the Board may see fit to support his claim to the utmost of their ability. There

are I believe 5 other officials whose superannuation would be productive of advantage in improving the efficiency of this Prison. The Sheriff courteously facilitated all my inquiries into its affairs.

QUEBEC GAOL.

I visited the prison several times in the course of the year, in addition to my visits with the Board of Inspectors.

On January 5th, I found 104 prisoners, of whom, as usual in the winter time, about one half consisted of persons who were *self committed*, having thus had recourse to the gaol for food and shelter.

Later, the average number of inmates was augmented by the incarceration of 17 Norwegians', who had been charged with breach of contract, in connection with the working of the Moisie Iron Mines, for which they had been imported from Europe. These men were not discharged before the autumn, when they all departed for the West.

The completion of the new hospitals in the prison having liberated the apartment, formerly used as an infirmary, this has been appropriated and fitted up as a chapel for protestant worship, and was open as such by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec, assisted by the chaplain of the gaol, the rev. Mr. Sykes, on November 30th. Much inconvenience, previously experienced, has thus been removed, and the protestant prisoners of both sexes, the men occupying the lower part and the women the gallery above, can attend divine service at the same hour instead of assembling, separately, at different times and in parts of the prison wholly unsuited to the objects in view.

On September 27th the number of prisoners was 119—79 men and 40 females; on November 30th 124, including 82 men and 42 women; on December 19th 100 prisoners.

On all occasions of my visits I found the interior of the prison clean and well kept. Although the privies are damp, owing to leakage from the roof, there is a general freedom from bad smell. In the new hospitals, which are spacious, well ventilated and well lighted, the arrangements for the care of the sick are all that can be desired, and each of the gaol physicians, Dr. Robitaille and Dr. Tessier, treats his patients in the gaol with as much attention and skill as could be enjoyed outside in private practice.

In fact the hospital arrangements, as well as those for the spiritual care of the inmates now greatly excel those which have heretofore been provided in any of our Provincial Institutions.

I have noticed that the seclusion of the prisoners is not quite so entirely secured as it might be, since from the upper parts of the gaol-yard, where more levelling is required, and from several of the windows (especially of the water closets which need a close grating) the prisoners see and hold communication with their friends outside.

Owing to the extent of the premises and the necessary dispersion of the female prisoners in the different places, where they are required to be at work, I consider that the matron, in view of maintaining discipline, needs the aid of a regular assistant, which has already been brought under the notice of the Board by myself and other members of it.

I have to report, as the result of my observations on all occasions of my visits to this prison, that Mr. McLaren, the head gaoler and all his subordinates are assiduous and attentive to the efficient discharge of their duties.

ST. JOHNS LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I visited and inspected this Asylum on August 5th and 6th. There were 79 patients, viz 37 male and 42 female.

The superintendent stated that there had been no bodily sickness in the establishment, and that there were at this time 3 vacancies.

Since January last 13 had been discharged, cured of their mental malady, and there had been 8 deaths.

I found every thing going on in the Asylum as usual. The Superintendent, with respect to the unsuitableness of the premises, expressed himself hopefully looking forward to a transfer of his patients to better quarters, concerning the necessity for which no one who visits the establishment can entertain any doubts.

QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM (Beauport.)

I visited this institution during the past year at the times when the Board paid their customary visits of inspection, and I have nothing particular to report, in addition to what has been already stated in the chairman's reports of January, July and December, in the particulars of which I concur.

BEAUHARNOIS PRISON.

I visited and inspected this prison on the 10th of July. There were three prisoners. I examined the books kept, and the premises inside and outside and found every thing orderly. I have nothing further to report specially.

ST. HYACINTHE PRISON.

I visited this prison on my way home from Beauharnois, in July ; there were 7 prisoners.

The interior of the prison was clean and orderly. I inspected the premises outside, also the books kept by the goaler, which I found regular.

IBERVILLE PRISON (St. John.)

I visited and inspected this prison on Tuesday, the 5th of August.

I found here 9 prisoners of whom 2 were females. One of the male prisoners, named Uren, incarcerated on a charge of larceny, complained that he had to stay in gaol 4 months, waiting for his trial in December following. I recommended him to apply to the sheriff, with a view to having his case disposed of by summary trial, under the provisions of the statutes for that purpose.

I examined the books kept. The interior of the prison was clean and orderly. The chimney was spoken of as being in a somewhat dangerous state, in consequence of which I suggested that it would be better to use coal than wood for fuel in the kitchen.

SWEETSBURG GAOL.

I visited this prison in August. There were only three prisoners.

I found still existing the nuisances which I reported last year, particularly as regards the position of a privy near an angle formed by the walls of the prison and Court House, and within a short distance of the well. On a subsequent occasion, owing circumstances which I need not explain here, I visited the Court House and gaol owing to in company with the Attorney-General and Hon. Mr. Justice Dunkin to whom representations were made on the spot concerning those and others defects. I understood from what passed between the Hon. Mr. Irvine, the judge, and the Sheriff that remedial steps would shortly be taken.

I have nothing further to report specially ; except that most of the locks of this prison are defective, which fact was also reported on a former occasion.

SHERBROOKE GAOL.

I visited and inspected this prison in the course of the year, namely in April and December.

I have nothing particular to report on the former visit except to say that there were 7 prisoners and that every thing seemed to be going on as usual : for this visit to Sherbrooke had reference specially to the Reformatory Boys (Protestant), for whose accommodations a wing of the prison has been assigned.

At my last visit I found 9 prisoners : number of committals since January 1st. There was one female prisoner, who as well as her husband, one of the 9 male inmates, was detained on a charge of theft. One of the male prisoners had his feet badly frozen, when he was committed and was still suffering from his injury.

Another male prisoner appears to be an idiot, but has not been interdicted as insane.

I found among the prisoners a youth of 17, formerly an inmate of the Reformatory of St. Vincent de Paul during 3 years.

I was pleased to learn that there was no longer cause of complaint on account of deficiency of water ; of which I learned, in answer to my inquiries, there was an abundant supply at hand, both for the daily wants of the gaol, and in case of fire.

The building is so constructed that if not almost fire proof, yet should one occur it would be readily extinguished in the compartment where it might originate, without danger of extending further. I examined the books of register. I found the prison clean and apparently well kept, but there is still some cause for complaint on account of smoke in the interior.

There has been no escape from this prison during the past year.

The Sheriff and Physician met me and furnished all necessary information as to the state of the prison, which I can report to be satisfactory.

JOLIETTE PRISON.

I visited and inspected this prison in the latter part of August, and being detained two or three days in the place, waiting for passage therefrom to Sorel, I paid several visits to it between the 27th and 30th of the month.

There were four prisoners, two of them youths, and one man committed for assault, as a dangerous and crazy person, but not yet interdicted as insane. I was informed that a prisoner, who broke jail in May last, was still at large at a place about 23 miles distant.

I found the interior of the prison clean and orderly, but the shed outside required to be cleaned, to which the gaoler promised to attend immediately.

Owing to the unhealthiness of the apartments provided for his use in the basement, which is below the level of the ground outside, the gaoler is obliged to have recourse to the vacant place in the lower wards of the prison.

He represented to me the necessity there was for some outside accommodation, and, on inquiring into particulars I considered his wish to have some small building erected was well founded and accordingly recommend the matter to the attention of the board.

There have been 21 persons incarcerated since January last, 3 males prisoners, and 2 females deranged. One escape in the course of the year. I examined the books and registers. The sheriff and his deputy courteously assisted me in respect of all my inquiries concerning the affairs of the gaol.

SOREL PRISON—RICHELIEU.

Visited and inspected between August 31st and September 2nd.

On August 31st there 4 prisoners, 1 a woman, and on September 1st there were only 3. One was committed as a dangerous lunatic and was subsequently interdicted. He appeared then to be sane. Before I left the place the Lieutenant Governor's order for his removal to Beauport asylum reached the hands of the Sheriff.

There have been 72 prisoners since January last.

The average number confined at one time I found to be 12. Sometimes the number had been 18. The gaoler's quarters in the basement are unwholesome for sleeping in. Since he came into office he has lost a wife by death, and his second wife was then thought to be dying. He has six children. There is no turnkey. I recommended the sheriff to endeavour to secure the appointment of a turnkey to assist the gaoler, in view of the increasing number of prisoners likely to be placed there in future, as the traffic and population of the place are growing greater every year. I found the interior clean, as well as the yard and shed outside. I made some recommendations to the sheriff respecting small necessary repairs to the wall, where it joins the building and where there seems to exist facilities for escape from the prison, also respecting the arrangements for the supply of water, and on some minor points.

I examined the books and register. As no doctor's book had been kept since January 1872, I recommended that there should be one in future, as is now the case in nearly all the prisons of the Province.

The sheriff courteously assisted me in all my inquiries concerning the affairs of the gaol.

RIMOUSKI GAOL.

Inspected by me at the end of December. There were only 3 prisoners, 2 men and two women. One of the latter was insane, although he was not yet interdicted. The staff of the prison consists of the Gaoler and his son, who is turnkey; when there are female prisoners the gaoler's wife performs the duties of matron, for which she is paid 50 cents a day.

Here, as well as in several of the other prisons, the Gaoler has received unoccupied parts of the interior for, his own accommodation, more particularly the lower wards. He is forced to do this in consequence of the unhealthy state of the basement where apartments were prepared, when the gaol was built, but which are manifestly unfit for their intended use, owing to the dampness which prevails there constantly. The smallness of the number of prisoners (about 40 in the course of a year, usually only two or three at the same time and never more than 10) leaves vacant an abundance of space in the interior, the occupation of which by the Gaoler, as a part of his residence might not perhaps, be considered altogether objectionable, under the circumstances. At the same time the practice is inconsistent with the purposes of a prison, and, it is conceivable, might be detrimental, in view of the security and seclusion of the prisoners. The source of the untenable condition of the apartments in the basement is their situation considerably below the surface of the ground outside.

A prisoner named Baptiste Ross made his escape on the 17th September and was not retaken.

In answer to questions, concerning precautions against fire, I learned that a cistern in the top of the building is not used.

I was informed that the defective drainage, of which complaint was made on the occasion of my last visit to this gaol, had been remedied some time ago.

I visited the yard and shed and examined the books kept.

The prison and premises were clean and well kept.

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

About 5 years since, (Acts. 32 Victoria chapters XVII and XVIII.) were passed by the Provincial Legislature in view of the establishment of institutions, for the reception of destitute and neglected children and juvenile offenders. No Industrial School for Protestant children has yet been opened under the provisions of the statute. As respects Reformatory Schools, the removal and separation into two divisions of the Young delinquents belonging to the Reformatory Prison at St. Vincent de Paul, has resulted, substantially, in the opening, by the Government, of a Protestant Reformatory School at Sherbrooke, for boys. At present the law now stands, however, its inmates are prisoners sentenced to confinement during various periods, according to the nature of the crimes of which they have been convicted.

SHERBROOKE REFORMATORY.

I have visited and inspected this establishment twice during the year, namely in April and June; also, at other times incidentally.

The protestant inmates of the Reformatory prison, having been removed from St. Vincent de Paul to Mignon street, Montreal, last January, where they remained upwards of two months, they were, in April, brought to Sherbrooke, and there placed in a wing of the gaol, which had been fitted up for their reception.

I remained in the place several days to assist in the arrangements for their care and instruction. A school master, Mr. Willis, had been appointed, and he at once set to work to classify the boys and arrange for their daily work in school. On examining the boys, with a view to that, I found that several could scarcely read or write.

There seemed to be no defect of preliminary arrangements, for the safe custody of the boys, their lodging, feeding, clothing and recreation, as well as their tuition in the common branches of elementary education and their spiritual care. It was also thought at that time, although there existed some doubts on the subject, that there would be serious obstacles in the way of procuring facilities for teaching some of the trades, through the co-operation of tradesmen and manufacturers carrying on business at Sherbrooke; and while I was there and at the time of my leaving, the Sheriff, under whose responsible care, the boys were placed by the government, was busily and earnestly occupied in endeavoring to secure those facilities.

The catholic boys, under the care of the Christian Brothers at Montreal, being now so munificently provided for as respects their being trained up in industrious habits and the acquisition of trades, there will necessarily be a great and lamentable contrast, when their position and future prospects are compared with those of the boys at Sherbrooke, unless means can be devised for usefully occupying the time of the latter and for teaching them trades, without which their general management and tuition will be much hindered, their health and habits impaired by idleness, and in the future, their chances of becoming useful members of society, and not burdens as criminals in our courts, of law and penal institutions, will be greatly diminished.

On the occasion of two subsequent visits in June and December, I found the work of their tuition in school carried on with, perhaps, as much success as could be looked for, under the circumstances, though, in several cases the progress was less than I had anticipated. This result, as well as the occasional appearance of bad behavior on the part of some of the boys may, possibly, be ascribed in a great measure, to the disappointment which has occurred as respects the means of teaching trades.

At the time of my last visit none of the boys were provided for in that way except one or two, who were employed at type setting, for which the materials and necessary instruction were furnished by the conductors of the Sherbrooke Gazette. No means had been devised for teaching other trades, such as those of the tailor, shoemaker, joiner, tinsmith, &c., &c.

This is a defect in the provision for the training up of those poor lads in habits of industry and so as to be able hereafter to earn an honest livelihood and become useful members of society, which I earnestly recommend to the attention of the Board, hoping that some means may be found to remedy the evil in the ensuing year.

The sheriff has the matter much at heart. His supervision of the boys and his care of them in all respects are constant and judicious, while his responsibility is rendered much more onerous than it would be if the teaching of trades were established in the institution.

The gaoler, Mr. Reid, acts under the direction of the sheriff, as respects their safe custody and general management.

The physician, Dr. Johnstone, has charge of their bodily health which has been almost uniformly good. As respects their spiritual care, most, if not all the boys, being members of the Anglican Church, the Rev. Mr. Reid and his assistant have assiduously attended to that. But there is no appointed chaplain and the religious services are performed gratuitously.

It is open to the ministers of all denominations to visit and look after them whenever they please.

From some of the leading inhabitants, the greatest kindness has been bestowed on the boys, since they were located at Sherbrooke. By this means, instructive and interesting books for reading have been placed in their hands, and in their frequent visits, these benevolent friends have found and made use of many opportunities of benefitting them morally, as well as in a material and bodily sense.

The boys gave expression to their sense of gratitude on account of these kindnesses in a very appropriate address, prepared by themselves, and which, in a literary point of view, was very creditable to them. It was directed, I believe, to one of their chief friends, Mr. Heneker, of the British American Land Company.

The Town member, the Hon. J. G. Robertson, has also taken a great personal interest in the welfare of the lads.

Reverting to the subject of trades, although the number of boys has been about 20, one having been discharged, and another sent to the penitentiary, as incorrigible, in virtue of the statute for dealing with such cases, yet it is impossible that the purposes of a Reformatory can be accomplished until the existing defect, which has already been adverted to in this Report, is supplied. As the subject has been occasionally discussed, by the public press of the city and country, I shall append the substance of those discussions, in the belief that the board will concur in what is stated, and use its influence in procuring from the government the favorable consideration of at least some of the chief recommendations.

I cite from one country and one city news paper :

THE SHERBROOKE REFORMATORY.

We think the Local Government should supplement the good work they have done in providing a home and education for the protestant convict boys, at present located here. It is not enough to feed, clothe, and educate them, till their term of confinement expires. If nothing more be done, when they leave the prison they will, to save themselves from starving, fall back on their old vicious habits.

We hear complaints of their insubordination and of the great difficulty in subjecting them to salutary discipline.

Some of this may be traced to their old habits, but no number of boys, even of ordinary behaviour and character, can sit hours in idleness without a tendency to mischief.

In justice to these boys, and to make the Reformatory what it ought to be, they should be taught some trade or business, in order to earn a subsistence. when

they are discharged. Wanting this, the mere thing of given them shelter, food and raiment is a very aimless benevolence. When they are turned adrift, wanting the means to earn a subsistence, they must rob or steal, if they would not starve.

The government does not of course contemplate such a result, but if it neglect to teach them some useful trade, no other can follow. Even as a matter of justice to the country, the boys should not be left to prey on their benefactors hereafter. A portion of the public money is already invested in their maintenance, this should bear fruit in the future, but it will be barren of any good result, if the government stop here. Education of the hand is as much wanted as that of the mind, and till these boys are taught how to provide for themselves, the public will be wanting in its duty to them and to itself. Reading, writing and a little arithmetic, though good things in themselves, are, in the position of these boys, almost useless. As a rule, they must support themselves by manual labor, whether mechanical or otherwise. The money now spent in maintaining them is partly thrown away, except they are taught trades. Without these, they are little better, than if confined in an ordinary jail or penitentiary. With some of them, the sins of the parents are visited on the children. They may have been trained in vice, at an age too early to be responsible. Habit may have followed on necessity. Their better impulses may have been choked out in their youth. But if the government has accepted their reformation as a duty it owes to society, that duty will not be fulfilled till the boys are enabled to earn their living, without the temptation of resorting to the crimes of their earlier youth. We feel no maudlin sympathy with these boys, but if we are to do them a service, let it not be done by halves. Assuredly the more leisure they have, the more vicious will they become. At present, except during their brief school hours, they have nothing to occupy either hand or mind, and while so, it is to be feared, they will only encourage one another in vice. The mere novice will learn to be proficient, from the language and society of his more hardened associate, and the reformatory, instead of being an agency of good, will become a school, in which no virtuous lesson will be taught or learned. The government is morally bound to see that these boys are not sent again into the world to prey on the public. Its duty is but half discharged till they are taught to support themselves by honest avocations. Society demands protection, but this it cannot have, if these boys are hereafter discharged, without having been taught to support themselves honestly. We do not intimate that the local government is either averse to or indifferent as to the future of these young convicts; the establishment of reformatories is proof to the contrary. But in the more onerous and multifarious duties it has to discharge, it is possible that this one has been overlooked or deferred.

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Having been for many years officially connected with the largest Reformatory and Industrial School in Great Britain, and being intimately acquainted with the working and cost of maintaining such Institutions, I have thought that I could say something that might encourage the well wishers of the scheme to persevere in their efforts, and perhaps dissipate some of the supposed difficulties, that I see are entertained by some gentlemen.

A word, first about the cost. The institution with which I was connected was enabled by judicious management to make the cost of inmates somewhat less per head than some kindred institutions in England, but the allowance of food and clothing was ample and of excellent, though plain in quality. The average cost of dieting was £25 per annum per head, while that of clothing was only £11 per annum. Of course there are other and serious expenses, connected with efficient

training, educational and industrial, of the children, but with the very handsome Government allowance of \$90 per head per annum (much larger than the sum obtainable from the English Government for English Reformatory Schools) with an average number of 40 to 50 boys, with free buildings and a few acres of land. I see no reason why the institution should not be self supporting or almost so. It has been demonstrated in the old country that in such circumstances the profits resulting from the boy's labor, together with the government allowance there, proved more than sufficient for the efficient carrying on of the work without other extraneous assistance.

From past experience, I can see no reason why a Reformatory and Industrial School cannot be combined, provided, the criminal boy be not older than fourteen when admitted to the institution. I do not think, practically, he will do any injury to the boys of the Industrial School class. Both classes of children are received into some of the English and Scotch Schools and no bad results have followed; so far as can be discovered.

When once an Institution of this kind is established, let no child under fourteen years of age be sent to prison for theft. It is a stigma that never leaves him, infecting him unseen, and a barrier against doing him good afterwards, that few can conceive of.

I observe that some entertain great fears as to the possibility of keeping criminal boys on a farm or in premises, without policemen and a high wall. It can be done more easily than one would at first think. As an illustration—the Institution I have already alluded to, some years ago purchased a farm of about 50 acres, some three miles from the city, with the view of placing a colony of boys there, to be taught farming. I was asked to go out and start it, I went and did so, taking with me about 30 boys. I was with them only during the evening and part of the morning, having to attend to my other duties in the city during the day. Two workmen—one a ploughman, and the other a gardener were all the officers, I wanted or required. There were no walls, no bars on the windows, and yet during the four years I resided at the farm—not one boy absconded. Every boy had been convicted of theft and sent to prison, previously to my having any thing to do with them. Judicious care and genuine kindness go further than most folk think.

H. H. MILES.

Inspector of Prisons and Asylums
And of Protestant Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

SPECIAL REPORT

OF

EDOUARD MOREAU

TO THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF ASYLUMS AND PRISONS

For the year 1873.

BEAUPORT ASYLUM.

I visited this establishment on Monday the 27th January 1873, accompanied by the President of the Board and my colleague, Dr. Miles.

On the 25th January there were in the Asylum 863 insane, of whom 429 were males and 434 females, shewing an excess over the number at the same period in the preceding year. No difference between the figures of the 23rd November 1872 and 25th January 1873, exactly the same number of inmates.

According to nationality, the patients at the time of my visit, may be classified as follows, 492 of French origin, all professing the roman catholic faith, with the exception of one of Protestant faith and Swiss by birth, and 370 of English origin of whom 215 were Catholics and 155 Protestants. Of foreign origin there was one an Italian. In all 707 Catholics and 156 Protestants.

In the women's department I noticed several in strait jackets and some who wore handcuffs. The sudden attacks of frenzy, to which these unfortunates were sometimes subject, had occasioned these rigorous measures.

A noticeable improvement introduced by the proprietors of the Asylum, consists in the construction of oaken bedsteads, made in the form of boxes or chests, with four sides and a cover pierced with holes, shutting down with two padlocks. These beds are placed in the cells occupied by maniacs, who, when they become unmanageable and dangerous, are stretched into one of them and are there kept until they become calm. Imprisoned as in a cage they wear themselves out in vain efforts for release and are soon calmed by the very strength of their rage. By this simple, and at the same time ingenious process, these frantic ones are tamed and the guardians are preserved from their brutal attacks.

The different portions of this vast establishment seem to be remarkably clean and all in perfect order. Although the system of ventilation in use in the buildings,

generally works well, there are some passage and appartments, very few in number fortunately in which the air becomes vitiated and is not sufficiently renewed. This inconvenience may perhaps be remedied by increasing the number of ventilators.

RIMOUSKI GAOL.

Visited and inspected on the 28th July 1873.

Owing to the early hour at which I visited this gaol, I was deprived of the pleasure of meeting the sheriff; the gaoler had gone out on business. I was conducted by the son of the latter, I think, through that part of the building used by the prisoners. There were only two prisoners at this time, father and son, both arrested on charges of theft and whom a similar fate had united in bonds. They submitted to their imprisonment with great coolness, as if content with their lot and with finding themselves in company. They were employed in sawing and splitting fire wood, cording it in the yard and in other useful work. I found the drain sewer incomplete, the earth thrown up from the ditch filling up the yard and the works stopped. On representations then made to me, I availed myself of my official relations with the Department of Public Works at Quebec, so as to have the works on this drain continued, and they may have been finished a short time after my visit, so that the infection and unhealthy miasma heretofore complained of, as affecting the prisoners, may be effectually removed.

The cells were excellently kept and all the apartments extremely clean.

PERCE GAOL.

I arrived at this gaol in the evening of the 21st April 1873. On the following day, I visited the new gaol in company with Mr. Tuzo, the gaoler. One was then imprisoned. The place is suitable and convenient, except that the doors are not safe, they require bolts and guard locks. The gaoler drew my attention to several other small wants and defects in the different parts of the building. I noted his suggestions, so as to communicate with the Board of Public Works to remedy these inconveniences and make the required repairs.

This establishment wants the dependencies necessary for its maintenance; there is no hangar in which to place wood and coal; a more convenient fence in front of the building, in the form of a balustrade, is also required.

I have reason to believe that the government will admit the necessity of these improvements and comply with the representations made to them on this point.

E. MOREAU,

Inspector of A. & P.

Quebec, 20th December 1873.

R E P O R T
OF
L. L. L. DESAULNIERS
INSPECTOR
OF THE
CATHOLIC REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS
For 1873.

TO THE HONORABLE G. OUMET,
PREMIER.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following report, respecting the management of the Catholic Reformatory and Industrial Schools, in the Province of Quebec.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MONTREAL.

I visited this school on the 20th of November. There were then only 31 children in it. They were divided as follows according to ages : 2 of 12 years, 6 of 13, 8 of 14, 8 of 15, 5 of 16, and 2 of 17. Sixteen were admitted and the same number were discharged.

There are 11 who can read and write. Twenty-six are French Canadians and 5 English girls, 9 conduct themselves well, 22 are doubtful.

Eleven have no fathers, 3 have no mothers and three have lost both. There are only four whose parents are unfortunately intemperate.

Nearly all the parents, with the exception of four, are tradesmen. These children enjoy good health, are well clothed and appear happy.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, QUEBEC.

This school was visited on the 20th December. I visited this school with pleasure, in which were 30 little girls. I remarked that there were fewer big girls than in the past years. This is infinitely better for the success of the school ; we have, however, every reason to be satisfied with its past success, because as it is not quite

three years since it was established, it has this year placed or returned to their parents 14 young girls; it had previously placed 16 and out of these 24, only three were recommitted to the school. Twenty-two do well, 2 are of doubtful conduct and 1 has been lost sight of. Three were sent to the Asylum at Halifax, 1 to the Asylum of la Miséricorde, 10 were returned to their parents, 9 placed out at service, 1 kept in the house. These were placed in Quebec and in the surrounding parishes. One of the children died during the year.

Out of these 30 young girls, there only 10 who cannot write. They all can read and 20 can write. Twenty-seven are French-Canadians and 3 are Irish. None of them escaped. Fourteen were admitted during the year and 14 were discharged.

Nine have no fathers, 8 have no mothers, and one only has neither father nor mother.

There are 14 of them whose parents are intemperate, 16 whose fathers are laborers, 4 whose fathers are carpenters, and 10 whose fathers are dead.

There are 1 of 3 years.

1	"	7	"
5	"	8	"
3	"	9	"
1	"	10	"
1	"	11	"
3	"	12	"
7	"	13	"
2	"	14	"
3	"	15	"
1	"	16	"

Total.....30

The good sisters raffled some needlework made by the children which realised the sum of \$80. This small amount was employed in promoting the welfare of the children, who had contributed in making the articles raffled for.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MONTREAL

I inspected this school on the 6th of November. On the 31st December there were in this institution 45 girls, the maximum number allowed. Three were admitted and 3 were discharged during the year.

Thirty conduct themselves well, and 15 are doubtful. There are 38 French Canadian and 7 English girls. Twenty of them can neither read nor write. Three whose parents are intemperate, 4 have neither fathers nor mothers, 6 lost only their mothers, and 3 their fathers. The parents are of the laboring class, 14 are servants.

There are 3 of 5 years.

3	"	6	"
3	"	7	"
9	"	8	"
9	"	9	"
6	"	10	"
6	"	11	"
5	"	12	"
1	"	14	"

45
62

Two were returned to their parents by order of the Lieutenant-Governor.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, LEVIS.

I visited this school on the 22nd December, in which I found 40 children both healthy, gay and contented.

The majority of the parents of these children are laborers, and but few follow any trade.

18 who have no fathers, 16 no mothers, 6 neither fathers nor mothers. 30 of the children are well conducted, 10 not so well. There are 38 French Canadian and 2 Irish girls. 10 cannot read, 15 cannot write. 8 were admitted during the year and the same number were placed out.

All those discharged returned to their families in Quebec, Levis and St. Romuald.

There are 2 of 4 years.

2	"	6	"
6	"	7	"
3	"	8	"
4	"	9	"
4	"	10	"
5	"	11	"
3	"	12	"
2	"	13	"
3	"	14	"
5	"	15	"

REFORMATORY SCHOOL OF THE FRERES DE LA CHARITÉ, MONTRÉAL.

At the time of my visit, on the 10th of November last, there were 180 children.

All were occupied, either in the workshops, the office, or at school. 75 attended the classes, 2 or 3 were in the office, and the remainder were at work in the different workshops.

Although I had a high opinion of the capacity and zeal of the *Frères* in the management of a house of this nature, I certainly did not expect to find such an organization, more particularly, as the establishment has been but a short time in operation. I did not think it possible to give this School, in so short a time, such a character for order, activity and obedience, to be seen only in the most prosperous and best regulated workshops. The only noise heard in the workshops is that of the machines. There is neither talk, dissipation, nor amusement. All work with diligence and attention, and their labors are varied, well-done, and productive.

The first workshop is the joiners; it is situated on the ground floor. It is a large room, in which is placed an eight-horse power engine, used to work the circular saws and other machines required for this description of work. Several *Frères*, five workmen, and three boys were in the same room engaged in making window frames for some person in the city.

From this work-room I went to the kitchen, where none of the children are

employed. Thence, I went to the room where the bread is cut, and through the bakery, where 4 children are taught this trade.

The tailors' workshop comes next, where 25 young boys are employed, in making the wearing apparel used in the establishment, and other more expensive clothing, for certain houses in the city.

It is in the two rooms occupied by the shoemakers that we see the best workmanship. 12 children work by hand, and 21 with the aid of machines. Adjoining this work-room is a shop, in which we can obtain the most elegant boots to be found in Montreal.

The work-room for the saddlers is not behind that of the shoe-makers for elegance and finish of work. I saw a large number of harness of different prices; but more particularly, a double and single harness, which might tempt the most exacting, and for which the first prize was awarded, at the last Provincial Exhibition, held at Montreal. 18 of the children are attached to this workshop. Many of them work so well already, that they could obtain good situations in the best establishments in the city.

There are also about ten children engaged in making chair-seats, for Montreal merchants. This labor is easy and remunerative.

Two new workshops have been recently put into operation, one for cabinet makers, and the other for carvers. The directors of the institution intend to establish other workshops for tinsmiths; metal gilders and lithographers, as soon as their means will permit. All the work sells very well, and is rapidly disposed of. It was impossible to meet half the demands for carpenters' work, notwithstanding that a good number of workmen were employed, and machines used, so as to turn out the work more rapidly.

The prisoners big, medium-sized, and small occupy separate dormitories. The big boys' dormitory contains 53; the medium-sized 54, and that for the small boys 77. There are 3 *Frères* in each of the two last mentioned, and 5 in the big boys' dormitory. Two men, exclusive of the *Frères*, watch in turn all night in case of fire, tumult, or other disorder.

The beds are placed in ranges, touching head and foot. Every night a large curtain is stretched across to intercept the view from one range to the other. These beds are all alike and are remarkably clean and well made. In this respect the method followed by the *Frères*, is much superior to that previously in use. It was always painful, even shocking to see the children, each evening, locked up in their little cells, as if they were great criminals, their young ears shocked with the sounds of bolts and iron doors. Nothing of this kind under the present system; no more cells to harden the heart of the child, who requires sympathy; no more iron doors to discourage the young man, who now calls for a compassionate and feeling heart to raise him from his fallen position; no more bolts and chains to humiliate this poor unfortunate, abandoned by unworthy parents, and whom hard fate alone has, in the greater number of cases, led to ruin. Nothing more of that now, but in its stead, kindness, sympathy, interest, devotion and family comfort, and a common sleeping apartment, such as well reared youth are accustomed to. There are three recreation halls which, like the dormitories, are appropriated to the classes, small, medium and big. They are very large apartments capable of accommodating a larger number of inmates.

In the two dining-rooms, the tables are in rows, covered with tablecloths and furnished with vessels of delf. The children are given a sufficiency of meat

three times daily, bread in the same proportion, and tea morning and evening. Occasionally, in the morning, they get slices of buttered bread.

During the recreation hours, cards, drafts, gymnastic exercises, and other innocent amusements are permitted; but no *tête-à-tête*, no meetings by couples in corners are allowed. The *Frères* are always on the watch, without, however, allowing it to be too apparent to the boys, in order that the latter may become accustomed to conduct themselves properly, without being actuated by fear.

The classes are held in a special apartment, and, upon entering, one would think himself in the class-room of a college, the boys are so well conducted and are so attentive to the instructions of their masters. The school of the big boys lasts from 7 to 8 o'clock in the morning, and from 1 to 2 in the afternoon. That of the small boys, numbering about 80, lasts much longer, as it commences at 7½ in the morning and continues until 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon from 1½ to 5.

Thus, the greater part of the day is spent in school. Too young to be employed in the workshops, these children learn reading, writing, and the rudiments of grammar and history; it is the proper age for study, and they should be kept at their studies without losing a single day, as when they arrive at a suitable age, they must choose a trade, and receive instructions in it to enable them afterwards to earn an honest livelihood. Four experienced professors are exclusively employed in teaching the various branches of secular and a chaplain in imparting religious instruction.

If the thoughts of liberty, and the desire to regain it, could be removed from the minds of a certain number of these young boys, their reform, the Directors of this institution tell us, would be an easy matter. This unfortunate idea always pre-occupies their attention, and disturbs their minds to such a degree that both day and night, they are actually dreaming of means to realize it. The inclination for work, as well as the love of right, is consequently paralysed. Neither counsels, sympathy, nor affection can eradicate this fatal thought, which governs them; it is the constant object of their desires, before which every favorable disposition, every healthy resolution, and every good purpose vanishes; it is the formidable rock on which are broken their best resolutions, and on which are stranded their best hopes, it is in a word the stumbling block to their conversion.

Without this prominent pre-occupation, the good *Frères* assure us that no less than 90 per cent would become better in a short time. I have no doubt that such would be the case, especially in a school so wisely and paternally governed. The Directors remark, however, that this evil, so prejudicial to the success of reform, sensibly diminishes, and they are fully confident that it will eventually disappear. It did not lead to the unfortunate consequences apprehended, if we except two instances in which some of the inmates were disposed to insubordination. But these cases appeared more serious than they really were, and there is reason to rejoice at the great success obtained during the past few months, and this success is due to the goodness, the sympathy and management of the Directors towards the children.

Being convinced that upon the more or less happy beginning often depends the success of an enterprise, the good *Frères* have, from the opening of the institution, used all their efforts, employed all their energies, and have made every sacrifice to secure good management and direction, even in the most minute details. They made it a duty to make the school pleasant to the young inmates, by granting to them exercise and amusements, and by giving to the discipline as mild a character as possible.

They have also made it a study to give an education to the children suitable to their age, their nature, and their disposition, knowing it to be the chief guarantee of their future happiness. Their success has surpassed their expectations, for although they had from the beginning good hopes that their enterprise would lead to a good end, they, no doubt, expected to meet with serious difficulties, and to be obliged to submit to bitter disappointments.

Corporal punishment is almost entirely banished from the institution. It is somewhat astonishing that such punishment has never been necessary for children, who, but a short time previously, could not, it was thought, be governed unless by inflicting it.

Now, the greatest difficulty is overcome. The rudest are trained, and the new arrivals do not come into contact with incorrigible ones, who formerly prejudiced them against the institution; it follows, then, that the longer the institution exists, the easier it will be to maintain good order; and, further, that the good results, which it is called upon to produce, shall be numerous and durable.

There are three infirmaries, one for the use of the *Frères*, one for ordinary cases, and one for contagious diseases. One hospital *Frère* and one superintending *Frère* manage these infirmaries, and administer all the medicines prescribed by the physicians.

The sanitary condition of the institution was highly satisfactory. The sickness was only of a light character, if we except two cases in which the results were fatal.

A great number of distinguished persons visited the institution during the year, and they entered in the visitors-book the praises suggested to them, though the satisfaction they received on seeing the unlooked for success obtained by the directors of this admirable institution.

In the list of visitors we notice bishops and ministers of different religious denominations, and lay-men, who are specially engaged in the administration of similar institutions, who visited it from foreign countries.

We noticed the name of Miss Mary Carpenter, who is well known in the principal countries of the world and especially in England, a portion of whose life has been devoted to visiting penal as well as benevolent institutions, and in the study of the means best adapted to place them in a position to meet the great end, for which they were established,—the moral and religious reform of the inmates.

Not to lengthen this report, I will dispense with noticing the flattering but well merited eulogies paid by visitors to the directors of this School of Reform. Many proofs of this nature have already appeared in the abridged report of the directors themselves published in the appendix to this report.

Twenty-two *Frères* are engaged in the government of the whole institution, apart from the foremen of the workshops, and many other employees.

The value of the School is.....	\$149,000 00
The extent of ground occupied is 13 arpents.	
Expenses incurred for food for the inmates.....	\$11,168 00
“ “ salaries for foremen of workshops....	11,500 00
“ “ other persons employed.....	8,522 00
For purchase of machines and tools.....	5,000 00
Removing into the institution.....	6,000 00
Clothing	4,293 00
	<hr/>
	\$46,493 00

Received from Government in 1873.....	\$28,566 42
Balance due on year.....	519 54
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$29,085 96

When the children were handed over to the <i>Frères</i> they numbered 71.	
Admitted since.....	71
Sent to Sherbrooke	16
Pardoned.....	16
Liberated	19
Sent to the penitentiary.....	1
Escaped	2
Number of deaths	2
Remaining in the institution on the 31st December, 1873.....	184

AGES OF THE CHILDREN.

7 years.....	3
9 “	1
10 “	2
11 “	6
12 “	2
13 “	9
14 “	24
15 “	19
16 “	36
17 “	35
18 “	27
19 “	10
20 “	8
21 “	2
	<hr/>
	184

NATIONALITY

French Canadians	136
Irish	45
Negroes	3
	<hr/>
Total.....	184

PLACE OF BIRTH.

Province of Quebec.....	181
United States	2
France.....	1
	<hr/>
	184

The whole respectfully submitted.

L. L. L. DESAULNIERS.
I. R. S. P. & A.

Quebec, 14th January, 1874.

NAZARETH ASYLUM.

For the instruction of the blind, etc., etc.

This institution, founded by the reverend Mr. Rousselot, *curé* of the parish of Montreal, is situated on Ste. Catherine street. It is a building of 240 feet in length by 36 feet in width, of 4 storys, including the ground floor and the attics. The extent of land is $2\frac{1}{2}$ arpents, and the whole property is worth from \$120,000 to \$130,000.

On the ground floor are the workshops, the kitchen and the dining room; in the attics, the dormitories. The centre of the building includes the chapel; a charming oratory, whose walls and vaults are covered with numerous colored paintings, which are the admiration of all visitors. On one side of this magnificent chapel, is the department of the blind, and the parlors; these latter in the first story, and the class rooms of the blind, in the second. On the other side down stairs, is the department which contains the Asylum halls, and upstairs, the halls for the higher classes.

The asylum for the blind, opened only eight years, has 27 patients, 11 males and 16 females.

The asylum halls never have fewer than 300 small children, and often, especially in summer, 500 are admitted. These children come from the neighborhood of the asylum. They are, generally, little girls whose parents belong to the working classes. These parents, being obliged to leave their houses nearly every day, to go into the city, to earn a livelihood for their families, bring, every morning, these little children to the asylum, and return for them in the evening, after their day's work is finished. All these children are admitted from the age of 2 years and as soon as they reach the age of 7 years, the little boys are no longer admitted but the little girls may continue to receive their education in the establishment.

When these little girls are a little advanced in age, and have acquired a certain amount of education, they are received into the third department, that is to say, into the advanced classes, where they receive an education, suitable to their condition.

The self denial and zeal of the good sisters who manage this rising institution are admirable. They caress as true mothers these poor little beings, whose own mothers very often neglect them; they supply food to many and when they desire to repose they put them to sleep in charming little beds, prepared in the middle of the principal hall, where they are kept; they instruct and amuse them, by interesting them with objects fit to attract their young imagination; a letter will be

placed under their eyes, surrounded by pictures, or followed by some engravings that they like to look at, and every lesson is illustrated by stories, which the *nurses* generally relate to them, and the subject of the lesson is practically applied by signs or by the exhibition of something to fix their attention, to concentrate momentarily their flighty thoughts, and to leave a durable impression upon their minds.

Of the 3 to 500 children of whom they take care in the asylum halls, and whom they instruct, there are only a few who give the small sum of 25 cents per month, and of the 120 ordinarily in the superior classes, there are hardly more who pay.

Since eight years, during which the asylum for the blind has been in existence, eight have returned to their parents, and one, of whom great hopes were entertained, died. The good sisters deeply regretted the death of this child, as she had been well instructed, and promised to become a first-class teacher.

The training of male and female teachers has been the special object of the institution, and on this head, it seems to be specially favored. It has now several young girls of rare talent and most happy disposition. These charming young creatures interested me very much, by their reading and calculation, their journeys on the geographical map, their vocal and instrumental music. I tried several times to make them take the wrong way, to *catch* them, as it is commonly called, but I always received correct answers, accompanied, however, by a significant smile, showing that my attempt had been noticed.

Sums in addition, subtraction and multiplication were performed by means of lead figures, which the child places in small squares, purposely arranged to this end. In solving any question, the whole operation is explained in all its details.

Both systems, now known and in use for the teaching of the blind are in use, or, rather, are taught. They are very different, and the professors say, are far from being equally advantageous. The oldest is what is called the Boston system. The letters in use are raised, completely formed, so that in looking at a book filled with these characters, and at another printed according to the other system, one is certain that the Boston system, with its well-formed letters, should be the most convenient; but such is not the case, however.

It is the Bride system, invented by the person whose name it bears, blind himself, which is the easiest and best to learn. In this system, the letters are represented by raised points. An A, for example, is represented by a point; B by two points, and so on, either by increasing the number of points, or changing their position.

This latter system is sufficient for all purposes. It is very quickly learned, and once learned, the children correspond with one another, and communicate with whomsoever they please. They write with pens and ink, better even than many of those whose eye-sight is very good. This cannot be done with the Boston system, it is necessary to have a regular printing press. With the Bride system, a pointer (*bodkin*) suffices to write, and even to read the writing of another.

There are two female teachers to teach the 27 blind pupils. One, the reverend Sister Devins, seemed to me to be very skilful, and altogether at home, in explaining the questions which come to her from all quarters. This lady, of superior intelligence, visited the school for the blind at Boston, lived some time in it, to become expert in everything that was taught in that celebrated institution.

The pupils learn music by theory and by note, whilst at Boston they can only learn it by dictation.

Of these 27 pupils, only two give \$6 50 per month each, and one gives \$2 (M), the rest do not pay anything. The Sisters are obliged to procure, at great expense, the books and other material necessary for the maintenance of their school. It is really to be deplored that they cannot receive a little more assistance, either from the public chest or from some charitable persons. They could then receive more blind people, and procure everything necessary for their school.

After class, and after the hours of study, the blind work at various manual employments. They sew, make small articles of colored bead work, knit lace work; and the men stuff sofas, chairs, &c. One is struck on seeing the skill and dexterity with which they manipulate the smallest objects; in fact, it is something delicate that they like to touch and use. They have a knowledge of the beautiful and the ugly, of the rich and common, it is something that the sisters cannot explain, but which they witness every day.

With the exception of 2 Irish boys and 3 Irish girls, they are all French-Canadians. The health of the children, who attend this large institution, is generally good.

There are 12 Sisters attached to this establishment, 2 being occupied solely with the poor. The Reverend Sister Robin is the Superior, and I noticed that she well deserves her title; there is nothing easier to see than that she is really *Superior*. From 8 to 10 servants, men as well as women, and from 60 to 70 children complete the regular *personnel* constantly living in the establishment.

This institution is truly admirable, and the good produced is immense. For what would become of the majority of these 400 or 500 children whom they watch over every day, when their parents leave them to go to work, if these good Sisters did not consecrate their life to bring them up and to give them their first impressions, which are always the most durable; what would become of these pretty and interesting little girls, if, from childhood, they were left to themselves, nothing better for the majority probably than little vagabonds at first, then, later, pupils in vice, game for the police, and *habitués* of prisons.

There is not the shadow of a doubt that the diminution of crime and the number of prisoners in the City of Montreal, is, in a great measure, due the devotion and charitable zeal, incessantly manifested, by the religious ladies of this city, towards the poorer classes. If they should rescue from danger only one hundred souls per annum, they would even then have done a great work; they would have saved society considerable expense and a great deal of shame; but they do far more than this, for they withdraw hundreds from vice, and thousands from corruption.

This institution receives only \$800 dollars from the public chest, \$400 for the asylum for the blind, and \$400 for the asylum for the poor. This is an aid that does good, no doubt, because it is wisely employed; but it is nothing when compared with the immense sacrifices which it makes and the great services it renders to society.

The whole humbly submitted.

L. L. L. DESAULNIERS,
Chairman of the Board of Inspectors, &c., &c.

Quebec, 15th January, 1874.

ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,

Managed by the Reverend Sisters of Providence at Montreal.

This asylum is situated on St. Denis Street, on a property of 4 arpents in extent, with contiguous buildings, of which one is 100 feet by 150, and the other 120 by 54; value, \$40,000.

This institution was opened in 1854, and now contains 120 children, of whom 114 are girls, and 6 are boys. There are, in addition, at Belœil, but under the direction of the same sisters, 30 boys and 4 girls, which gives an entire population of 154 children.

The sanitary condition of this establishment has been from its opening always satisfactory, but fears are now being entertained for the future, seeing that the city is increasing with prodigious rapidity, and buildings arise, as if by enchantment, on all sides. The pure air breathed, up to this time, will soon become as vitiated and corrupt as the air of densely populated localities.

Eight sisters manage this establishment and teach the deaf and dumb. All these children attend the classes and have their hour of school, but as the larger ones have to aid in the business of the house, the classes are not held at the same hour.

Here, as at the Nazareth Asylum for the blind, they endeavor to educate the pupils for teachers, and they also succeed as well. I took pleasure in examining, more especially the most advanced and youngest classes. In the first, I saw young girls of 14 and 15 years writing very well, and even articulating, not only isolated words, but complete phrases. Nothing is more pleasing for these interesting young girls, than to ask their teachers the name of the visitor who arrives, and to ask the visitor himself, who he is. One of them then immediately wrote on the board: "*Will you be kind enough to tell me your name?*" and as soon as she learned it, added: "*We are happy to see you.*"

But once the acquaintance is made, some of them approached and spoke, to our great surprise, of course, but distinctly enough to be understood. There was not a phrase addressed to me, that I could not immediately repeat, and they articulated no less than a dozen, such as, *How do you do, Sir? Tell me your name, if you please. We are happy to see you. It is very fine weather to-day.*

There are fifteen who articulate, and the success already attained, in this point, gives rise to great hope for the future; the good sisters, however, admit that the children find great difficulty in beginning. They are obliged to make such efforts with the throat, that some of them spit up blood; but after a certain time, the movements of the tongue become more easy and the pupils are scarcely fatigued.

In the class for little children, I saw some who wrote so correctly, so regularly, and with so much facility, that I asked their age, so much was I surprised with the fine writing of such small girls; the sister answered that they were only from 5 to 6 years of age.

Astonishing progress is made in teaching the deaf and dumb, not only do they represent letters, by signs or movements of the hands and fingers, but words and phrases even are expressed by a single sign; so thought is expressed as quickly, if not more so, by signs than by words.

Outside school hours, all work at various things, as well for the house as for strangers; nearly all these unfortunates are under the care of sisters, and many, who have no parents to receive them, after they are instructed, are adopted by the establishment, and always stay there.

I had occasion to notice the pernicious consequences arising from the inter-marriage of relations. This fact is already well established however. Nearly one-fifth of these interesting little girls are the issue of such marriages. There are many families of 2 and even of 3 children, the issue of such unfortunate alliances.

Recourse must be had to the charity of the public and the most rigid economy to support the establishment. Thus, the sisters make immense sacrifices to attain success in their patriotic and charitable enterprise. The government grants them the sum of \$1500 as a charitable institution.

The whole humbly submitted.

L. L. L. DESAULNIERS,
C. B. I. P. & A.

Quebec, 15th January, 1874.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS AT HOCHELAGA,

Under the Direction of the Reverend Sisters of Providence.

This asylum, opened on the 7th November last, now contains 66 patients.

I visited it on the 12th January of the present year. I found all these unfortunates tranquilly sitting in the two corridors of the building, which serves as their dwelling, formerly the barracks at the foot of the current. They seemed to me to be healthy and very quiet. They are well clothed and kept very clean. The floors, passage, walls and cells were also very clean.

Two patients sleep together in each cell, but in separate beds. These cells are placed on each side of the passage, which is used as a day-room by the inmates of the asylum. This arrangement is not the best, it is true, but it was necessary to take the building such as it was, without making any expensive alterations, as it was to be only temporarily used.

The system of ventilation seems to be pretty good, and, if the closets were not inside the building, I think the air would be pure enough; in fact, the disagreeable odor, which is noticed, comes directly from these places, used every moment by some idiot, without shutting the doors.

In the lower story, the passage where the imbeciles are kept, is somewhat dark, but that in the upper story is very bright, and a great deal more spacious on account of the greater distance between the floors and ceilings.

Five Sisters constantly live in the asylum. They have, as assistants, 3 keepers, 1 yard-man and 3 servants.

Notwithstanding the comfort enjoyed by the poor idiots in this lodging, which was not built for such a purpose, the Sisters are preparing to provide them with more comfort, in the building which they are constructing at Long Point.

There were only three sick since the opening of the Asylum. The nourishment is healthy and sufficient to satisfy the best appetite.

The contract with the Sisters is for 5 years. They have \$100 for each patient, and \$3 extra for burial expenses. This sum is very small, no doubt, and the Sisters would certainly be unfit to manage their affairs, if they would cease to keep their asylum on the expiration of this contract, after having laid out so much money in building. They count on the lowness of the price which they ask, and on the good care which they give, to obtain a renewal of their contract after these five years' experience.

I am well convinced that they will have no difficulty, if they, as I have no doubt they will, keep their hospital in a proper manner. Any way, the beginnings augur well for the future.

I need not say that the Sisters defray all expenses for the maintenance of the asylum, even for medicines and medical attendance.

The whole humbly submitted.

L. L. L. DESAULNIERS,
C. B. I. P. and A.

Quebec, 15th January, 1874.

R E P O R T
OF THE
Directors of the Reformatory School,
FOR THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, AT MONTREAL.

To the Inspector of Catholic Reformatory and Industrial Schools, etc., Quebec.

SIR,

We have the honor to transmit you the first Report on our Reformatory School of the Province of Quebec, for the year ending on the 31st December, 1873.

An Act passed by the Legislature of Quebec, in the month of December 1872, and sanctioned by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 23rd of the same month, approved the basis of a contract which the Government was prepared to make with *Les Frères de la Charité de St. Vincent de Paul*, for the guarding and maintenance of young delinquents of the Province of Quebec.

The contract based on the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Quebec, was signed on the seventh day of January, 1873, by the Honorable the Attorney General G. Ouimet, in the name of the Government, and by the Directors of the Reformatory School, in the name of *les Frères de la Charité*.

OPENING OF THE REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

We received the first delinquent into our Reformatory School on the 10th January, 1873.

The prisoners from the Reformatory Prison of St. Vincent de Paul arrived at our school, some on the 16th of the month above mentioned, and some on the 17th. The number then under our care, as well those whom we had received directly from the Courts of Justice as those coming from St. Vincent de Paul, amounted to 171.

STATE OF THE BUILDINGS AT THE TIME OF THE OPENING.

Our establishment, which had not been built with the intention of its becoming a house of detention, was not then in a position to meet all the difficulties

which we had to encounter, especially with young persons accustomed to be kept under lock and key. The short time that had elapsed from the time of passing the contract to the opening of the school, did not permit us to make preparations, even the most essential for that security, which all establishments of the kind should offer.

The consequence of this want of sufficient preparation was, that the young delinquents had to pass about four weeks without any occupation, either in the workshops or elsewhere; which made the situation more difficult for the directors of the school, and more dangerous for the delinquents.

MUTINY.

During this interval of enforced idleness, a mutiny took place, insignificant in itself, but which, in the eyes of certain of the public, assumed large proportions, thanks to the exaggeration from outside. I would gladly pass over this in silence, but I think that it is better to enter into the details, and make the exact truth concerning the matter known, so that the public may know what importance should be attached to similar reports, and guard against exaggerations which may often injure, to a great degree, the best managed institutions.

Here are the facts in all their bearings. Before the young delinquents had been sent to us, we had been informed by persons, most likely to be best informed, that, before their departure from St. Vincent de Paul, the delinquents had agreed together to conduct themselves properly for a few days to avert suspicion, and that afterwards they would attempt to escape, in a body. The thing seemed easy, as the House had not received the repairs necessary for its new object.

On the 27th January, having observed something strange in the conduct of some of the prisoners, I thought the time had arrived to keep a good watch over them, and to prevent trouble. Notwithstanding the precautions taken, some of them put out the gas in the recreation-room, and commenced making a noise, which ceased on my appearance in the room, and on re-lighting the gas, two new attempts to put out the gas were made, and several kicks had been given to the panel of a door before my arrival. Bed-time having then arrived, they all went to the dormitory in silence, and order was re-established. This is in its entire truth the whole matter, about which some of the public have made so much noise.

WORK-ROOMS.

The work-rooms being prepared, all our pupils went either to work or to commence their studies. Seven workshops were put into operation, namely: saddlers', joiners', tailors', bakers', gardeners', shoemakers', hand and machine work. Two new work-shops were put into operation during the year, one for cabinet work, and another for carving. So soon as our means permit, we intend to open work-shops for gilders on metal, lithographers and tinsmiths, &c., &c.

MACHINES AND TOOLS.

The work-shops in operation in the school were provided with every thing necessary for their proper working, and we spared no expense to place them on as good a footing as possible. About \$5,000 were disbursed in purchasing tools and machinery used in the work-shops. Over \$6,000 were expended in making

the necessary alterations in the building, as well for new partitions as for giving the establishment the security indispensable in a Reformatory School.

FOREMEN OF WORKSHOPS.

We endeavored to place at the head of the different trades, the men best qualified as well in regard to morals as to their skill in the different branches, which they have to teach. Thus, we fear not to say that in this point, we can compete with the first establishments of the country.

FIRST PRIZE OBTAINED AT THE EXHIBITION.

As a proof of the competency of our foremen of the workshops, it will suffice to say that for a double harness, the only piece of work that we sent to the last general exhibition, held at Montreal, in September last, we carried off the first prize. Time alone was wanting to prepare other articles for which we might have obtained other prizes. And that it may be understood that we spare nothing to give our pupils the most skilful masters, it is sufficient to mention that we annually pay for our foremen, *not including the freres*, the sum of \$11,500; for other employees \$8,522.

PROGRESS.

Under such management our pupils have made remarkable progress. In certain branches especially, the success attained has surpassed our expectations; we have a large number of young people, who, in a short time, have acquired a skill, of which we have reason to boast. We have the assurance, also, that once of the Reformatory School, our young people will do honor to the establishment and to the Government who, in the first instance, are the cause of all the good that we may accomplish.

The skill of our workmen is so well appreciated, that in two workshops, especially those of the saddlers and joiners, we never can fulfil the numerous orders that come to us from all parts of the city. It is also our intention to enlarge our work-shops as soon as possible, so as to meet the demands made upon us.

GARDENS.

Attached to the establishment, there is a lot of ground of about eleven arpents, used as a garden, orchard, &c.

We take a great deal of trouble in cultivating this garden, and this year, we had a very plentiful crop. Unfortunately, our young people do not show any taste for gardening; all prefer learning a trade, and this year the larger part of the work done in the garden, had to be performed by the *freres* or by servants.

EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

The general opinion among the numerous strangers, who every day visit the establishment is, that things are on the best possible footing, taking into account especially the short time that the Reformatory School has been under our manage-

ment, As a proof of the sympathy accorded to us, we take the liberty of citing some of the flattering testimony, given us in writing by those who have honored us, by visiting our establishment at various times.

REMARKS MADE BY THE VISITORS.

I visited this institution, and went into all the different departments, and am extremely well satisfied with the whole. I hope that, by the grace of God, the devotedness of the *frères* will produce results in withdrawing from the path of destruction, many of the unfortunate children confided to their care, by leading them to a virtuous life.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Alderman.

At the request of the Government, I attended, during two months, divine service on Sunday, in the Protestant Chapel, accompanied by Alderman Alexander. I am extremely well satisfied with this admirable institution; the *frères* have been very good, and have furnished them with every necessary for religious worship. They are now about to leave for Sherbrooke, so that henceforth our office is discontinued here.

D. BROWN,
Superior

I, to-day, and many times previously, visited the Reformatory School; the system appears to be well calculated to reclaim the young people confided to the establishment. I saw or conversed with all the prisoners, and all, without exception, seemed to be content with their new position, and with the benevolent manner with which they are treated and governed by the *frères*.

T. OCLAIR.

The members of the grand jury have visited the different departments of the establishment, and are very well satisfied with the general appearance of the institution. They are particularly pleased with the work-shops, which seem to be furnished with all the modern appliances necessary for the work; the education and instruction of the pupils in the arts, are well as in the various trades, also pleased them. The dining hall, as well as the dormitories are on an excellent footing. The recreation yards are spacious and airy; in a word the institution seems very well adapted for the end for which it is used. The whole, from what we were able to see, seems to be entirely satisfactory.

GEORGE CHILDS,
Foreman.

On this day, I visited this institution in all its departments, and was perfectly satisfied with the system of organization there in force.

T. B. SOUMIS,
High Constable, Sherbrooke.

The grand seminary with all the ecclesiastics visited the Reformatory, all were satisfied with the behaviour of the children and the manner which they are treated by the *Frères*.

A. VACHER.
Ptre.

I have often visited institutions of the kind in England and Scotland. I also visited on my arrival in Canada, in the month of August, (1872,) the children of the Reformatory School of St. Vincent de Paul. The change in the children, in such a short time, seems to be one of the greatest success attained in the government of the young. I give the highest praise to the directors and officers of this establishment.

REV. RANSAY.

Having visited the workshops and dormitories, &c. I can only congratulate those who conduct this establishment so well.

P. S. VENIARD.

Having duly inspected the establishment, I cannot say enough in praise of the admirable conduct and perfect order that they maintain; it is evidently the work of God.

G. BARTHELET, Priest,
United States.

After many visits to this establishment, I understood how these worthy *Frères* have worked a veritable reform.

REVEREND P. VANDENBERGH,
Prov.

I have already often visited the Reformatory School, and each time I more and more admire the joyousness shown in the faces of these children, which so well expresses the happiness that they find in this establishment.

Monseigneur FABRE.

We were well satisfied with the conduct of the children, and at the same time forcibly struck with the frank joyousness expressed in their faces.

F. DELINELLE.

I visited the establishment, I admired the order and behavior of the children; they all seemed to me to be content and satisfied.

T. E. CHEVIGNY.

I am able to refute certain accusations.

A. OUMET, Advocate.

In all respects worthy of praise.

G. DUQUET.

I am well satisfied with this institution, and especially with the manner in which the *Frères* treat their children.

MARY CARPENTER.

Authoress of several works on the different systems of Penitentiaries, Reformatory Schools, etc. etc.

I am greatly satisfied with the entire system of instruction, and with the devotion of the *Frères*.

G. GARDNER, [Minister.]

I hold the same opinion of the work and of the devoted men as those who have hereinbefore praised them.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Alderman.

I have great pleasure in giving my humble testimony in favor of the great success attained by those excellent *Frères*, which success is manifested by the remarkable progress made by the pupils in every respect, since they have been transferred to this institution. I visited the work-shops, school-rooms, dormitories, refectories, &c., &c., and consider that the scheme of organization is of a very high order. The good order, strict discipline, in a word, the happiness and contentment visibly imprinted on their faces, speak eloquently in favor of this excellent but painful work, which these zealous *Frères* are called upon to direct.

O. MOYLAN,
Inspector of Pen.

I can certify, to my great satisfaction, that every thing in this establishment is neat and regular. I am proud to see in this city, an institution for the young conducted with such regularity.

J. B. HALL,
United States

I am well satisfied with the manner in which this establishment is kept. I visited it thoroughly in all its details, and all its parts seemed to be on an excellent footing.

P. LAMOTHE, Notary.

It is easily seen that the children of this institution have found here a pleasant home, and also the paternal government of the reverend *Frères* who have changed and uprooted the vices from their hearts, to bring them back again to the true paths of reform.

L. A. LECLAIR, Priest,
St. Sulpice

I had occasion to visit in Europe various establishments for juvenile offenders, and I affirm that I did not meet any so well kept as this one. It is a true Reformatory, as the young people, there, under the skilful management of the good *Frères*, and owing especially to their good example, become good christians and good citizens.

AUG. VACHARD,
Quebec

This institution is certainly called upon to do immense good to the country; nothing better in any respect could be expected.

L. BEDARD, N. P.

Perfectly managed in all respects, this institution really deserves praise.

I visited this establishment which I found to be very well kept, I also noticed that the love of work added to the beneficial religious sentiments inculcated upon

the children, spreads over their faces a serenity that is unlooked for in such a class of children. Every man who loves his religion and his country cannot but rejoice in such institutions.

T. FOURNIER,
Notary.

The most perfect order reigns in the establishment, I was very much edified both by the admirable order which pervaded this institution and the looks and countenances of the young delinquents. It is the best eulogy that can be made.

A. DAGENAIS, M. D.

Having visited the several work-shops of this institution, and examined the work of the prisoners, I was struck with admiration on seeing the order and good will manifested in their various employments, but I especially admired their religious conduct; it would be a blessing to the United States, if such a system were introduced there.

T. VANLAAR, Priest.
United-States.

I visited the Reformatory School of the Reverend *Frères de la Charité* in the month of April last: in re-visiting to-day those young prisoners, I felt a joy mixed with astonishment; no human calculation could have predicted such a transformation; religion alone could have attained such results.

J. KAVANAH, Priest.

I visited the Reformatory establishments of Belgium, renowned throughout Europe for their strict discipline, and their wise and strong management, I found the same order in the Reformatory School of Montreal, and I dare assert that it yields in nothing to any Reformatory School in Belgium.

J. ARRENTS, Priest,
New-York.

After having visited the establishment of the *Frères de la Charité* at Montreal, having noticed the docility of the prisoners, the earnest attention of the *Frères* to them, I do not hesitate to say that, up to this time the juvenile offenders of our country were never placed under wiser conditions as well as regards their moral as their physical training. This establishment is in fact an honor to the city of Montreal, and a credit to the Government who appreciated the *Frères*, and confided the young delinquents to their care.

Mr. VINCELETTE, Knight,
Warden of the Beauport Asylum.

It is with pleasure that I can certify to the benefits of this institution. Everything there breathes of order, work and contentment. I felicitate the good *Frères*, and I give my best wishes to the dear pupils, who received us with so much politeness.

Honorable N. N.

I this day visited the establishment in company with the Honorable N. N. and I can say the same as that which precedes.

C. A. LEBLANC,
Sheriff.

SCHOOLS.

Besides the work-shops, we also have classes in which are taught the various branches of instruction necessary to an artisan. In our classes are taught all the branches generally taught in primary schools; reading, writing, arithmetic, history, geography, &c., &c., and these various branches, are taught in both languages. About eighty attend school exclusively, which commences at 7.30 a. m. to 11 a. m., and in the afternoon from 1.30 to 5 o'clock. Those employed in the work-shops receive two hours schooling per day, from 7 to 8 o'clock in the morning, and from 1 to 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Four professors are employed teaching the different classes; these professors seem to be every way satisfied with the aptitude and application of their pupils, and the progress made could not be more satisfactory.

REPORT OF THE CHAPLAIN.

Religious instruction is given, especially by the Chaplain attached to the institution. I transmit you the report of this gentleman, who is the only person competent to give a correct idea of the progress of our young people in a matter which is the most important of all.

FOOD, &c., &c.

We endeavored to give the young people as much comfort as was desirable and suitable to them, both as regards their food and their clothing. Their table is abundantly provided with wholesome and well cooked food; the various utensils, such as knives, napkins, &c., &c., are kept very clean. We give to each as much food as he can possibly take. At each table, there is a prisoner who is called corporal, who, under the surveillance of the *Frères*, serves his companions who are at his table. Everything passes with most perfect order. We allow the *Deo gratias* every holiday, and those who have been present at meals, have always congratulated us on the neatness, politeness and good manners of the pupils.

The cost of maintenance amounts to the sum of \$11,168; this sum is only approximate, as the *Frères* and servants use the same food as that given to the pupils. Thus, in making my calculations, I was obliged to guess the deduction to be made for that used by others than the employees. The cost of maintenance, as well for the pupils as for the *Frères* and employees, amounted in all to the sum of \$15,548.

DORMITORIES.

We have three large dormitories, in which the big, medium-sized and small boys sleep separately. Each boy has a clean bed, with everything necessary for his toilet. Eleven superintending *Frères* sleep in these dormitories, in which the strictest silence has to be observed. We thought, at first, the change from the cellular system of St. Vincent de Paul to the common room system, which we have in use here, would create some difficulty, the boys not having been accustomed to much liberty. This change, however, produced only good effects, and with the strict and continued *surveillance* which we exercise, the most perfect order prevails as well in the dormitories as elsewhere. In each dormitory there is a large basin furnished with a great number of taps, which gives an abundance of fresh and limpid water, in which each may, every morning, refresh himself and wash with discretion.

HALLS AND YARDS FOR RECREATION.

We have also three recreation halls for the use of the three classes above mentioned; each hall is 70 feet by 40, with windows on each side, which allows a thorough change of air to be effected in a few minutes, and secures as much ventilation as we wish. We also have two outside yards where the boys recreate themselves in the open air, and give themselves up to the gymnastic exercises in use among them.

In each yard is a recreation hall, and close to each workshop there is a tap to supply water, either for drinking or washing purposes, when there is need. In each of these departments there are also *closets*, which prevents the going and coming in the different parts of the house.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline in force in the Reformatory School is altogether simple. When the juvenile offenders were confided to us they were told that our great means of reform would be kindness and benevolence; that however, harshness would be used if we deemed it necessary. Since, we have been faithful to this programme, we have used exhortations and remonstrances; we have addressed their hearts, their intelligence; we have tried, by all means, to show them that we loved them, and that we wished only their good: in fine, we treated them altogether in a fatherly manner. They understood our intentions, and the conduct of nearly all showed that we had adopted a good, if not the only means of reforming these children, of whom the majority are more to be pitied than blamed.

PUNISHMENT.

Corporal punishments are to-day things of the past for the offenders, we never have recourse to them. One day passed in the cell suffices to restrain the most recalcitrant in the way of duty.

PRESENT CONDUCT.

It is now a year since we have these prisoners under our care. We then can affirm, without fear of contradiction, that our young people have made remarkable progress in the way of becoming moral, and to-day we have only to congratulate ourselves on their good conduct. Some even of the most recalcitrant on their arrival, now conduct themselves in an exemplary manner.

Our foremen in the workshops seem to be well satisfied with the attention to work and the good will shewn by those under their care. Pious exercises, attendance on the sacraments, the spirit of order, silence, everything in a word is as in a well conducted house. Swearing, blaspheming, filthy conversation, to which the boys were formerly addicted, have nearly disappeared from their midst. The connexions between masters and pupils are generally marked with benevolence and reciprocal esteem. In a word, in opposition to that which was predicted by all who knew the class of young people whom we govern, that is to say, that it would take several years before any marked progress would be noticed, we have been able in the short space of a year, to attain a result which does not allow us to doubt, that with a wise rule of work and devotion we can thoroughly reform if not all at least the great majority of our juvenile offenders. After a year I may

say that with God's help, and if nothing intervenes to hinder the progress already made, we may prove that the work of reforming juvenile offenders is a possible work. And in the first place, Sir, the testimony given by yourself at the time of your different visits, is a proof that our efforts have been crowned with success.

On the eight of April last, the Protestant offenders, who had been confided to us at the same time as the Catholics, were obliged to leave us to go to Sherbrooke, where a reformatory School, exclusively for Protestants, was to be opened. We must say that these boys had already gained our esteem, which was manifested by the regrets expressed in seeing them about to be taken from under our control. They all declared that, if free to choose, they would remain in our Reformatory, a proof that we had gained their affection and forcibly touched their hearts. However, we are sure that the new management, under which they are placed will advantageously replace ours.

INCREASE.

Notwithstanding the departure of the Protestants, the number of juvenile offenders has considerably increased in the course of the year. We had 171 on the 17th January, now we have 194. This increase, however, is not extraordinary, if we consider that during the past two years, as compared with the ten preceding years of Reformatory passed at St. Vincent de Paul, the number of offenders has increased by (15-12) five-twelfths. Another reason of this increase is the closing of our old Reformatory School, in which about 130 young people were received, confided to us by their parents. Notwithstanding our desire to continue this work, we were obliged to renounce it, through want of funds, and this to the great loss of society, who can no longer withdraw, as formerly, their young people from certain condemnation by the tribunals. For we have no doubt that our old Reformatory School preserved a great many young people and kept them from falling into the hands of justice. A great many parents too, come every day to entreat us to re-open our old School, but our means do not permit us to comply with their desires, however pressing they may be, so that I think the present number will continue to increase.

ESCAPES.

Several attempts at desertion took place, of which four were successful: but their victory is not as yet finally assured them. However, we can state that the sole cause of these desertions was the desire of recovering freedom; and also that that which happened in our Reformatory School, would happen in many educational establishments, and among a class of children greatly superior to ours in every respect. The love of liberty is so deeply rooted in man's breast that it frequently resists all efforts to eradicate it.

PRIZE AWARDED.

A sum of \$450 was given to the pupils who were discharged during the year. However, I must say, that in many cases I gave this prize more as a means of encouragement than because it was justly due; for many had scarcely commenced to learn their trade.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.

I could not make an inventory of the number and value of the articles manufactured in our workshops, in the short time that I had to prepare this report. And to do so it would have been necessary to stop the work of our shops and suffer considerable loss.

RE-COMMITTALS.

We have pleasure in stating that out of 42 discharged during the year not one case of recommitment has come to our knowledge. We heard that one had been only eight days under our care, his time expiring a few days after the transfer from St. Vincent de Paul. But this does not show that in the future it will be always so.

DISCHARGED.

Those who are engaged in the city after their discharge make it their duty as well as a pleasure to visit their old masters. They like to speak to us of their trials, as well as their successes, and we spare no pains to keep them in the path of duty. Many asked us to allow them to stay with us after the expiration of their sentence; but for the time we have been unable to accede to their request; with the exception of one who returned from Quebec, three or four days after his discharge from the Reformatory, and whom we were obliged to take back on account of the extraordinary desire that he manifested to remain with us.

VISITS.

Situate in the city, we were exposed to receiving at all times and hours of the day, the visits of those of the parents of our pupils who live in Montreal. This practice would have entailed much inconvenience and also a great loss of time. We were consequently obliged to make a rule that the parents of the pupils living in the city should be admitted to the parlor once a month, on the first Monday of each month, from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon in summer, and from 3 to 6 o'clock in winter. This rule has been strictly followed out, and has caused a great improvement in the discipline, and gives satisfaction both to parents and pupils.

AGRICULTURE.

I now come to a delicate point, and one which, I am sure, will seem somewhat strange to the partizans of agriculture in Reformatory Schools. The third clause of the bill passed by the Legislature is as follows:

The brothers bind themselves to build, at their own expense, on land proper for farm cultivation, another Reformatory on which their establishment shall be located within three years.

As the time to build has now come, and as we have now experience to guide us, I think it my duty to submit my observations on the subject of the cultivation of a farm by the juvenile offenders.

1. I look upon the removal of our Reformatory School from the city as its utter ruin: the only revenue we derive comes from the work done in the shops,

and this revenue, once taken away, it is evident that we could no longer keep our School on its present footing; the price paid for the board of our pupils would not be sufficient, as we have too many expenses for foremen and other employees in our workshops.

2. Away from the city we would no longer have to make the different kinds of work that are ordered in our shops. This would be a loss to the apprenticeship of our young people, chiefly among the joiners.

3. If we were in the country we would be obliged to sell our boots by wholesale (ordinary work), whilst now our chief, Mr. Ch. Tourville, sells all sorts of work in our store (a loss to the apprentice shoemakers). Our saddlers constantly have first-class work for the city, in the country this would be otherwise (a loss to our apprentice saddlers).

4. If we had the same orders, principally for joiner's work; we could not do the work, at prices that would allow us to compete with city workmen, the cost of transport would absorb any profit that we might make.

5. Our foremen, whom we have in town, would for the most part leave us if they were obliged to live in the country.

5. We have shown that the prisoners, who for the most part come from the towns, have no taste whatever for working on a farm. As an evidence of this, not one of the 242 prisoners who passed through our establishment during the year, manifested the slightest desire to work on the 11 arpents of land which we have near our establishment, and if they were but allowed to learn a trade, they would not wish to cultivate the land.

7. The great majority of the offenders, having been brought up in the cities, return there on their discharge, without a good trade, their future is completely spoilt.

8. Wages among farmers are so low that no young man from 18 to 20 years would consent to engage himself for 7 to 8 dollars per month with a farmer, when he might earn the same amount in one week at a trade.

9. Persons who have known the Reformatory School for several years have told us, that not one of those who were formerly employed at farm work continued at it after their discharge.

10. With our long winters, we would have six months in which we could not conveniently employ these 60 to 80 young persons, whom we would employ in summer on the farm.

11. All the expenses incurred by us in furnishing our workshops would be useless if we were to leave town.

12. By going to the country our expenses would be greatly increased from the distance of the markets, and our revenues consequently diminished.

13. The tender age of the children would not permit their being employed at some kinds of necessary farm labor, being beyond their strength.

14. Our present building has five storys not including the attics, it is 277 feet in length by 50 in width, and might easily receive 500 pupils. Another brick

building has three storys, and measures 100 feet in length by 40 in width. A third 277 feet by 40, has two storys, and lastly, a 4th of 79 feet by 30, has two storys.

TWO GREAT ADVANTAGES FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

15. Fifth clause of the bill. *That at the expiration of five years, the Government, if it does not desire to renew the contract, shall purchase the property and material.*

If we remain in the present establishment the Government may, after the five years, discontinue the contract without being obliged to purchase the property, inaterial, &c.

16. By remaining in our present establishment we expect to be able, at the end of five years, to decrease the amount now paid for each prisoner. If on the contrary, we were forced to establish ourselves on a farm at Long Point, in addition to the \$18 per capita of increase which the Government is obliged to pay us, as soon as the prisoners are transferred to the new establishment, (3rd clause) it is probable that we would be long unable to diminish this latter rate. And this is easily explained, if we think that we would be obliged to expend at least \$200,000, 12 to \$14,000 interest to pay for a new establishment.

17. For the foregoing reasons we hope that the Government will allow us to remain in our present establishment, at least for the next four years. Besides the already enormous expenses and the debt which we have already incurred make it impossible for us to undertake the construction of another Reformatory School.

I add here in figures the answers to the questions that you submitted to me.

Number of <i>Frères</i> , &c.....	22
Clothing, value.....	\$ 4,293 20
Value of our school.....	149,000 00
Size of property in arpents.....	13
Received from Government on 31st Dec. 1873.....	\$28,549 42
Balance for year 1873	519 54
Number of pupils on 17th January, 1873.....	171
Transferred to Sherbrooke.....	16
Discharged	19
Pardoned	16
Escaped.....	4
Deceased	2
In the Penitentiary.....	2
	— 58
	113
Entered since opening of school.....	71
	—
In the school on 31st December, 1873.....	184

NATIONALITY.

Canadians	136
Irish.....	45
Negroes	3
	—
	184

PLACE OF BIRTH.

Province of Quebec.....	181
United States.....	6
France.....	1
	<hr/>
	184

WORKSHOPS, &C.

Tailors.....	25
Shoemakers, with machines.....	21
Saddlers.....	18
Shoemakers,—(hand).....	12
Joiners.....	10
Gardeners.....	10
Bakers.....	4
House work.....	4
Carvers.....	2
Cabinet makers.....	2
In the Infirmary.....	3
School.....	73
	<hr/>
	184

AGES.

7 years.....	3
9 “.....	1
10 “.....	2
11 “.....	6
12 “.....	2
13 “.....	9
14 “.....	24
15 “.....	19
16 “.....	36
17 “.....	35
18 “.....	27
10 “.....	10
20 “.....	8
21 “.....	2
	<hr/>
	184

I had intended to make a more exact and detailed report, but the time for this report having been anticipated by 15 days, and notice having been given me of this change only a few days ago, I was obliged to pass over many details that would have been of public interest.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your very ob't. servant,

F. EUSÈBE,
Director of the Reformatory School.

REPORT

OF THE

CHAPLAIN OF THE REFORMATORY

For 1873.

SIR,

I am happy to have to report on the religious state of the Reformatory School, for the year just elapsed. I am happy, because I am convinced that the last measures adopted by the Government, seconded by the efforts of the *frères* produced satisfactory results.

Having been named Chaplain to the prisoners only after their arrival at Montreal, on the 17th January, 1873, I am not in the same position as would be a Chaplain who had followed them for years, to be able to state the progress, if any, nor to judge if the present year has been better than those preceding. I have been able, however, to assure myself that, from the commencement to the end of the year, there has been a notable change for the better. To this progress, I do not myself presume to have contributed, more than would another in my place, for my task has been easy, but attribute it to the favorable circumstances in which the young people were placed, and to the good will which they showed towards their directors.

I will present the following facts, which I trust will assist in making known the religious side of the establishment: in addition to the catechism which is taught in two classes by the *frères*, there were held at three different times, special catechism classes, to more immediately prepare the children who were to partake of the sacraments. On these three occasions, thirty among them were found qualified to be admitted. These latter and a certain number of others, in all sixty seven, were prepared for confirmation.

Religious instruction in both languages was regularly imparted on Sundays and holidays in the chapel.

The Mass, ceremonies, and religious observances were held on the same footing as in churches in which public worship is conducted.

The prisoners already seemed to me to be attentive to religious instruction, and also, to the counsels and advice of the *frères*, and the majority profited by it. The regularity with which they performed their religious duties may be cited in support of this statement. The duty of Chaplain for the first months was not very difficult to fill on Saturday evenings and Sunday mornings, whilst now the task is harder, although very consoling to perform as well at these times as during the week.

To conclude, every thing leads me to believe, that the line of conduct followed by the *frères*, in regard to the prisoners, greatly favors the development of religious feeling, and greatly assists the true moral reform of the young people confided to them.

I have the honor to be,

T. A. THÉRIEN, Priest,
Chap.

Reformatory School of the
Frères de la Charité,
Montreal, 7th January, 1874. }

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

I transmit you the report which the physician of the institution forwarded me, so that you may judge of the sanitary condition of our pupils.
To the Director of the Reformatory School at Montréal:—

SIR,—I have the honor to submit you the present report of the sanitary condition of the pupils in your Reformatory School for the year 1873.

The Government having deemed it necessary to change the locality, I think it would be to the purpose to say a few words on the new establishment, as regards the sanitary condition of the pupils.

Advantageously situated on one of the highest positions in the city of Montreal, it is withdrawn from all kinds of manufactories, the emanations from which are in general prejudicial to health. The Reformatory School is on the contrary, surrounded on one side by private residences of the first class, in front, in rear and on the east by the large gardens of the establishment itself, those of *l'Asile de la Providence* and *l'Hospice St. Joseph*, which cannot but contribute to the material welfare of those who inhabit it. The ventilation of the School leaves nothing to be desired. The heating is perfect, on an improved modern system.

There are three large infirmaries, one for the *Frères*, the second for pupils, and the third for contagious diseases, the latter is situated in a wing opposite to that ordinarily used by the pupils, and fortunately has not yet been used.

The hospital of the pupils is under the management of an hospital *Frère*. A *Frère* is always with the patients, and gives the prescriptions at the hours indicated conjointly with the hospital *Frère*. Everything prescribed during the year was carefully attended to.

The rules of the institution are not severe. I cannot do better than to compare them with those of our colleges, from which they differ only in the want of liberty.

Amusements are various; I especially noticed gymnastics which are practiced on a large scale; this exercise is healthy and one which powerfully assists in the development of the constitution.

The food is of superior quality ; as to the quantity, each eats according to the capacity of his stomach.

The diet for the sick is rigorously followed. Gruels, jellies, &c., &c., wines, liquors, &c., &c., necessary for the use of the infirmary are given at my request, and are also of first quality.

The different cases of sickness, treated during the year, were in general of a mild form, with the exception of 5 children attacked with a more serious disease, and of whom we have to record the death of two, one from Empyema and the second from Hydrothorax. For these two very serious cases I had consultations with four of my *confrères* at various times, but unfortunately the aid of science was without effect.

On the 31st December 1873, there remained in the infirmary one case of Phthisis; 2nd, one case of sores on the thigh, dating from several years back; 3rd, one case of Cornea, also of old date, but of whose cure I do not despair.

The ease with which I can obtain the benefit of the counsel of my professional brethren in Montreal, in the case of serious illness, is an inestimable advantage for the health of the pupils.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

EDM. MOUNT,
Physician,

APPENDIX.

GENERAL RULES

FOR THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

COMMON GAOLS

IN THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Board of inspectors of prisons, etc., etc., in virtue of the Act of the Province of Quebec. 31st Victoria, chapter 23, and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, made the following regulations.

CHAPTER I.

THE SHERIFF.

1. The sheriff of each district, being the overseer of such district, it is the duty of this officer to see to the good order and working of such gaol; to put into execution the rules of the Board of Inspectors; to cause the instructions and recommendations of the Inspectors to be carried out, to notify the inspector of any escapes that may have taken place, and to cause such work, as circumstances may require, to be performed, to regulate the time for work, rest, meals and open air exercise, which the prisoners should take every day in certain classified order, in a word, the sheriff should regulate every thing that concerns prison regulations according to time and place.

2. He shall be obliged to make or cause the goaler to make within fifteen days after the receipt of a report in blank to him addressed a report, and furnish all statistical or other information concerning the gaol of which he is the overseer in chief.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

1. The administrative staff of every common gaol shall be composed of the following officers :

1o A keeper or gaoler.

2o An assistant keeper or turnkey.

3o A matron, when there are female prisoners.

2. When necessary a sufficient number of male or female keepers shall be added to the regular staff.

4o A roman catholic and protestant chaplain.

5o A physician.

CHAPTER III.

OF OFFICERS IN GENERAL.

1. All officers, whose duty it is to see that a good watch and proper discipline is maintained, must never forget that there is another duty required of them, which is to treat the unfortunate prisoners with humanity, consideration and politeness.

2. The officers, also, must not forget that the good example shewn by them is one of the best means of reform that can be employed.

3. They should also remember that they commit a serious breach of duty if they make the slightest attempt to proselytize the prisoners.

4. They must not have any interest either directly or indirectly in any contract or bargain concerning provisions for the gaol or the maintenance of prisoners.

5. They must not have, in addition to their salary, any private revenue arising from anything concerning the prison or prisoners under their charge.

6. The male officers must not enter the female department unless accompanied by the matron, and then only when absolutely necessary.

7. One of the officers must always sleep in the vicinity of the grated door of the goal, so as to be able to hear any thing extraordinary that may occur within and bring assistance in case of sickness or other misfortune. During the day even one of them should stay as much as possible near the same door.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE CHAPLAINS.

1. The roman catholic and protestant chaplains, regularly appointed and paid, should celebrate divine service with punctuality on sundays and holidays, in the interior of the gaol whose religious care is confided to them.

2. They should, also, devote sufficient time to visiting the prisoners to impart religious instruction to them, as it is their duty so to do.

3. The Catholic Chaplain should occupy himself with his co-religionists and the Protestant Chaplain with the other denominations.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE PHYSICIAN.

1. The physician of each gaol, having an annual salary, shall be obliged to attend to the medical department of the gaol.

2. He shall attend the officers of the prison and the prisoners.

3. He shall frequently visit the prisoners in solitary confinement in cells, and once a week the other prisoners.

4. He shall frequently inspect the cells and other parts of the gaol to see to their sanitary condition.

5. He shall also examine from time to time the food and shall report when necessary to the Inspectors.

6. The occasional physician shall attend the prisoners for whom he has been required by the Sheriff.

7. He shall visit the patients as often as it shall be his duty and shall keep a book in which shall be entered the name of the patient, the disease, the number and dates of the visits, the medical prescriptions and the amount demanded for such visits, attendance and medicines.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE GAOLER.

1. The guardian, or gaoler shall live in the prison of which, under the authority of the sheriff and the direction of the inspectors, he is the principal executive officer.

2. He should acquaint himself with all questions concerning his duties and consult, when necessary, the sheriff and inspectors.

3. He shall devote exclusively all his time to the duties of his office.

4. He may, with the consent of the sheriff, establish and change as circumstances may require, all special interior rules of prison routine; all special rules thus made must be submitted, as soon as possible to the inspectors for approval.

5. He must acquaint the inspectors with the defects of construction or repair of the buildings, the working of the rules and the discipline.

6. He must inform the sheriff of every thing that happens in the gaol of any importance and confer with the chaplains and physicians concerning the religious and medical services.

7 He must keep :

1o A regular registry of the daily movement of the prison.

2o A detailed statement of the expenses, in two distinct parts, one for disbursements and the other for consumption.

3o A register of disciplinary punishments inflicted.

4o A special journal of what occurs in the prison and the remarks suggested from time to time by the state of affairs.

5o A book containing an entry of the deposit and delivery of effects, clothing and articles brought by prisoners.

6o A book called the Rations' Book, in which he shall enter the number of rations issued at each meal, their nature and value, in accordance with the form furnished by the inspectors.

8. He must also keep a book exclusively for the use of the inspectors, in which they shall enter their remarks at the time of their visits.

9. He must keep in his rooms, in a proper place, all the books which have to be examined by the Inspectors.

10. He must also keep in his office the book which is to be kept by the physician.

11. All these books shall be kept in the forms prescribed by the inspectors from time to time, and in default of such in the forms in use in each prison.

12. He may, with the consent of the Sheriff, change the customs of the gaol in every thing new or that is not regulated by the rules and general or special regulations of the board of Inspectors, but in such case he must notify the inspectors of such change and his reason for so doing.

13. He must keep the cell doors closed during the day.

14. He must inform the magistrates when required by them, the officers of the prison and the prisoners of the general and special regulations of the establishment.

15. He must read to the prisoners the rules which have special reference to discipline, maintenance, rations and work.

16. He must inform the inspectors when, through the arrangement of the buildings or for any other cause, he cannot possibly put into execution all or any of their regulations.

17. He must never place two prisoners to sleep together, but in case of there being an insufficient number of cells, must place three together, each in a separate bed.

18. He must, at the end of each year, prepare a detailed inventory of the movable effects, utensils and articles belonging to the prison and add his remarks on the state of preservation of each article.

19. He shall, each year before the 15th January, forward to the inspectors a statistical report of his gaol for the expired year, with all other information concerning the religious and medical services, discipline, other matters and the remarks suggested during the course of the year.

20. He shall furnish the prisoners with bread at each meal in the quantities required by the regulations.

21. He shall, as soon as the prisoners, meal is over, gather up the fragments, together with the utensils used for the meal and place them in a cupboard or other place designed for them.

22. He shall cut the wood and distribute it when necessary in the prison.

23. He must make fires when necessary in the rooms and passages and not leave the firewood at the disposal of the prisoners, unless it is otherwise ordered by the inspectors.

24. He shall wash the prison as often as is required, whitewash it at least twice a year and blacklead the stoves and pipes together with the gratings of the doors and windows.

25. He shall sweep the sheriff's office, wash it and bring in the firewood and light the fire, and see that this office is clean at all times ; but this only when the sheriff's office is in the same building as the gaol.

26. He shall on receiving any prisoner see to his general personal cleanliness and his prison dress.

27. He shall collect carefully the clothes and other personal property brought by the prisoners, and shall deposit them after having cleaned and properly arranged them in a fit and proper place to be returned to the prisoner on his leaving.

28. He shall place in a cupboard or room reserved for the purpose such clothing as the prisoners are not using.

29. He shall in case of the serious illness of any prisoner, notify any person that the prisoner may desire, and in case of death, he shall notify the coroner of the district.

30. He shall require the attendance of the ministers of the various denominations, when the prisoners, have need of them or require religious assistance, and he shall require the attendance of the minister asked for by the prisoner.

31. He shall take communication of the letters received and sent by the prisoners, unless the sheriff otherwise order, for reasons approved by the inspectors.

32. He alone shall have authority to inflict the disciplinary punishment which he is allowed to use which consist in :

1o Sleeping on boards without straw, but with covering and pillow for an indeterminate time.

2o Bread and water diet, for periods not exceeding five consecutive days.

3o Dark cell.

4o Irons.

33. He shall order the prisoners to bed at 8 o'clock in the evening in summer and 7 in the winter, and to rise at half past five in the morning in summer and half past six in winter.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE ASSISTANT KEEPER.

1. The assistant keeper or turnkey shall be entirely under the orders of the keeper and shall replace him when required in the duties of his office.
2. He shall fulfill all the duties which naturally arise from the nature of his office, but he is further especially charged with overseeing the work of the prisoners, and the daily visiting of the cells, the closing and other details of the prison, guarding and watching over the prisoners.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE MATRON.

1. The matron, for the women's department, under the superior control of the guardian, holds the same position as the guardian himself in the men's department, but she does not share any of the functions concerning the general service of the prison and the matter of accountability.
2. When there are female prisoners, the guardian's wife or any other woman to be chosen by the guardian, shall be employed as matron at two shillings per day.

CHAPTER IX.

OF VISITS.

1. The visits of the parents and friends of the prisoners shall take place during the day and at the grated door of the gaol, the visitor being outside and the prisoner inside, an employee being present.
2. This restriction must not however interfere with voluntary chaplains, business men, and officials in the exercise of their ministry or professional duties.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE PRISON AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

1. The doors, windows, walls, chimneys and other parts of the buildings shall be visited every day and kept in a perfect state of repair.
2. The lodgings, passages, kitchens, and other places, as well as utensils, bedding, and clothing to be kept in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.
3. When necessary, the old whitewash must be taken off the walls and they must be re-whitewashed or painted.
4. No farm stock or poultry shall be kept close to the buildings, and no refuse of any kind shall remain in the yard used by the prisoners.

5. The latrines, situate within the building, must be used as seldom as possible, use being made of those outside, placed in the yard and of night vessels or tubs.

6. Questions concerning heating, ventilation or the sanitary condition of the buildings, as well as those concerning the supplying of provisions must be submitted to the Inspectors before any decision is arrived at, except in urgent cases, and then the Inspectors shall be informed, as soon as possible, of what has been done in this regard.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE FURNITURE.

1. The furniture for the use of each prisoner shall consist in a wooden bed stead, of the simplest and most economical form, say a plank of twenty inches in breadth and six feet in length, supported by two small benches twelve inches high, the whole well joined and painted, a palliasse a pillow, a counterpane and sufficient bed clothing, according to the season, a water can and chamber pot, a comb, the articles most necessary for the table, with towel and soap.

2. All these articles, with the exception of the table utensils, must be placed in the cells of the prisoners who use them.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE PRISONERS.

1. There shall be two grand special categories of prisoners.

1o Those submitted to continuous solitary confinement in the cells.

2o Those who are together during the day and are separated during the night.

2. The first category shall be composed of two general classes of prisoners; the better class and the most corrupt. The prisoners of these two classes are submitted to continuous solitary cellular confinement, so as to prevent those of the corrupt class from contaminating those of the better class, who are generally young persons and those accused for first offence.

3. The classification of the prisoners shall be based upon the following distinctions:

1o Those accused for the first offence;

2o Those condemned for the first offence and those accused for a second offence;

3o Those condemned for a second offence;

4o Habitual prisoners;

5o Prisoners of depraved morals and disgusting conduct;

60 Prisoners of a special class, including : debtors, witnesses detained by the crown, those accused or condemned for political offences or for *special offences*.

4. This latter class shall not be obliged to wear the prison dress, and may receive from outside, articles of clothing, bedding and food, except spirituous liquors, subject always to the rules established by the keeper in the manner provided.

5. These principles of separation are to be adopted for all ages and for both sexes.

6. It must be understood, that all these classifications are, however made, always imperfect and sometimes illusory, and that consequently they can never take the place of a vigilant and constant superintendence or the good example which the employees of prisons should always offer to those over whom they are placed.

7. The juvenile offenders, temporarily or provisionally detained, awaiting their transfer to the reformatories for which they are destined, shall be separated from the other prisoners and overseen in a special but fatherly manner.

8. Those condemned to death shall have a separate room, in which it will be convenient for them to receive their spiritual guide, and to devote themselves in peace to the religious exercises of their faith, in company with charitable persons, whom they may wish to see, to aid them to meet death in a christian spirit.

9. Unfortunate ones, deprived of all resources, and the insane should be treated with all possible humanity and classed, as circumstances may require, until they may be transferred to the asylum, the only place suitable for them, prisons not having been built for them and private parties having neither the wish to keep them nor the special knowledge required in the treatment of their cruel disease.

10. The prisoners must be forcibly kept as clean as possible, for sanitary reasons, as well as a means of reform, and to this end recourse may be had to forced baths, the moderate cutting of the hair and beard and other means of cleanliness, in a regular and methodical way, according to circumstances.

11. They shall each as far as possible, have a separate cell ; the first class shall occupy them day and night (and for this purpose the cells shall be larger) the others only at night.

12. They shall always be under lock and key in the interior of the buildings.

13. They may, during the hours set apart for the purpose, read the books furnished by the establishment, by friends or by charitable persons, provided that such books have received the approbation of the father confessor of each prisoner.

14. They shall not have, with the above exception, and with the exception of the books and other articles approved by their respective confessors and of spectacles or other articles of the kind approved by the physician, any article of private property whatever.

15. Prisoners undergoing sentence, those accused and other poor prisoners shall be clothed, according to the season, at the expense of the gaol, in coarse cotton and common but suitable cloth of uniform color and pattern.

16. Labor shall be compulsory for all prisoners whom the law allows to work and voluntary with all others.
17. If a prisoner work voluntarily, and such work brings in a direct revenue of money, one half of such revenue shall be returned to him, on leaving the prison, and the other half shall be paid over to the Sheriff, to assist in the maintenance of the gaol.
18. All racket, noisy conversation, *tête à tête* and secret communication between prisoners are forbidden.
19. The use of wine, beer, and all fermented liquors is absolutely forbidden, except when prescribed by the physicians.
20. Smoking, either of pipes or cigars, is also absolutely forbidden, except by prisoners in the special class and to those accused of a first offence.
21. Games of hazard, cards, the reading of frivolous or dangerous books, are forbidden to all without exception, who dwell in the prison.
22. Agreements between the prisoners as to rations, labor, &c., are forbidden.

CHAPTER XIII.

DIETARY REGULATIONS.

Prison diet shall be divided into three classes.

FIRST CLASS.

Prisoners condemned or not condemned to hard labor, detained for not longer than two weeks, accused persons who do not work and prisoners not condemned to hard labor but detained for a longer time than two weeks.

	Men.	Women.
	Breakfast and supper. { 1 pint of gruel. 8 ounces of bread.	{ 1 pint of gruel. 6 ounces of bread.
{ 2 days.	{ 5 ounces of beef, without bones. 8 ounces of bread and 8 ounces of potatoes.	{ 4 ounces of beef, without bones. 6 ounces of bread and 8 ounces of potatoes.
{ 2 days.	{ 1 pint of soup. 8 ounces of bread.	{ 1 pint of soup. 6 ounces of bread.
{ 3 days.	{ 8 ounces of bread. 16 ounces of potatoes or 1 pint of gruel.	{ 6 ounces of bread. 16 ounces of potatoes or 1 pint of gruel.

Two days must elapse between each change of diet prescribed for dinner.

CLASS II.

Crown witnesses, debtors, and prisoners condemned to hard labor, imprisoned more than two but less than six months.

		Men.	Women.
		Breakfast and supper.	
Dinner.		{ 1 pint of gruel.	{ 1 pint of gruel.
		{ 8 ounces of bread.	{ 6 ounces of bread.
	2 days.	{ 8 ounces of bread.	{ 6 ounces of bread.
		{ 1 pint of soup.	{ 1 pint of soup.
	(1) 3 days.	{ 8 ounces of bread.	{ 6 ounces of bread.
		{ 6 ounces of beef, without bones.	{ 5 ounces of beef without bones.
		{ 8 ounces potatoes.	{ 8 ounces of potatoes.
	2 days.	{ 8 ounces of bread.	{ 6 ounces of bread.
		{ 16 ounces of potatoes or	{ 16 ounces of potatoes or
		{ 1 pint of gruel.	{ 1 pint of gruel.

CLASS III.

Prisoners condemned to hard labor, imprisoned for a period longer than six weeks and those accused who work.

		Men.	Women.
		Breakfast and supper.	
Dinner.		{ 8 ounces bread.	{ 6 ounces of bread.
		{ 1 pint of gruel.	{ 1 pint of gruel.
	2 days.	{ 8 ounces of bread.	{ 6 ounces of bread.
		{ 1 pint of soup.	{ 1 pint soup.
	(2) 4 days.	{ 8 ounces of bread.	{ 6 ounces of bread.
		{ 6 ounces of beef, without bones.	{ 5 ounces of beef, without bones.
		{ 8 ounces of potatoes.	{ 8 ounces of potatoes.
	1 day.	{ 8 ounces of bread.	{ 6 ounces of bread.
		{ 16 ounces of potatoes. or	{ 16 ounces of potatoes or
		{ 1 pint of gruel.	{ 1 pint of gruel.

CHAPTER XIV.

GENERAL RULES CONCERNING DIET.

1. The gruel shall be made of 2 ounces of oat meal and a pint of water. Maize or corn meal may be substituted for oat meal.
2. When practicable milk may be given in lieu of gruel.
3. There may be used two or three times a week in the place of gruel a beverage of peas or barley, but in this case 2 ounces must be added to the ration of bread.
4. Chocolate made with an ounce and a half of cocoa beans and 1 pint of water will be an excellent substitute for gruel, two or three times a week, especially during the winter season.
5. Soup shall be made of three ounces of beef without bones, for each prisoner with the ordinary quantity vegetables with the usual condiments, pepper and salt.
6. When pork is served out, the quantity of meat prescribed shall be reduced one ounce. Fish may be substituted for meat, once or twice a week, by adding two ounces to the quantity prescribed.

(1) This dinner shall not be given on two consecutive days.
(2) This dinner must not be given on more than two consecutive days.

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7. The gruel, coffee and chocolate may be sweetened with molasses.
 8. From time to time carrots or turnips may be given instead of potatoes.
 9. Children under 14 years of age shall be submitted to the same diet as the woman.
 10. Water and salt shall be given *ad libitum*.
 11. In cases of sickness, the whole system of diet shall be under the control of physician attending the patients.

Certified correct,

F. FORTIN,
Clerk Ex-Council.

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM
OF THE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
For the year 1872.

To the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums and Prisons, for the Province of Quebec.

SIR,

As a general rule, few persons (even among the members of the Legislature) take much interest in the Reports of Lunatic Asylums; and consequently I have had little encouragement to give your Board very elaborate Reports.

It is to be regretted, however, that my Reports for 1870 and 1871 had not been published (and the fault did not rest with me), as the failure of their appearance gave an opportunity to some honorable gentleman of the Legislature during the session of 1872 to bring certain charges against my administration.

I refer to the statements made with regard to my expenditure, which, incorrect as they were, went before the public uncontradicted by the plainly stated facts of my *unpublished* Reports. To one statement especially which conveyed the charge (that my liquor account was larger than that for bread), I feel it my duty, and it is an easy one, to give a positive denial. The following figures I take from the Ledger of the Asylum; bread (not including flour) \$1052,13, Beer, Wine and spirits \$659,26.

So much for the unfounded allegation as to my accounts. But there is something more in question. Even if the honorable gentleman's statement were true, who is the better judge, he or I, as to what kind of hygiene (including of course, medicine and diet), is best for Lunatic patients? The question needs no reply.

After twelve years experience in the treatment of lunatics, with what success is known to your board and to those few in the Province who are interested in the subject, but most of all to many whose gratitude I highly value, those whose relatives have been cured in this poor establishment.

I am of the fixed opinion that beer, wine and spirits are not only necessary, but invaluable in the treatment of the helpless woe-begone lunatics. I do not speak now of puerperal mania, mania potior or madness resulting from lesions to the head as these come within the range of the ordinary well educated practitioner, but of those mysterious cases which exhibit themselves without any known cause, immediate or remote, when the body is in perfect health but the intellect completely gone, the ego, the real responsible man lost, where all that is god-like in the human being disappears and nothing remains but the shell or case reduced to the lowest order of animal creation.

In such cases as these if the medical superintendent be deprived of beer, wine and spirits, the result will be that curable lunatics, will become miserable incurables. The reason is (as I have written more than once in previous reports).

1st That in all such cases how violent soever the lunatic may be, there is a want of vitality in the nervous system, and 2nd that experience has taught me that to rouse into action this debitalized nervous system, beer, wine and spirits are the best and safest stimulo-tonic that I can use.

From a wish expressed by the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer to your Board. I have reduced my beer, wine and spirits account as low as I possibly can with justice to my patients.

I have gratefully to acknowledge the moral support which I have received under embarrassments incident to my position in this miserable makeshift, from high and low, rich and poor, in this town and its vicinity, from time to time, since my residence here. During the past month, at a mass meeting held to protest against a contingency in one of the Honorable Premier's Resolutions, as to the purchase of Beauport, my work and, of course the work of all those employed under me in the asylum, were highly eulogized. It is on such occasions, in the fear, if not the face of dispossession, that men best see the advantages of things which, in the full tide of enjoyment may have seemed but of indifferent value to them.

There is no person of any influence or good sense, in any township, town parish or village of this end of the Province, who desires to see the asylum at St. Johns either annexed or removed.

Now, Sir, with your permission, I will make a few remarks as to my average expenditure as compared with that of Beauport and other asylums.

My system of purchasing by orders of separate accounts, vouchers, in fact my whole system of finance, I believe, to be quite equal to any devised. If from all the sums of money I have received since the inauguration of confederation in 1867, amounting to \$110,905 58, there be deducted the moneys I have paid into the government, namely: \$1770 42, I should be debited with \$109,135 16 in five years and half.

Let there be deducted from this amount for repairs, new buildings and improvements \$6,812 53 and the balance making \$102,322 63 will be the amount used in the maintenance of the asylum during these five years and a half or making an average for each year of \$18,604.11, moreover, as my average number of patients for each year has been eighty, this would make an average for each patient of \$232 55 per annum. But there would still have to be made allowance for expenses over which I had no control. For example, up to the present month I have been obliged to keep a horse, and for no other purpose than for drawing water. Now

thanks to the enterprise of Louis Molleur, Esquire, of this town, I have been able to sell the horse and discharge the man, thereby reducing water expenses more than one half, again my average expense for fuel has been \$1,394 62, one half of which, in a well regulated asylum, with proper heating apparatus, would be sufficient for six or seven hundred patients. There are also to be taken into consideration my wretched apology for a laundry, my imperfect arrangement for cooking and my want of land, there being only a simple plot of ground attached to the building for raising vegetables. Add rents, taxes and insurances, the latter should not come out of the funds appropriated for maintenance or be charged to it, and the former would not have to be paid, if I had a proper asylum.

With all these disadvantages, Sir, should it not go to the credit side of my account that out of 308 lunatics, I discharged, cured 130; for it must be borne in mind that while a medical superintendent should not waste the money entrusted to him, his chief consideration should be the cure of those committed to his charge. Of the cures of the year 1872, it will be noted that the longest residence of any one of the seven patients in the asylum was one year, while the others had been under treatment for terms varying from two to eight months, there being one of six, one of four and two of three month's treatment, (See table 6) on the other hand, as to deaths, it will be found that they were all old patients who died, their term of residence extending from six to eleven years.

Toronto has an asylum worthy of any European City, provided with ample means for the classification and treatment of lunatics, is under the charge of a skilful, learned and careful medical superintendent, with an excellent staff of officers. The same may be said of the other asylums of Ontario, yet the percentage of discharges from all the asylums of that Province since 1841, is only 47 per cent and, as a large portion of the discharges were not considered cures, the percentage of absolute cures would, probably, not exceed 30. The percentage of the Halifax Provincial Hospital for the insane, since its commencement is 39.6; that of Beaufort not more than 16; that of Missouri State asylum 5; that of the Northampton asylum (Mass. 29.) The percentage of cures at the St. Johns Provincial asylum, since its foundation is 43 per cent. This speaks for itself.

It should be borne in mind, also, that in the Toronto asylum and many other well regulated and well provided establishments for the insane, neither epileptics nor idiots are admitted; and I would respectfully direct attention to the fact that in Toronto and elsewhere the superintendent has the right of *veto*, whereas I have to receive whatever patients the government may send me, whether incurable or moribond, I would suggest that the same privilege as to admission as that proposed by the superintendent of the Toronto asylum be extended to me.

Leaving out of the question the dangers to be apprehended from the contract system, by the calculation which I have made above, the government may easily see which system is the cheapest, if cheapness be the chief question to be considered.

I would respectfully state, Sir, that I consider the government has shewn much wisdom in not taking any hasty legislative action in so important a matter as the number of asylums necessary for the Province.

The resolutions of the Honorable Premier were brought forward and withdrawn at the proper time. The subject is now open for full discussion and it will be seen what will be the verdict of the public on the matter.

Up to the present our population has been in favor of two asylums. There is, as far as I can learn from statistics, necessity to make provision for over 1,000

deranged persons of all classes. This would be too large a number for one asylum or one superintendent to take charge of, however efficient a staff of officers he might have. In such crowded asylum there would be means for keeping lunatics out of harms way, but there would be small chance of cure for any of them.

Now, Sir, with your permission I will say a few words on that strange disease, which is known by so many names. It is to be regretted that science has, in a very deplorable degree, failed to discover the causes of insanity. All that has yet been written on the subject might be condensed and published in a small volume bearing the well known title of "guesses at the truth." The history of cases and even *post mortem* examinations throw very little light upon this mysterious subject. It is true that certain persons are predisposed to insanity, but whence this predisposition arises we know not, so that the various specific names by which the malady is known are as powerless to indicate the cause, as a meteor is to take the place of the all illuminating sun. Hereditary taint intermarriage with relations, love, joy, religion, intemperance, fear, grief are among the frequently alleged causes of insanity, but they are generally evolved from the inner consciousness of friends naturally desirous of discovering some exciting cause. But in most cases the exciting cause (so called) is only an accident of the disease. In very rare cases have I found consanguinity or hereditary taint in my patients, so rare as to be almost valueless in dealing with the subject.

Nor is it the case, as might naturally be expected, that insanity commits its most fearful ravages among the depraved portions of society. The great majority of persons who have come under my observation have been persons of good moral character.

Experience, however, and observation have shewn that the best treatment for the restoration of reason, or more properly of intelligence, is found in the exercise of kindness, and forbearance and the use of all means likely to withdraw the patient from his own morbid thoughts, hence the need of recreation, amusement and employment, for which a good government ought to supply all possible requirements to a medical superintendent.

It is a fact worth recording that not only in Europe and the continent of America but, also, in our own Dominion and our own Province is lunacy increasing and arrangements should be made accordingly, whatever be the cause of this increase.

Thus much I have considered it my duty, as Superintendent of the Quebec Provincial Asylum, to lay before your Board, Sir, and I hope that my suggestions may not be altogether without good results and that the government will do what is best for the Province.

I may say, before I conclude, that if the government should procure a suitable building, for an asylum the one now occupied might be easily disposed of, for an armory, drill-shed or factory.

Annexed you will find an appendix, giving the expenditure, and several tables of statistics.

Before concluding I would respectfully suggest to your Board that my reports be made at the close of the fiscal year, it would be much more convenient to me and I believe, to your Board and to the Government.

Measures have been already taken for such a change in Ontario, at the request of the superintendent of the London asylum.

In conclusion, Sir, I beg to thank you and Dr. Miles for your gentlemanly treatment on all occasions on which you have visited the asylum.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY HOWARD,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE I.

SEX.	Remaining 31 dec. 1871.	Admit. during 1872.	Discharg'd during 1872.	Died during 1872.	Vacancies this date.	Remaining 31 dec. 1872.
Males.....	39	13	5	4	0	43
Females.....	39	10	2	5	0	42
Total.....	78	23	7	9	0	85

TABLE II.

NUMBER TREATED IN ASYLUM DURING 1872.

Males.....	52
Females	49
Total.....	101

TABLE III.

PATIENTS CURED DURING THE YEAR 1872.

Males.....	5
Females	2
Total.....	7

TABLE IV.

PATIENTS DIED DURING THE YEAR 1872.

Males.....	4
Females.....	5
Total.....	9

TABLE V.

AGGREGATE NO. OF DAYS THE WHOLE OF THE PATIENTS, TREATED DURING THE YEAR 1872, HAVE BEEN IN THE ASYLUM.

	No.	days.
Males.....	52	15,074
Females.....	49	16,133
Total.....	101	31,207

TABLE VI.

CURES DURING 1872.

CASE.	SEX.	AGE.	Time in asylum.	DISEASE.
274	M.	25	6 months.	Mania.
287	M.	54	3 "	"
277	M.	35	8 "	"
269	F.	71	1 year.	"
291	F.	29	4 months.	"
294	M.	25	3 "	"
302	M.	76	2 "	"

TABLE VII.

DIED DURING 1872.

CASE.	SEX.	AGE.	Time in asylum.	DISEASE.	CAUSE OF DEATH.
160	M.	25	6 years.	Deaf and dumb idiot.	Consumption.
154	F.	27	7 “	Idiot.	Acute rheumatism.
136	F.	33	7 “	Chronic mania.	Consumption.
188	F.	50	6 “	Melancholy mania.	Bronchitis.
288	F.	87	9 months.	Bedridden when adm.	Dropsy.
69	M.	52	10 years.	Imbecile.	Consumption.
48	F.	61	11 “	Melancholy mania.	Chronic diarrhea.
113	M.	56	9 “	Idiot.	Paralysis.
154	M.	26	6 “	Idiot.	Pneumonia.

TABLE VIII.

The average annual cost per patient in the following Asylums referred to in the Reports is :

St. Johns' Asylum.....	\$232 55
Toronto.....	131 54
London.....	128 90
Beauport.....	143 50
Halifax.....	146 21
Northampton (Mass.).....	226 00
Missouri State Lunatic Asylum	186 68

The average cost in some of the United States' Asylms is greater than that of either of these last mentioned. This is owing to the exceeding praiseworthy liberality of the people in support of such invaluable institutions. The average cost per patient in 20 of the principal Asylums of the United States is \$272,40.

It must be remembered that the St. Johns' Asylum has but an average number of 80 patients, whereas the other Asylums above mentioned have never less than 500 and very often 800 inmates.

Statement of the Affairs of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the year 1872.

ASSETS.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Furniture : including stoves bedsteads, delf, kitchen utensils, &c.....	2,000	00		
Other assets : including live stock provisions, bedding, clothing, food and fodder, goods in store, &c.....	2,000	00	4,000	00
INCOME.				
Balance cash in hand 1st January 1872.....	136	13		
Received from Government viz :.....				
Warrants.....	15,695	07		
Pay Lists.....	5,068	00		
Received as payments by inmates or friends.....	542	50		
Total.....			21,441	70
EXPENDITURE.				
New furniture and fittings.....	300	00		
Rent and taxes, repairs and insurance.....	1,385	96		
Salaries other than to medical men.....	3,868	00		
Salaries and fees to medical men.....	1,200	00		
Medecines and medical comforts, including beer, wine and spirits.....	825	80		
Food for inmates.....	8,598	56		
Clothing.....	499	11		
Other expenditure including food and fodder, bedding, fuel light, &c.....	4,218	00		
Total.....	20,895	79		
Deposits in Bank, of Montreal, in favor of Hon. Provincial Treasurer.....	542	50		
Balance of cash in hand.....	3	41		
Total.....			21,441	70

St. Johns, P. Q., January 1873

W. A. MARCHAND,
Book-keeper.

APPENDIX TO GENERAL REPORT
OF THE
Protestant Chaplain
OF THE QUEBEC GAOL

For the year 1873.

To the Board of Inspectors of Prisons, &c.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to report that the Chapel in the Quebec Gaol, is now finished and is furnished with a beautiful communion service of silver. Books and every thing necessary for the celebration of Divine Service, according to the order of the Church of England. Divine Service has been celebrated every Sunday and other holy days. On advent Sunday, the Lord Bishop of Quebec preached and administered the holy communion to twenty persons, ten of these were Norwegian prisoners, in the Molson case. Dr. H. H. Miles, one of the Board of Inspectors, and a few ladies and gentlemen from the City were also present.

Whatever change of character may be effected by the influence of the good discipline of the gaol, without a religious foundation it would not be lasting, but when the love and fear of God is ingrafted in their hearts, we may entertain a good hope.

Three women who some time ago turned roman catholics in the gaol, have returned to the church of England I have since sent two of them home, to their friends, and the other to the home, in Montreal. One old man who for the want of a refuge was frequently in the gaol, I have sent to England to his friends, his only fault was poverty. I received a letter from him a few days ago.

I have some hope that good has been done among the drunkards, four have signed the temperance pledge. One I have sent to his wife and family in Montreal. I heard through a friend that he is doing well. We have in the gaol now a man, his wife and a little boy, these two drunkards have three or four children outside the gaol. It is sad to see this little fellow in the gaol. What can be done in such a case? If I can, with God's blessing, make them sober, some good will be done.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

JAMES S. SYKES,
Protestant Chaplain.

To the Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums.

GENTLEMEN,

Since my last Report to you in November 1873, when there were remaining in the retreat 12 patients, we have admitted up to this time the 30th November 1873, 50 patients, 5 of whom have been admitted as interdicts, the remaining 45 have come to us as voluntary boarders for treatment. The largest number admitted in any one year since our commencement.

Of the whole number under treatment, 62.

Recovered.....	20
Improved.....	14
Unimproved.....	13
Died.....	2
Remaining.....	13
	—
	62

We have great cause for gratitude to our Heavenly Father for our success and his guardian care over us, that no accident has happened, and that an increased harmony has prevailed among the patients.

The two deaths were cases of exhaustion, and were among those few who had been in the retreat for over two years. Two or three of the number treated were in, several times, during the year, for short periods.

We had also frequent applications from persons who were unable to pay for their board, and in most instances we were very reluctantly obliged to refuse them admission. If some arrangement could be made for this class of sufferers, much more good could be done.

We contemplate enlarging next spring, our plans are all ready, and should be glad if your honorable board wants to inspect them, in case you might be able from your experience to suggest any alterations.

We find the enlargement all the more necessary, as we have had a great many applications from ladies.

For the information of the public and those desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of the retreat, it is proposed that circulars be published with the rules and regulations, and also as the public are anxious to know whether we have any specific remedy for Inebriety, or upon what course of treatment we depend for a cure, I would say that our plans are simple, natural, and reasonable.

It must always be understood that the cooperation of the patient is essential to the successful treatment of all diseases; and the principle of the cooperation of the patient, with those who are trying to benefit him, is equally true of dipsomania as of fever or any other disease; with the faithful use of these means and the cooperation of the patient the result cannot be long doubtful.

But if the patient does not sincerely desire to be cured, and if his whole efforts be directed toward obstructing the means used for his recovery, he has only himself to blame for the failure.

When the inebriate has been removed beyond the reach of opportunities to indulge in alcoholic drinks he is in a position to receive the benefits to be derived from medical moral and reformatory treatment; including the mental and social means which are found to be indispensable to a complete and permanent cure, and reformation.

There is not much medical treatment required, sedative, narcotic or stimulating remedies are usually required for the first few days, after the patient has been admitted, sometimes, mineral and vegetable tonics, for the purpose of improving the digestion, these measures together with good nourishing diet and proper bodily exercise generally result favorably.

When a patient has become convalescent, little or no medical treatment is necessary, reliance being placed on the following hygienic and sanitary measures. namely: Retirement from all business, and the cares of every day life, total abstinence from all that can intoxicate, good nourishing diet, well ventilated rooms, regular hours for meals, and for rising and retiring, pure bracing air, perfect mental rest, proper physical exercise, such as walking, out-door games and such mechanical employment as inclination and taste may dictate.

I can not close this short Report without again tendering my thanks to the government for their assistance.

I have the honor to be.

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Nov. 30th 1873.

W. WAKEHAM.

1872-73.

REPORT
OF THE
QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM

**Addressed to the Honorable the Prime Minister
Of the Province of Quebec.**

BY THE
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Printed and Translated by order of the Legislative Assembly.

QUEBEC
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1873.

QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM.

(1878.)

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QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TO THE HONORABLE GÉDÉON OUMET

Premier of the Province of Quebec.

SIR,

The medical statement, we have the honor to submit to you, exceptionally covers a period of eighteen months.

Our intention, in presenting this Report, at the present date, is that we may for the future be in a position to conform to the fiscal year ending on the 30th June.

Before entering upon the medical branch of this Report which is destined to form a new series, we deem it useful to glance at the past of our institution, show what were its beginnings and indicate the progressive strides which have determined its actual condition. This brief retrospect will contain certain details, with which, it is true, you are already conversant, but our desire is to afford the fullest possible information to the public, and especially to those families, who already include one of their number amongst our patients, or who, by a stroke of misfortune, may be hereafter under the painful necessity of applying for the admission of one of their members into this institution.

Quebec Lunatic Asylum.—Before 1845, lunatics were sheltered in our almshouses and public hospitals. Virtually lost, however, amid the large number of infirm persons shut up in these houses, cases of lunacy could not receive special attention:

The marked increase in the number of lunatics suggested the idea of founding an institution specially devoted to the treatment of mental diseases. Lord Metcalf, then Governor of Canada, encouraged the project by promising the support of his government to an association of distinguished physicians, Drs. Douglas, Frémont and Morrin. He consulted with his council, and, on the 16th of September, 1845, the dwelling house, once the manor of Mr. Giffard, Seigneur

of Beauport, was converted into an hospital for lunatics. At the time of its purchase this building could accommodate 120 inmates, with the necessary guardians.

Several years later, the number of patients having increased, it became necessary to acquire larger premises. The Directors accordingly purchased the magnificent property then belonging to Judge de Bonne, and, in April, 1850, a new asylum was erected on those grounds.

In February, 1854, the western wing was destroyed by fire; but no accident happened to the patients, and the damage was soon repaired.

In 1863, certain alterations were made in the central portion of the building, which was also ornamented with a cupola. Two large wings were added to the main building.

During the year 1864, a new building specially for male patients was erected on the same grounds, the principal building being reserved for females.

A handsome villa, one of the dependencies of the Asylum, receives convalescent patients.

The *Rivière des Taupières* flows through the property, and yields an abundant supply of very pure water, which is distributed throughout the different buildings by the medium of large reservoirs.

The Quebec Asylum has, moreover, the advantage of possessing a large farm with all its accessories; it has also joiners', shoemakers' and tailor's shops, laundry, forge, gas house, &c., &c.

Steam is used for heating purposes.

The Asylum is situated at a distance of two and a half miles from Quebec.

Such were the beginning and the progress of the Quebec Asylum, and such also is its present condition.

However, to make these details more complete, we propose to briefly allude to its connection with the State, its position with regard to the public executive authorities and its system of internal economy. We intend to support all our remarks by numerous authorities. The correctness of an opinion cannot very well be questioned when it is corroborated by the writings of the best authorities, for there is nothing so convincing as the positive and disinterested evidence of those most versed in such questions. Thus our report will be a sort of summary of observations based upon the experience of the most profound thinkers and of the most able practitioners, who have made a special study of mental aberration, and the questions bearing thereon.

Mode adopted by the State to provide for the maintenance of Lunatics in the Province.—ECONOMY OF THE SYSTEM:—Under a contract existing between the

Provincial Government and the proprietors of the Quebec Lunatic Asylum, patients are received into and treated in that institution. "According to this agreement, the Government binds itself to maintain 650 persons in the Asylum, and in the event of its sending more, the proprietors are obliged to receive them at a less rate than for the 650."

"There are at present nearly 800 inmates in the asylum, for whom the Government pays at the rate of \$143 annually per head. By the new contract, the Government will only pay this *per capita* rate for 650 inmates, every additional inmate only costing one hundred and thirty-two dollars." (1)

The Government of the Province of Quebec, in adopting this plan, deemed it necessary in the interest of the country, to choose a system at once efficient and economical, and the statistics prove beyond all expectation how judicious was the choice.

In continuing the work of our predecessors, we have personally satisfied ourselves of the advantageous character of this transaction to the Province, which, for a small price, finds itself exempt from the trouble inherent to the management of a lunatic asylum, and is freed to a certain degree from a great responsibility and from the risk to which the proprietors of such immense establishments are always exposed.

We will not further enlarge on this head, as we can cite the positive testimony of the inspectors themselves, who, in one of their reports, expressed themselves in a formal manner on the advantages of this system.

"It is now established that, apart from religious institutions, in favor of which there are many reasons to be adduced, but against which, at the same time, also, high authorities have pronounced, the most economical plan for the maintenance of an asylum is exactly that which the Government has adopted in the present instance.

"It is not denied that the sum paid by the Government to the asylum is high, but this is simply due to the large number of insane people which it supports there, and not in consequence of an excessive individual rate being paid. In any case the Quebec Lunatic Asylum is that which costs the least, and, if it be not the leading asylum of the Dominion, it most assuredly comes next to the best." (2)

The comparison drawn, in this report of the Quebec Lunatic Asylum, with other institutions of the same kind in the Dominion of Canada, may be made wider; for the statistics, not only of Canada, but even of England, France, and the United States of America, admit of our assertions, and prove that of all lunatic asylums, the Quebec institution is the one, which while, fulfilling its mission, is among the least burthensome to the State, especially when the inconveniences which surround it, and the difficulties to be overcome, are taken into consideration.

A rapid glance at the expenses of certain other institutions will suffice to prove this.

(1) Report of the Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums for the year 1871, page 15.

(2) Report of the Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums for the year 1871, page 15.

England. — We extract from the *Journal of Mental Science*, the following commentary on the Report of the Imperial Commissioners for the year 1872 (January number for 1873, page 559.)

“ In England, the expenditure for the maintenance of lunatics was 9s. 8½d. stg. per week, or \$2.35 of our money, say \$122.20 for each lunatic per annum. This estimate, which includes only the care and maintenance of the patients, would be very much larger, if the interest on the large expenditure incurred by the Government in housing them, were added and divided *per capita* among the patients.

France. — We extract the following lines from the Report of 1862 on the support of lunatics in the *Département de la Seine*, page 18 :

“ The actual expense incurred by the management of public charities for the maintenance at Bicêtre and at the Salpêtrière merely of lunatics confided to their care, amounts, deduction being made for the cost of their return to their homes and their transport, which is reimbursed and wholly paid into their hands, to the sum of 1,513,915 fr. 45c.

“ This sum, divided by the number of days' residence, in the asylum, of the patients treated, gives for daily expenditure, 1fr. 97-10 for the males, 1fr. 63-75 for the females.

“ Each lunatic costs 682fr. 92c. per annum, or \$136.58 ; but here again the sum expended for building the asylums not included.”

United States. — Dr. Hughes, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum for the State of Missouri, in his report for the year 1870, gives, in a very elaborate table the average cost of the care and maintenance of the lunatics placed in the various asylums (59) of the United States. He, moreover, supplies the amount paid for the building of each asylum and concludes his table, at the forty-ninth page of his report, as follows : “ The average cost of the care and maintenance of each patient in the asylums of the United States is \$257.69 per annum. The average cost of building asylums *per capita* amounts to \$996.00.” In this estimate, the salaries of the employees have been sometimes included, but more often excluded.

These statistics of Dr. Hughes were compiled with such care and found correct by superintendents that its figures, when comparisons are desired to be made with other institutions, are used by many of them.

Canada. — **ONTARIO.** — From the report for 1871-72 of Mr. Langmuir, Inspector of Prisons and Asylums in the Province of Ontario, we see that the total expenditure for the support of lunatics amounted to the sum of \$187,719.42 for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1872.

We see, at page 18 of the same Report, that the cost of each patient in the Asylums is as follows :

Toronto Asylum ;	\$2.53	per week	or	\$131.75	per annum.
London	2.48	“	“	129.24	“
Rockwood	2.75	“	“	143.00	“

Here again, the expenditure for lodging is not included and the Honorable the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, in speaking of the London Asylum, informs us that that institution, destined to receive 650 patients, cost \$650,000 or \$1,000 dollars for each patient.

—————. NEW BRUNSWICK;—Dr. Waddell, Superintendent of the Provincial Asylum of New-Brunswick, in his Report for 1872, states that, excluding the cost of building the Asylum and the repairs made by the Department of Public Works, the lunatics cost *per capita* to the Province \$111.76 per annum, for the years 1868 to 1872 inclusively.

—————. Nova Scotia;—We will quote, at length, from Doctor DeWolf, Superintendent of the Provincial Asylum of Nova Scotia, who, in speaking of the institution, thus expresses himself at page 59 of his report for 1872. "The average annual cost of each patient was :

For Food.....	\$61.08
House Expenses.....	54.94
Salaries and wages.....	45.04
Medicines.....	1.15
	<hr/>
	\$162,21

If to this be added, he says, \$24.43 as the average per patient, for repairs insurance, improvements, and various extras, the cost of each inmate for the past year has been \$186.64 or \$3.59 per week." Dr. DeWolf also does not speak of the cost of lodging.

—————. QUEBEC :—The St. John's Provincial Asylum, entirely under the control of the Government, costs per annum for each patient \$252.49 (without taking into account the cost of the buildings) say 4.85 per week.

—————. ———— :—QUEBEC ASYLUM;—The conditions attached to the existence and maintenance of this Asylum, are altogether different from those of the other establishments just mentioned. The Quebec Asylum is not, as those other institutions are, the property of the Government. On the contrary, it belongs exclusively to private parties, and it is only fair that we should demand from the State a sufficient sum to indemnify us for the maintenance and care of the patients, and to meet the annual interest represented by the great value of this property. This indemnity and compensation are included in the sum of \$143 which is allowed to us by the Government for each patient,—and, to compare this figure with the cost in other asylums, the sum representing these interests must be first deducted,—and we can then compare the net cost of the maintenance of our establishment and its inmates with the net cost of the support of patients in other institutions.

The United States and the Province of Ontario (in Canada) estimate the cost of construction at \$1,000 per head. Not to be taxed with exaggeration, we stop far short of this limit, and estimate the cost of our buildings at \$500 per head, although in reality they are worth more,

This sum of \$500 represents an annual sum of \$35 for interest, which, deducted from the \$143 received from the Government, leaves a net balance of \$108 per patient, for cost of care and maintenance.

In recapitulating, in a single comparative table, the various statistics, already cited, it will be obvious that the treatment of each lunatic in our asylum costless to the State, whose position has been improved since the new contract came into operation.

Cost of care and maintenance of each patient.

ENGLAND.....	Cost : \$122.20 per annum.	
FRANCE :.....	" 136.58	"
UNITED STATES.....	" 257.69	"
CANADA : Ontario—Toronto Asylum.....	" 131.74	"
" " London.....	" 129.24	"
" " Rockwood.....	" 148.00	"
" New-Brunswick—St. John's.....	" 111.76	"
" Nova Scotia—Halifax.....	" 186.64	"
" Quebec—St. John's.....	" 252.49	"
" " Quebec Asylum.....	" 108.00	"

This latter figure, being in favor of the Quebec Asylum, shows that the institution yields the most economical results. But this fact becomes more apparent, when a comparison is made with England and France, the unfavorable position in which this country is placed being always kept in view. At a distance from Europe, from which we have to procure necessary products not raised in this country, we have to pay heavy freight charges, to which are to be added customs' duties. To this may be added the severity of our winter season, the length of which necessitates a larger consumption of fuel, which we are also compelled to seek in foreign countries. As regards the necessities of life, which are found here, every country possesses them in an equal degree, and the cost of living in that respect is not dearer elsewhere than here. There is, therefore, an equality of resources on this head; but our country has not the less to struggle against the inconveniences which we have mentioned, and to which we are obliged, in spite of ourselves, to add another that has arisen and increases every day; we allude to the price of labor, which, within the last two years, has increased 24 per cent, that is to say, nearly one fourth.

However, while keeping within the small grant awarded to us by the Government, we managed to attain the end in view, and are happy to state that we gained the following praise from the Inspectors : " The Government, having assured itself that the Quebec Asylum fully corresponded to its high mission, that its unfortunate inmates are looked after with a truly paternal care, has concluded with its proprietors new arrangements for the next decade." ⁽¹⁾

It may naturally be asked, how it is, that, considering these material difficulties, it has been possible to attain so favorable a result for the unfortunate inmates treated in the institution, and one so economical for the authorities, who entrust them to us ?

There is no secret in it.

⁽¹⁾ Report of the Inspectors of Prisons and Asylum, for the year 1871, page 5.

Our asylum is comfortable, but modest both in its interior and exterior; scrupulous neatness takes the place of decoration. Our efforts tend to give to its interior the privacy of domestic life, not such as it is seen among the better classes, but such as it is to be found among humble and honest artisans and sober and industrious farmers; for the patients received into our institution principally belong to the industrial and agricultural classes. However, even in this category are included some belonging to poor families, and some to those in easy circumstances. Thus, do our efforts tend to make our institution as acceptable to the rich as to the poor, and to give to these unfortunates the mode of life to which they were accustomed or to which they looked forward, when in the possession of their reason. We consider it would be imprudent to overstep this limit in our present condition.

These remarks apply as well to asylums under State control as to private institutions, and the opinion upheld by the celebrated Berthier might apply to many other foreign institutions, and especially to a certain number of asylums in America.

“In any case, we need not fear to say: If the *Mont de Vergue* Asylum is distinguished for its order, discipline and management, it errs on the side of its advantages..... it is too luxurious. Thus, to give an idea, its dormitories are carpeted throughout their whole length with carpets of rushes and aloes. There may be seen toilet tables, wardrobes and marble wash-hand stands; useless furniture for rustics, who, by their use, acquire luxurious habits, and who for the same reason would find themselves ill suited or out of place in their own humble dwellings. This superfluity seems to me to be blameworthy, as it compromises rather than promotes the cause of the lunatics in the eyes of the public and the dispensers of the public funds. Everything that partakes of luxury, should be discarded in a benevolent institution, justly writes Mr. Fusier; one species of luxury alone is obligatory, that is cleanliness.”

If the treatment, to which a patient is subjected, produces a happy result, he is returned to his friends, and the transition from the modest life of an hospital to the family will be more easy and burdened with fewer deceptions; for it is better for him to leave a comfortable but humble asylum to enter upon a life of ease, than to leave sumptuous mansions, in which ostentation and profusion are to be met with at every step, to enter into the bosom of a family already plunged in misery. In the latter case, the deception is bitter, and the patient, particularly if he be the father of a family, vainly demands of his reason energy sufficient to support the misfortune, the recollection of which has been nearly effaced from his memory. Alas! frequently the despair, which closely follows the tender emotions caused by a first meeting, exercises upon his still affected organism a depression that sometimes causes a painful relapse.

Let it be well understood, however, that if we deplore, as prejudicial, any display of wealth, we do not mean thereby to exclude comfort, and confound it with luxury. On the contrary, comfort without luxuriousness is the common ground upon which poverty and pride never meet.

Towards this end, our management have directed their efforts, and their success has been recognized by all, and highly appreciated, moreover, by the Inspectors, in their Report of 1869.

"Nothing that may tend to the advantage of the poor unfortunates sent there is neglected.

"The house is cheerful, neat and large, the food healthy and suitable to the wants of each inmate, clothing perfectly adapted to the various seasons, beds and bedding of the best possible kind; even amusements, means so powerful to elevate depressed spirits, to dissipate melancholy and drive away gloomy thoughts, are opportunely devised to console these people so deserving of our pity. ⁽¹⁾

"The condition of the 700 unfortunates who live in this establishment, if they had the full possession of their reason, would be envied by the majority of the inhabitants of our country parts, and by all the poor of our towns. ⁽²⁾

"When we reflect moreover on the manner in which the great mass of the inhabitants of the country live, we are persuaded that lunatics should not be sumptuously treated and lodged in palaces, while those who pay for them live in very modest dwellings. ⁽³⁾

This economy is productive of another favorable result for society; for, the poor being admitted to the asylum as well as the rich, it follows that there is no necessity amongst us for those *Ward Hospitals* or *Poor Houses* or *District Work-houses*, as they are styled by the Americans, charitable institutions, it is true, but comparatively without means of affording relief, and where unfortunate creatures may be sometimes seen huddled together pell-mell as in the dampest cells of a prison. It is not the fault of these poor unfortunates. What can they do in their painful position?... Without parents, without friends, without sympathy, without consolation, their diseased intelligence is not even capable of enabling them to beg their daily bread. They have no other shelter but miserable refuge, and yet, by the side of these lamentable abodes, sumptuous buildings may be seen devoted to the use of lunatics whom chance has favored with fortune's gifts. We have personally witnessed both these sides of the life of a lunatic in the United States. We had occasion, more than once, to visit splendid buildings, in which the attendance exceeded the wants of the patients. The interior management reflects great credit on the Directors, who do every thing in their power to procure for their patients the care which tends to improve their condition, while their devotion is only equalled by their great professional skill. We admire these institutions, but blame the State, which extends its bounty too largely to the one, while it seems to neglect the others. The spectacle of so much misery, under the very shadow of such over wealthy establishments, produces a painful impression, and it was in face of such overwhelming pictures that we could appreciate the full truth of the Report of the celebrated Dr. Robertson on these institutions in 1868. As this report is too long to reproduce, we will here only give the following extract concerning the State of New-York.

"The measures taken by the State of New-York, for indigent lunatics, are most defective, as even the Utica Asylum, cannot accommodate a third; ⁽⁴⁾ the other lunatics, for the most part, go to people the almshouses, where the treatment they receive has several times attracted the attention of the public. In

(1) Report of the Inspectors, 1869, page 8.

(2) Report of the Inspectors for 1868, page 8.

(3) Report of the Inspectors for 1868, page 13.

(4) We must remark however that several Asylums have since been established, especially at Poughkeepsie and Buffalo.

1865, Dr. Williams, appointed to enquire into the subject, presented his report to the Speaker of the Legislature. Many of the details disclosed in this work are heart-rending; they would be incredible, if they did not emanate from such an authority.

“ It is fortunate that there is an intention of remedying this state of things; but several physicians attached to the asylums assured Dr. Robertson that the situation of the lunatics in the almshouses of many of the other States of the Union is, in no respect, better than in that of New-York.

Here are some examples :

“ Into the Poor House of the County of *Albany*, prepared for 31 lunatics, 103 have been crowded; they have been obliged to place together 3 or 5 of these unfortunates in one room or in cells which are narrow, damp, and deprived of ventilation, situated under ground, where one inmate at the most would have sufficient air to exist in health.

“ In that of *Broome*, recourse is rarely had to the lash.

“ In that of *Columbia*, the majority are very filthily kept. Twelve sleep on straw, without beds, and this straw is changed once or twice a week. They are without stockings in winter.

“ In that of *Cortland*, the sexes are not entirely separated, and male servants are employed in attendance upon female patients.

“ County of *Delaware*: The sufferings of these unfortunates, who are deprived of air and the light of heaven, would form the subject of a dark chapter of human misery, if we could write it.

“ County of *Madison*: Thirty-five patients, the majority having dirty clothes, ignorant and incompetent attendance. Those in cells are kept in a very unclean condition; many, for the want of vessels, soil with their excrements the straw on which they sleep. This straw is renewed only once a week, and these unfortunates, whose bodies are covered with their own filth, not being brought out into the open air every day, take their food in these disgusting cells where there is no ventilation and are not washed once even during the whole year. Sickening odor, in which these poor creatures are compelled to live. Three men were naked, the women had only one chemise, those who were quieter were clothed in the same manner as the other unfortunates; fourteen had neither shoes nor stockings during the winter.

“ County of *Niagara*: The lash is sometimes, but seldom used to maintain order.

“ County of *St. Lawrence*: Handcuffs are not used, but the lash is in constant use, and violent patients are caged to subdue them. Cleanliness, ventilation, and uniformity of temperature are wanting. The sexes are not separated, but are kept together.

“ County of *Saratoga*: House in ruins. Day rooms and bed rooms bad and

infectious. Corporal punishment for men, women and children ; it is probable that the poor inmates, who are not insane, receive the same treatment.

“ County of *Tioga*. The sexes are not entirely separated. Male keepers taken from amongst the poor, in the hospital, attend upon the insane women. Dirty rooms, vitiated air. Out of 21 patients, 5 have neither shoes nor stockings during the winter. The building was originally intended for 8 insane patients only. Medical visits rare, or rather there are none.”

We might cite many other counties.

In conclusion, we find a summary of the foregoing in the writings of Dr Willard.

“ In some of the establishments, the lunatics are confined in dark and prison-like cages or cells, as if they had been convicted criminals and not poor unfortunates, who are deprived of their reason. Often, they are allowed to sleep on straw like cattle, without any covering ; scores of them suffer from the rigors of the season, without having shoes or stockings given them. These are indigent insane patients ; all communication with the outside charitable world is forbidden them, where, at least they could beg a pair of shoes. To be insane, in a narrow cell, probably without clothing, sleeping on straw or on a bench, receiving air, light and heat through a microscopic opening, through, I may say, a prison door, deprived of sympathy and social intercourse, having no communication, except with other insane persons, without a friendly or consoling word, without any encouraging hope for the future ! is there a more heart-rending sight ? And yet this picture is not an exaggerated one.” ⁽¹⁾

These observations fully demonstrate the fact that the system adopted by the Government of this Province respecting the Quebec Lunatic Asylum is most judicious, in that it is *the most economical*, while at the same time, it meets the wants of those confined there in, both as regards the *treatment* received, and the *comfort* of the patients.

We believe that these remarks will be found sufficient to make the public acquainted with the Quebec Lunatic Asylum.

There yet remains to us to mention the formalities and information required for the admission of patients into the establishment, and the different ways in which their withdrawal may be procured.

Admissions.—There are two modes of entry : voluntary and official.

VOLUNTARY ENTRY.—The family or third parties may claim the entry of a patient, on a demand made to the Proprietors of the institution, by binding themselves to defray the cost of the board and maintenance of the patient, having first obtained from the judicial authorities, the civil interdiction of the appointment of a curator to the person of the patient.

(1) *Psychological Annals*, 1871, page 255.

The agreements, in such case, are personal and private between the Proprietors of the establishment and the patient's family.

OFFICIAL ENTRY.—In the case of official entry, the Government becomes responsible for the board and maintenance, under its agreement with the proprietors of the Asylum.

The demand for admission should be addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor, whose duty it is to enquire into and decide whether the requisite formalities have been observed by the persons soliciting the patient's entry. (1)

As it concerns the public to be acquainted with these formalities and the information exacted on the subject, we deem it our duty, to give, here, the tables that contain them :

FORMALITIES

REQUIRED IN CASES OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION INTO A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Demands on behalf of near relatives, protectors or friends of the patient.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE, as to the mental condition of the patient, formally declaring whether it is a case of idiocy or imbecility.

Declaration made by one or more respectable persons of the locality, that the patient, either by himself, or some relation, who is obliged by law to support him, has not the means to contribute either wholly or in part to his maintenance in the asylum.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned, Physician practising at.....District of.....
.....Province of.....certify by these presents that, on.....
.....the.....day of.....187.....at.....
.....I did personally examine.....Place
where examination made. Name and surname of patient.
of.....Street, No.....
Residence of patient. Civil state of patient [married or single.]
.....and that the said.....is afflicted
Name of patient.
with mental alienation ; that his state necessitates surveillance, and that I have
formed this opinion from the following facts :

(1) In the case of eriminal lunatics, if it be proved that the prisoner is mentally deranged, judicial authority suspends its sentence in virtue of the law, and recommends the Executive to cause the prisoner to be confined in an asylum.

1. *Facts observed by myself on the lunacy of the patient :*
.....
.....
.....

2. *Facts collected by myself, from different persons, on the state of lunacy of the patient, with the names of the said persons.....*
.....
.....
.....

Signature of the Physician.....
Residing at.....
Street.....No.....

Dated this.....day of
the month of.....187...

INFORMATION

REQUIRED IN CASES OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM.

No. in Register.....

In the case of.....


of.....County of.....

Friends or relatives of patients (Sheriffs or Gaolers in cases of insane prisoners) applying for admission into the Asylum, are particularly requested, with the aid of the Physician, to furnish full and explicit answers to the following questions :

- 1° What is the age of the Patient ?
- 2° Is the Patient married or single ? If married, how long ? How many children ?.....
- 3° What is the Patient's origin ?.....
- 4° Where was the Patient born ?.....
- 5° Where is the Patient's place of residence ?.....
- 6° How long has the Patient resided in Canada ?.....
- 7° What is the Patient's occupation, and, if a woman, that of her husband or father ? What are their reputed means of subsistence ?
- 8° What is the Patient's religion ?.....

-
- 9° What degree of education? Does the Patient read and write?.....
- 10° In what society did the Patient live?.....
- 11° When and in what manner were the first symptoms of disease manifested?.....
- 15° Is this the first attack of mental alienation? If not, when did the others occur, and what was their duration?.....
- 13° Does the disease appear to be increasing, decreasing, or stationary?.....
- 14° Have there been temporary changes in the intensity of the disease? Has the Patient lucid intervals and do these lucid intervals appear at regular periods?.....
- 15° Have any marked changes occurred in the Patient's mental or bodily condition since attacked by the disease?
- 16° On what subjects and in what way is this derangement now manifested? Is there any permanent hallucination?.....
- 17° Has the Patient shown any disposition to injure himself or other? If so, was it from sudden passion or premeditation?.....
- 18° Has the Patient ever attempted to commit suicide? If so, in what way? Does this inclination still manifest itself, and how?.....
- 19° What are the habits of the Patient, as regard eating, sleeping and cleanliness?.....
- 20° What members of the Patient's family (including grand-parents and cousins) have been insane?.....
- 21° Has there been any peculiarity in the temper, habits, and pursuits of the Patient noticed, or in his religious belief or passions? Was the Patient eccentric?
- 22° Was the Patient intemperate in the use of ardent spirits, tobacco, opium, &c., &c.?.....
- 23° Has the Patient ever been subject to any serious bodily disease, (Epilepsy, suppressed eruptions, discharges or sores)? Has the Patient ever received any injury to the head?.....
- 24° Has restraint or confinement been employed? If so, of what kind, and of what duration?.....
- 25° What is supposed to be the cause of this attack of the disease?.....
- 26° Has the Patient been treated for the disease? What was such treatment and what were the results?.....
- 27° Please mention anything else that may enlighten the physicians as to the state of the Patient?.....

N. B.—For references, the address of a near relative, curator, or friend, must be given, as also his place of residence.

 The answers to the above questions must be signed by the physician granting the medical certificate, or be attested by some known and respectable person.

Discharges.—Patients voluntarily entered may be discharged on application of the family.

These officially entered are discharged by order of the Executive, generally based on the recommendation of the medical superintendents.

The lunatic himself may procure his own discharge, by addressing the Inspectors or the Commissioners, who make the necessary inquiries to ascertain his condition, and report the same if requisite.

In the case of a lunatic criminal, the Lieutenant Governor may order his return to his family, on the recommendation of the Attorney-General, representing the executive and judicial authorities, on a report being made of his cure (when such is the case) or he may take such other course as may be deemed advisable.

The Medical Superintendents devote the whole of their time to the institution, where they pass the entire day and exercise a careful surveillance, to which is moreover to be added that of the Warden, Medical-Assistant, Matron and Assistant-Matron, who reside on the premises.

On their part, the Government are not unmindful of their patients, and carefully scrutinize the attention paid to them. An Inspection Commission is authorized by them to visit the Asylums of the Province every three months. And for the Quebec Asylum, especially, there is a Board of Trustees or Commissioners, one of whose members, with their Secretary, visit the Asylum every week. The Government also send physician, every day, specially named by them for this purpose.

Further, this superintendence is not exercised in secret, and in this circumstance there is a guarantee to society. Our Asylum, in contra-distinction to other establishments of its nature, confidently opens its doors to all visitors, who are allowed to visit the patients, as often as their condition and the dictates of prudence permit.

We have, often, also, the pleasure of receiving visits, all the more flattering as they are from most distinguished persons. This year among others, we had the inestimable honor of receiving a visit from His Excellency, Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, and the Countess of Dufferin, accompanied by Lt.-Col. Fletcher and Lady Harriet Fletcher. Their simple passage through our hall caused great joy to those of our patients, whose reason permitted them to recognize and appreciate the high rank of these noble visitors.

On other occasions, several Cabinet Ministers, Bishops, and especially, His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, Judges and a large number of Members of Parliament, have honored us with visits. And we are, very often, called upon also to conduct through our establishment distinguished physicians, eminent specialists, professors of universities or superintendents of lunatic asylums.

We take pleasure also in mentioning the visit of a charitable lady, who devotes all her time and fortune to the maintenance of indigent lunatics. We allude to Miss Dix, a noted philanthropist who has more than one just claim to the title of the American Nightingale.

A patient's family are also allowed to visit him, but for these visits, the discretion required is one of the most delicate points in the moral treatment of the patient; the special character, also, of these intimate interviews, necessitates the use of the greatest care and foresight, in their allowance, in noting the nature and period of the patient's disease, in whom perhaps the empire of reason is still so feeble that the slightest emotion might cause a relapse. These visits are oftentimes the rocks, upon which all the attention and efforts of a treatment, until then most favorable, are wrecked.

It is painful to us, sometimes, to be obliged to resist the entreaties of relatives and to deny them the sight of a patient who is dear to them; but it is our duty, and, if for a great number of patients, we permit and even desire occasional visits, on the other hand, we energetically prohibit all visits for others, as soon as we deem them inadvisable and dangerous. Of what use, would be confinement and isolation, if, in the midst of a convalescence barely established, we allowed patients to hold prejudicial communications with their former acquaintances? Experience has moreover, indubitably shown that the privation, even of, similar consolations, is necessary in the treatment of insanity and is one of the conditions essential to its success.

Such are, Sir, the observations we desire to communicate to you by this report. We have, designedly, omitted some parts, concerning the interior administration of the asylum, as we intend to say something on that head in our medical report.

We are happy to convey to you, here, the expression of our indebtedness to the Inspectors, the members of the Commission and the Visiting Physician, whose conduct towards us has always been attentive and courteous, and to assure you of the zeal and devotion displayed by the different Chaplains in the exercise of their ministry.

We take, here, occasion to mention, with gratitude, the zeal of Mr. R. Middleton who, without receiving any salary from the Government, never failed to come, every Sunday to the Asylum, to give religious instructions to the patients of his persuasion.

It is also our duty to mention the assiduity of our medical assistant, Dr. Belanger, who entered our service on the resignation of Dr. Turcotte. The foresight of this physician and his tenderness towards the patients have won for him their confidence and affection.

Our warden, Mr. Vincelette, is always deserving of the unlimited confidence which we have placed in him, and we record with pleasure the care and vigilance, with which Mrs. Vincelette and the assistant matron, Miss Adam, have fulfilled their arduous duties.

Dr. Landry, in delicate health for a long time, was obliged to absent himself for a few months, and I cannot terminate this report without expressing my regret at his departure. His talents have earned for him a merited reputation, but the numerous and incessant fatigues, which he imposed upon himself, during a number of years, have made him the victim of his zeal.

Let us hope that his health may be sufficiently re-established during this short period of repose, so that he may be enabled once more to oversee the alleviation of the sufferings of his poor patients, for whom he is ever solicited, and to continue his valuable services to society.

Trusting confidently that you will share our views, and favorably entertain these few remarks which are intended to awaken the attention, especially of the thinking men of the country, to the different questions of mental alienation, we address you our present report, and request

the honor to subscribe myself,

Sir,

Your very humble and respectful servant,

F. E. Roy,
M. D.

Quebec, July, 1873.

MEDICAL REPORT.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The following table enables us to take in at a glance the movement of the inmates of the Asylum, during the past 18 months:

	Males.		Females.		Total.
Remaining on 1st January, 1872.	388	Total 570	400	Total 533	1,103
Admitted in the 18 ms. (1872-3.)	182		133		
Discharged	63		47		
Died	59		50		
	—	122	—	97	219
Remaining on 30th June, 1873.	448		436		884

By deducting the admissions of the last six months, that is to say, 114, we have 989 patients treated in 1872.

If we subtract the number treated in 1871, that is to say 901, we find for 1872 an increase of 88 over the year 1871.

By taking as the average the admissions for the first six months of the year 1873, we will have, for this year, a still greater increase.

The increase in the number of lunatics treated, during the past 18 months is not an accidental result, but rather the repetition of a continued fact, which exists since the foundation of the establishment, as shown by the following table:

[illegible]

The principal causes of this increase are not peculiar to our establishment. They are met with in American asylums, as well as in those of Europe.

During 20 years, (1847 to 1867,) the number of beds in the asylums in the counties in England and Wales has increased from 5,500 to 26,000.

At the head of the list of the causes of this increase, we may place the annual excess of the admissions over the departures. In fact, the number of departures by withdrawal and death being less than the number of admissions, there follows a constant increase in the population of the asylums. This difference will be, besides, proportionate to the number of acute and chronic cases amongst the newly admitted.

In our establishment, recent and acute cases are less numerous than the chronic.

Finally, the number of admissions growing larger every year, is a cause of this incessant increase.

Setting aside the two first years of the Quebec Asylum (1845, 1846) which gave a total of 153 admissions by the transfer of patients kept in hospitals, prisons and temporary asylums in Quebec and Montreal, we find that from 50 admissions in 1847, the increase in entries has risen so as to give 167 admissions in 1871 and 315 in the past 18 months.

This progressive increase in the asylum, however, is not to be taken as indicating an increase in cases of lunacy in the Province during the same period. In fact, before the foundation of the present establishment, the Government had given so little attention to the comforts due to this unfortunate class, huddled up in gaols and temporary asylums, that a great deal of distrust was evinced, and reasonably so at first by the people in regard to all institutions bearing the name of asylum; further, in the early days of our institution, it was only a last resort, under the stress of poverty, in the face of imminent dangers incurred in the restraint of a violent patient, that those interested decided to apply to the authorities for his admission into the asylum. However, in proportion as public sympathy became enlisted on behalf of lunatics, the organization of lunatic asylums was perfected, and the prejudices, until then justly entertained by families, have given place to an increasing confidence in the zeal of the physicians at the head of these new establishments.

To-day, this progressive increase is considered so rapid that economists are growing alarmed and are asking themselves, how can the country with all its other requirements come to the relief of all these miseries? But they forget a most important fact, which is, that if the surplus of the lunatics, not yet shut up were placed in our asylums, this progress would disappear so as to be nearly unnoticeable in proportion to the increase of population: for, in Canada, this progress, although increasing every year, is however less active and less rapid than the increase of the sane population.

Furthermore. The statistics of foreign countries permit us to say that *the increase of mental alienation, in proportion to the increase in the sane population, is less in this Province than in a great many foreign countries.*

Thus, France has, according to the statistics of 1869, one lunatic for every 412 inhabitants.

The Imperial Commissioners, in their last report (1872) show 84,866 lunatic in the United Kingdom, which gives an average number, they say, of 1 in 371 of the population. This figure has been augmenting year by year, and yet, in 1859 there was only 1 in 535, and lastly in 1846, 1 lunatic in 661 of the population.

(See *Journal of Mental Science* No. IV, January, 1873 page 549).

—Switzerland, according to a report for 1870, has 1 lunatic for every 325 of its population.

The United States, one in 400.

The Province of Quebec according to the census of 1860, has one insane person in every 541 of the population.

In France, in England and above all in the United States, complaints are made that the census returns are prepared with very little care, and that it is out of the question to assume as accurate the data supplied by them.

We think the same can be safely affirmed of our Canadian returns for 1850 and 1860.

We shall, probably, be obliged to modify our views respecting the insane population of the Province, when we shall have received the census returns for 1870, which have been prepared with more than usual care, under the direction of our eminent statistician, Dr. J. C. Taché, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion. ⁽¹⁾

If we now compare with these, the statistics of our own country, we shall find: *that the progressive increase in the insane population is in the Province of Quebec slower than that of the sane population.* We have already made this observation. We have proof of the fact in the different census that have been taken.

⁽¹⁾ We are informed that that part of the census, concerning the insane population, will not be published.

CENSUS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SANE POPULATION.				INSANE.		
Districts.	1850	1860	Augmentation.	1850	1860	Augmentation.
Quebec	107146	153047		164	238	
Montreal	133779	196217		196	246	
Tr.-Rivers	61115	73519		138	105	
St. Francis	33910	43760		19	44	
Terrebonne	57261	50765		116	113	
Joliette	29690	53311		71	124	
Richelieu	75042	54723		146	87	
Saguenay	20783	21324		79	41	
Chicoutimi		10478			5	
Gaspé	21748	27169		18	38	
Rimouski	26688	20854		31	10	
Kamouraska	20396	39619		42	55	
Montmagny	37623	41748		102	48	
Beauce	43105	36611		97	65	
Arthabaska	30397	43718		25	56	
Bedford	29966	49119		26	84	
St. Hyacinth	57654	55945		174	105	
Iberville		46257			45	
Beauharnois	80858	51070		104	58	
Ottawa	22903	41822		15	40	
Asylum, Quebec	197	490		153	446	
Totals	890261	1111566	221305	1716	2053	337

These figures, taken as the basis of our observations show a positive result.

The increase of the *sane* population of 1860 over that of 1850 was about 25 per cent; whilst the increase of the *insane* population of 1860 over that of 1850, was only 20 per cent.

	1850	Increase	1860
Sane population :	890,261	25	1,111,566
Insane population :	1,716	20	2,053
	25		

Taking into account only the conditions in which lunatics in the Province of Quebec are placed, we find that *the annual increase of the lunatic population not confined in asylums is less rapid than that of the confined.*

	1850	1860	1870
Not confined,	1,563	1,627	.....
Confined,	153	426	809 (¹)
Totals,	1,716	2,053	

This table shows that the outside lunatic population is continually decreasing in proportion as the State encourages admissions into asylums, and that, by this means, it will, in course of time, become nearly unnoticeable.

We add, here, a table which shows the degree of attention paid by the different countries to the subject of mental alienation.

The rank occupied by the Province of Quebec, in the successive order of this table, demonstrates that although there is still a great deal to be done, it has not been the one that has paid least attention to the wants of its insane population :

Scotland.....	1	lunatic confined in	606	inhab.
England.....	1	"	615	"
Ireland.....	1	"	729	"
Belgium	1	"	917	"
France	1	"	997	"
Canada (Prov. of Ontario)	1	"	1,044	"
Holland	1	"	1,130	"
Canada (Prov. of Quebec)	1	"	1,348	"
Denmark	1	"	1,613	"
United States.....	1	"	2,173	"
Italy	1	"	2,962	"
Sweden	1	"	3,219	"
Prussia	1	"	3,354	"

By these statistics, we note with pleasure that Great Britain, France and Belgium have exerted themselves in response to the call of those charged with the care of the insane, and have entered upon a sound method of treating insanity, which we soon trust to see pursued everywhere else.

(¹) This figure includes the lunatics confined in the St. John's Asylum, to the number of 75.
Movement of the population in the St. John's Asylum since its foundation.
From the 27th Aug. 1861 } Admitted : Men, 180 Women, 140. Total 320
to 30th June 1873. } Cured : 141—Died 104, " 245

DURATION OF RESIDENCE.

Insane treated since the 1st January 1872, (18 months).			
DURATION.	M	F	Total.
6 months and over.....	61	53	114
From 1 to 2 years.....	121	80	201
" 2 " 3 "	63	58	121
" 3 " 4 "	44	43	87
" 4 " 5 "	33	28	61
" 5 " 10 "	115	113	228
" 10 " 15 "	55	58	113
" 15 " 20 "	47	59	106
" 20 " 25 "	14	29	43
" 25 and over.....	17	12	29
Totals.....	570	533	1103

By this table, we find that the average stay has been :—for the males 3,801 years and 6 months, equal for each man to 6 years, 8 months ;—for the females, 4,137 years, 6 months equal for each woman, to 7 years ;—and finally, for both sexes, 7,939 years, equal for each individual, to 7 years, 1 months, 11 days.

Finally, to complete this general review of the movement of the population of the Asylum of Quebec, we conclude with the following table containing the classification of the patients treated since the 1st January, 1872, to 30th June, 1873 :

DISEASES TREATED DURING THE 18 MONTHS.

FORM OF DISEASE.	SEX.	TOTAL.	COMPLICATIONS.											
			Congenital.	Periodical.	Paralytic.	Epileptic.	Puerperal.	Hysterical.	Uterine Disorders.	Quins.	Inebriety.	Hereditary.	Homicidal.	Suicidal.
Mania.	M	132		7	2					6	18	6	3	2
	F	82		3			8	2	4	2	7	3		2
Chronic mania.	M	139		5	1					7	4	6	2	2
	F	176		10	5	1	4	1	1	1		6	1	2
Mono-mania.	M	12				1						1		
	F	2												
Lype-mania.	M	82								11	2	1	1	20
	F	68			1		2	2	4	3		2	1	7
Dementia.	M	51			1	1				5	1	2	2	
	F	71			3	2	1	2				1		
Senile dementia.	M	7												
	F	13				1								
Paralytic mania.	M	28				1					3			
	F	4												
Imbecility.	M	45	29			2				6		1		
	F	69	48		1	3		3	1	4		9		
Idiocy.	M	45	32			8						1	1	
	F	22	16		2	5						1		1
Epileptic mania.	M	29			2	29				2	1	1		
	F	26			1	26	1		1	1		1		
Totals.		1103	125	25	19	80	16	10	11	48	36	42	11	36

ADMISSIONS.

The number of admissions during the past 18 months was 315, classed as follows :

	M	F	Tot.
Admitted for the first time.....	159	117	276
Re-admissions, after escape.	4		4
Re-admissions on the { 1st Re-admissions.	11	11	22
discharges of 1845, { 2nd "	1		1
to 30 June, 1873, af- { 3rd "		1	1
ter more than one year's absence.			
Re-admissions on the { 1st Re-admissions.	6	2	8
discharges in the { 2nd "	1		1
last 18 months, af- { 3rd "		2	2
ter less than one year's absence.			
	182	133	315

The number of men is larger than that of women. It must not be, however, concluded that insanity predominates in one sex, although the predisposing and existing causes greatly differ in both.

The numerous statistics, compiled by different authors do not show that insanity is more frequent in one sex than in the other.

The following table assigns the different causes of re-admission.

CAUSES OF RE-ADMISSION.

		Total.		RE-ADMISSION after more than one year's absence.						RE-ADMISSION after less than one year's absence.						GRAND TOTAL.	
				1st Rea.		2nd. Rea.		3rd. Rea.		1st Re a.		2nd Rea.		3rd Rea.			
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Physical Causes	Blows on the head	3								2		1				3	
	General paralysis	2								2						2	
	Intemperance, dissipa.	3	5	1	2	1				1	2				1	8	
	Uterine diseases.		2		2											2	
Moral Causes	Domestic troubles	1	2	1	1										1	3	
	Grief		2		2											2	
	Joy	1		1												1	
	Fright	1		1												1	
	Disappointment		3		3											3	
	Business perplexities.	2		2												2	
	Hereditary predisposition	2		2												2	
Periodical mania		1						1								1	
Unknown causes	4	1	3	1												5	
Totals		19	16	11	11	1			1	6	2	1			2	25	

The causes of these re-admissions were, with four exceptions, the same as those that induced the original attack. These relapses are easily explained. Many are themselves to blame for having left the Asylum too soon, against our advice and counsel; for a cure cannot be complete until the state of the bodily health perfectly corresponds to the mental.

In the larger number, the frequency of these relapses arises from circumstances in which they have been placed after their discharge from the Asylum. Returning to the same home, being subject to the influence of a sometimes vicious social circle, they are still too weak to contend against the causes of excitement which surround them. Alone, without friendly protection, sometimes having only vicious examples before them, they abandon their good resolves, and return to their habits of excess, to which they a second time become victims.

According to this table, we see that drunkenness and debauchery have been the most frequent causes of the re-admissions that have taken place during the past six months. One woman has been re-admitted for the fourth time for the same cause (drunkenness), having been discharged four times since 1870, being cured at the time of each discharge. Such relapses should not astonish us, when we consider that drunkenness is one of the principal causes of mental alienation in this country as it is elsewhere.

The following table indicates the localities, towns, districts, prisons and hospitals whence came the patients, who have been treated in our establishment, more particularly those admitted within the last 18 months :

ANTERIOR RESIDENCE OF PATIENTS.

	Admitted during the 18 months.			Admitted since 1845.		
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
Coming from Cities.....	32	26	58	348	400	748
“ Gaols.....	69	51	120	696	532	1228
“ Districts.....	76	54	130	520	451	971
“ Hospitals.....	3	1	4	68	87	155
“ Abroad.....	2	1	3	26	21	47
Totals	182	133	315	1658	1491	3149

The number of patients coming from towns specially arises from the very great excitement that constantly exists in the large centres, from unhealthy employment, and sometimes from the immoral influence of the manufacturing population, and the numerous reverses, which are, in many cases, the results of ill-founded ambition.

The patients, who come from prisons, are comparatively numerous. We must not attribute to immorality, however, the presence of all these cases in refuges of the kind. The prison is, for the majority, only a place of temporary confinement. As soon as transfer is unavoidable, the patient having become dangerous, it then becomes necessary to confine him so as to avoid any serious accident; but he cannot be sent directly to the Asylum. He must be first subjected to the formalities required by law, such as the demand for admission, the

order of the authorities and the interdiction of the patient; formalities which are unfortunately surrounded by delays, that should be obviated, as they are generally very prejudicial to the cure of the patient.

CIVIL CONDITION.

	Admitted during the 18 months.			Treated during the 18 months.		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Single	105	69	174	379	313	692
Married.....	68	47	115	168	179	347
Widowed	9	17	26	19	37	56
Unknown				4	4	8
Totals.....	182	133	315	570	533	1103

Children, idiots and imbeciles have been classed in the category of unmarried patients; nevertheless the number of these latter is not the less considerable, if we deduct the former. The reason of this proportionate excess is due to circumstances which naturally appertain to their condition, that is to say, the influence of celibacy as a general predisposing cause of mental alienation. This influence is not directly exercised, but it results from many causes, which always accompany a similar course of life. Thus, celibacy is unfavorable to a regular life and encourages dissipation; a bachelor lives freely, but without a moral standing in society.

RELIGION.

RELIGION.	Admitted since 1845.	Admitted during the 18 months.
Catholic	2,588	273
Protestant	504	38
Unknown	57	4
	3,149	315

The population of the Province of Quebec, as shown by the census of 1871, divided as follows, according to religious belief :

Religions	{ Catholic.....	1,019,850
	{ Protestant.....	166,957
	{ Other beliefs or unknown..	2,709

Total population of 1871..... 1,191,516

[LANGUAGE.

LANGUAGE.	Admitted since 1845.	Admitted during the 18 months.
French	1,781	241
English	1,348	74
Others	20	
	3,149	315

We have grouped by *language* the patients treated in our establishment, from the beginning of the institution, in the absence of sufficient information as to their origin and nationality.

With the assistance of details, obtained with respect to patients admitted during the past eighteen months, we have been able to compile the following table :

ORIGIN AND NATIONALITY.

	ORIGIN.			NATIONALITY		
	Admitted during the 18 months.			Treated during the 18 months.		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total.
Canada.....	145	96	241	135	94	229
Scotland.....	1	3	4	7	3	10
United States.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
France.....	1	....	1	1	....	1
England.....	4	....	4	6	2	8
Ireland.....	6	7	13	27	21	48
Unknown.....	24	26	50	5	12	17
	182	133	315	182	133	315

The patients are classed as follows with respect to their occupations previous to admission :

OCCUPATIONS.

ADMITTED DURING THE 18 MONTHS.			
	M	F	Total.
Liberal professions.....	3		3
Soldiers and seamen.....	8		8
Annuitants or proprietors.....	4		4
Industrial and commercial professions....	28	3	31
Teachers or students.....	1	2	3
Agricultural professions.....	50		50
Manual and mechanical professions.....	43	4	47
House-keepers		57	57
Laborers.....	3	17	20
Without profession.....	15	21	36
Unknown professions	27	29	56
Totals.....	182	133	315

The patients are classed as follows as to age when admitted :

AGE WHEN ADMITTED.

AGE.	ADMITTED During the 18 months			TREATED During the 18 months			ADMITTED Since 1845.		
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
Under									
15 years.....	5	6	11	15	14	29	36	35	71
15 to 20 years..	12	13	25	42	31	73	103	99	202
20 to 25 "	29	8	37	67	73	140	229	196	425
25 to 30 "	25	20	45	92	88	180	245	252	497
30 to 35 "	27	22	49	81	68	149	217	200	417
35 to 40 "	9	13	22	47	61	108	189	171	360
40 to 45 "	15	10	25	68	58	126	169	141	310
45 to 50 "	15	11	26	47	43	90	140	100	240
50 to 60 "	27	13	40	71	57	128	178	162	340
60 to 70 "	10	8	18	27	25	52	112	96	208
70 to 80 "	6	5	11	11	9	20	33	31	64
80 and over....	2	4	6	2	6	8	7	8	15
Totals	182	133	315	570	533	1103	1658	1491	3149

Besides the admissions for the year, the table also supplies a statement of the results of observations during a period of twenty seven years, and the large number of subjects contained in it invests this table of statistics with as much interest as importance.

A thought strikes us in examining this table ; which is, that no age of life is perfectly free from the attacks of insanity. Infancy is, however, less exposed provided that the birth was not attended by malformations or convulsive diseases.

If we deduct idiots and imbeciles from the total number of admissions under 15 years, there are only two or three cases of insanity properly so called among the 3,149 lunatics confined in our asylum, since its foundation. This

figure agrees with foreign statistics. Thus, Thurnam met with only 8 children out of 21,333 lunatics. In fact, what is most met with in childhood are especially the different kinds of congenital weakness, from an arrest of development up to the most pronounced idiocy. Depression and melancholy are rarely met at this age, but cases, also of alienation properly called present themselves in children under the form of mania with its various degrees and symptoms. Often, we observe imbeciles attacked by acute mania; the period of excitement having passed, and the period of convalescence completed, our young patient remains in the same state, as far as his intelligence is concerned, as before.

This has been observed by all physicians who specially treat insanity, and Dr. Chatelain seems to have expressed the opinion generally entertained in the treatise which he wrote on infantile insanity, from which we take the following extract:

“Melancholia, whatever may otherwise be the exterior or organic causes, is infinitely too opposed to the nature of a child, to become in him the germ of a morbid psychological state. Besides, melancholia with all its various manifestations, is, we are aware, intimately bound up with internal troubles of the mind, with those thousand strange and oppressive sensations which are the starting point of the moral anguish and delirious ideas by which melancholia seeks to explain them. Childhood then knows nothing of the distorted sensations, the precordial or epigastric feelings of the adult; its nervous system is in a certain sense, still free from all the disturbing causes of adult age; it is an instrument but few chords of which have been struck as yet by the hand of nature.” *Psychological Annals*, V Series, IV Volume, page 261.

In continuing the examination of the ages, mentioned in the above table, we find a progressive increase from 16 to 20 years; but it is at the adult age, from 25 to 50 years, that the great majority of cases present themselves. It is the age of mental activity, of marriage and sexual reproduction.

This increase becomes more apparent, between 50 and 60 years, in women; but this frequency is easily explained in their case by the symptoms of the *critical age*.

The number of insane, after this period, seems to be very large as compared with the sane population of the same age; which proves that society has largely taken advantage of our institution to rid itself of cases of senile dementia. To this state of things is specially due the exceptionally unfavorable position in which our institution stands as regard cures and the death-rate. A great many patients are sent us to die quietly, or are only forwarded when poverty or their own violence precludes their further retention in the bosoms of their families. Thus, the chances of cure are diminished every day, and the record of deaths considerably increased.

MANIFESTATION OF THE DISEASE, PREVIOUS TO
ADMISSION.

ADMITTED DURING THE 18 MONTHS.	M •	F	Total.
Under one month.....	8	5	13
From 1 month to 6 months.....	33	28	61
“ 6 “ 1 year.....	14	3	17
“ 1 year to 2 years.....	13	13	26
“ 2 “ 3 “	20	11	31
“ 3 “ 4 “	5	4	9
“ 4 “ 5 “	3	5	8
“ 5 “ 10 “	9	6	15
“ 10 “ 15 “	1	2	3
“ 15 “ 20 “		1	1
“ 20 “ 25 “	3	1	4
“ 25 “ 30 “		1	1
“ 30 “ 35 “		1	1
“ 45 “ 50 “		1	1
Since birth	18	15	33
Undetermined time, not remote.....	16	21	37
“ “ “ of long standing.	26	10	36
Unknown.....	13	5	18
Totals.....	182	133	315

The chances of cure depend on the time of the commencement of the disease. It is therefore of importance to all, who interest themselves in the practical success of our establishment, that they should understand the origin and nature of the diseases of those who are entrusted to our care. This table thus becomes from this point of view, one of the most important in our medical report inasmuch as it tends to show the more or less favorable prospect of cure in the patients admitted during the 18 months.

One of the most judicious and proper means of preventing the crowding of asylums, and, at the same time, of promoting the welfare of all insane persons, is to work *practically* against the disease in such lunatics by their immediate confinement in an asylum.

If this confinement be prompt, the disease will be easy to combat, the cure rapid, the stay in the asylum short, and the cost consequently smaller to the country.

As far as the medical treatment is concerned, the urgent necessity of submitting the patient to immediate treatment will be readily understood, that is to say, at the commencement of the initial attack; for a disease, whose origin is to be looked for in the remote past, yields with more difficulty to the beneficial influence of medical treatment than one of recent date, and especially so in the case of nervous disorders and mental alienation.

Statistics, on this subject, come to the aid of physicians on lunacy.

We find, on consulting the tables given by Tucke, as well as those of Esquirol, Pinel and their successors, that the average time in which there is a chance of cure, is a little less than one year, and that after the third year, the probability of cure is only about at the rate of one eighth p. c.

By returns in *Great Britain*, 9 out of 10 insane patients are cured when subjected to medical treatment during the three months following the breaking out of the disease, (opinion expressed by Lord Ashley in the House of Commons on a motion of the 6th June, 1845.)

The *United States* show similar results.

Statistics in *France* give the following average of cures:

76	per cent	in	the 1st month	of the disease.
53	"	"	" 2nd	" " "
41	"	after	" 6th	" " "
30	"	if the disease lasts more than one year.		

English authors have treated this question at length, and upon it they are all agreed.

"In dealing with insanity, says Dr. Mandsley it is above all things necessary that treatment should begin early, before the habit of a definite morbid action has been fixed in the mental organization. There is reason to believe that if the first obscure threatenings were duly recognized and appreciated, and the proper remedial means at once adopted, many cases of insanity might be arrested at the outset. But the mischief is that a case of insanity hardly ever comes under the care of those specially qualified by their experience to treat it, until the disease has been firmly established, and the hope of recovery, save from gradual and protracted means, is gone in some cases, and all hope gone in others. When the disease is well established, our treatment must not be rashly vigorous and energetic, with the aim of effecting any sudden revolution, but rather patient and systematic, in the hope of a gradual change for the better—while, in other diseases, time is reckoned by weeks and months."

Dr. Duncan, of Dublin, adds :

"It is not at all difficult to understand why the efficacy of treatment should depend upon the promptness and energy with which the proper remedies are applied. All morbid action in every organ of the body must, at its commencement, be a merely functional affection, that is to say, it must be entirely independent of any structural alteration in the organization of the part; afterwards, when it has lasted for a certain period, secretions are effused which clog the vessels, and embarrass still further their natural action. If the treatment be commenced before any change in the minute structures has taken place, it is quite obvious that the difficulty of restoring the parts to their healthy condition must be considerably less, and must occupy a shorter time than if it be delayed to a later period. And when organic alterations have once actually occurred, the hope we have of being able to remove them completely depends upon the degree of consolidation that has been allowed to take place, and this again depends, for the most part, upon the interval that has elapsed from the commencement of the diseased action." (1)

Winslow expresses the same opinion in his work on the Brain and Mind, page 28.

"A vast and frightful amount of chronic and incurable insanity exists at this moment in our private and county asylums, which can be clearly traced to the criminal neglect of the disease in its first or latent stage."

"It is sincerely hoped," adds Sir William Ellis, "that the knowledge of these circumstances will induce an early application to be made for the admission of patients; as, even if the neglect does not prove fatal, it is contrary to every principle of justice and humanity that a fellow-creature, deranged, perhaps only on one point, should, from the want of the early attention of those whose duty it is to watch over him, linger out his existence separated from all who are dear to him, and be condemned, without any crime, to be a prisoner for life."

We find also the following, at page 379, of the *Journal of Insanity*, 1870:

"The universal testimony, based upon their own experience, of physicians having charge of institutions for the insane, both in this country and abroad, is to the effect that when patients are subjected to early and judicious treatment in the early stage of this disease, from eighty to ninety per cent will recover. It is the neglect of this early treatment," remarks the late Dr. Brigham, of the Utica Asylum, "that fills the alms-houses and the asylums of the country with incurable insane."

Dr. Grissom, superintendent of the North Carolina Lunatic Asylum, in his report for 1871, page 19, also enunciates the same opinion, which has become general, that the success of medical treatment in matters of mental alienation depends to a great degree on the promptitude with which the necessary remedies are used in the disease, and in the quickness with which the patient is removed from the domestic hearth, and that, to hope for cure, it is absolutely requisite to place the victim of this terrible disease, from the very beginning of the attack

(1) James Duncan, A. M., M. D. *Popular errors on the subject of Insanity, examined and exposed*, page 184.

under treatment in a lunatic asylum. Any delay under such circumstances is very often a cause of failure.

“The experience of the profession on this special subject,” he adds, “shows that in cases of recent madness, which are taken in time and treated with discernment, 70 to 80 per cent are cured,” whilst on the contrary among those which are neglected, very few patients recover.”

We cannot have stronger evidence in support of these arguments than the statement of Dr. Jarvis, whose authority is unquestionable, and who thus expresses himself on this subject:—“In a perfect state of things, where the best appliances, which the science and skill of the age have provided for healing, are brought to bear upon these lunatics, in as early a stage of their malady as they are to those who are attacked with fever or dysentery, probably eighty and possibly ninety per cent, would be restored, and only twenty, or perhaps ten per cent, would be left among the constant insane population.”—Other authorities state that when a case is immediately placed under proper medical treatment only 5 per cent of the cases thus treated become incurable. The superintending physician of the *Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, Report for 1869*, in an analysis made on the result of the treatment in that Institution, on 1,781 cases of insanity, shows by the following figures that the chances of cure diminish in exact proportion to the duration of the disease:

Placed under treatment.	After the attack,	Cured.
530 patients.....	1 month	363 or 68.49 p. c.
219 “	2 “	141 “ 63.01 “
164 “	3 “	88 “ 53.65 “
98 “	4 “	53 “ 54.08 “
177 “	6 “	83 “ 46.32 “
239 “	12 “	103 “ 43.09 “
163 “	2 years	47 “ 28.83 “
191 over	2 “	33 “ 17.32 “

What has just been said fully justifies our observations. This question does not admit of a doubt, and any man, no matter how unexperienced, can judge for himself of their pertinence.

The duty of the State, and of society as well as of the family, cannot be clearer, more precise and at the same time more imperative. All understand it; but alas! how few are concerned about it or give it attention. Yet we speak here not only of opinions; we wish for facts, we do not ask for theory only, we must have practice. It is our duty as physicians to combat acknowledged errors to throw light upon them, to point out the evil and the remedy calculated to remove it; but what can our efforts accomplish if families will persist in their indifference as regards their members attacked by mental alienation? The necessary stimulus must come from above; the Administration must give the example by placing itself at the head of the movement; it is its duty and its interest so to do.

The want of suitable attention to the insane is carried to a lamentable extent in this country. Far from viewing the precarious state of these unfortunates, in a serious light and immediately placing them under proper medical treatment, they are left to vegetate, so to speak, in the bosoms of their families, where

their future is daily darkened by a sojourn prejudicial to their special state. Moreover, this indifference is carried so far that patients are only sent to the Asylum after they have become incurably insane through neglect, for which we are nevertheless held responsible. This state of things brings to our recollection a few lines, from the writings of Dr. Berthier, which we may without exaggeration apply to our own country :

“What is our course of conduct with regard to the insane,” says he, “that is with regard to our diseased? We leave them to themselves. We abandon them to empirics, or they are only confided to us, when, having become dangerous either to society or to their relatives; it is deemed necessary to *get rid* of them, that is to say, when a thousand remedies have failed, after having had a deleterious effect on their organism; in fine, when they are in the most favorable position to become incurable. Thus our institutions are filled with unfortunate patients of 3, 4, 5, 10, 20 and 30 years standing, who become endless sources of expense to their families and the public. On the part of parents it is a wrong calculation; on the part of the authorities, such conduct spirit of the law and to nullify its humanitarian object.”⁽¹⁾

The medico-psychological annals (1st series, vol. XII, page 83), reproduce the following words of the celebrated Dr. Follet, on this question :

“How is it, that the insane are sent to us only after several years’ duration of the disease, whether coming from their families or the hospitals, where they have been retained for a long time, or from central houses or the different prisons whence they have been discharged by order of *non-lieu*?

“It is thus that lunatics are allowed abroad without notice, to be tolerated here and there, as long as it is possible, and are isolated only when they cause disturbance in the family or neighborhood; when they have made a progress in chronicity which will condemn them to a life of utter oblivion.” He adds to these pertinent remarks a form of circular which the authorities should address to mayors: “Observation shows that medical treatment is too often delayed, and if insanity could only be treated from its commencement, we would have more numerous cases of cure, and less liable to relapse. It happens that under the pressure of certain conditions which are easily understood, the majority of patients enter an establishment only after an attack of insanity of long duration If for an ordinary fever, or the slightest wound we hasten to a physician, is it prudent to allow a mental disease to run its own course without being exposed to see it grow worse and finally become dangerous to order and the safety of the public? Are we to wait until the mental state has already given rise to disturbance, before we think it necessary to take any notice of it?”

Thus we have quotations, authorities and proofs.

The Inspectors understood the importance of the unanimous opinions of physicians on this subject, and the following extract, from their Report of 1867-68, page 13, unquestionably leaves no doubt as to their views in regard to it.

“By the prompt admission of patients, a much larger number would probably be relieved from their unfortunate affliction. The more that are cured, the

(1) Berthier.—Errors and prejudices concerning insanity, page 19.

more useful members will society possess, and the more will the number of the useless be diminished..... We hope that the Government will at least take measures to suppress the deplorable habit of immuring in our prisons that class of prisoners (lunatics) which is and always has been the terror of sheriffs and jailors.

“In all countries, this almost barbarous custom of shutting up lunatics in prison, as if they were criminals, is now condemned. In England, not only is it condemned, but it is prohibited by a law, which comes into force this very year. We should imitate the mother country in this respect, as we do in many others.

“It is especially in prisons that lunatics rapidly become incurable. In them, they are nearly always shut or chained up. They receive little or none of the particular cares demanded by their disease, as neither place nor circumstances admit of it. It is fortunate when they do not commit suicide, either by hanging themselves or fracturing their skulls against the iron doors of their cells, as recently happened in the Joliette gaol.

“The formalities required by law for the admission of patients are also too complicated and necessitate too much delay. While the authorities are deliberating, or the parties corresponding, the unfortunate patient has to wait it is true, but the disease does not wait. It often makes rapid progress, so that when admission is obtained, all chance of cure is gone. Madness has its crisis. That crisis rarely or ever returns. If the turning point be not taken advantage of by the physician, it is a misfortune difficult, if not impossible, to remedy.

“The application should be made directly to the Warden of the Asylum, and upon his returning an immediate answer that the case is admissible, the patient might be at once entered, leaving to the Warden the duty of informing the Government of the fact.”

In the bold, outspoken character of these remarks, a love of truth and a sincere desire to promote the efficiency of any efforts that the Government may make in favor of the insane will be easily recognized.

All these quotations are in no way inappropriate when applied to our own country. We have elsewhere spoken of patients coming from gaols, and the figures of the table we have given at the commencement of these remarks on the previous duration of the disease are more than sufficient to attract attention and prove the great importance of this question.

During the past 18 months, 25 patients were sent to us with the mournful certificate of from 5 to 35 years' mental alienation. A woman, too, was admitted in her 50th year of insanity. Thirty-six patients admitted had been insane for several years. We do not include in this number 33 patients, who had been insane from their birth, nor those whose disease was undetermined although of recent date (of whom 16 were men and 21 women.)

Inmates of this class offer a very poor chance of improvement and we are compelled to declaim against an abuse so prejudicial to the patients, their families, society and the State.

Economists have endeavored to reduce the annual expenditure for the insane and think that they have found out an easy means of doing by retarding as much as possible the incarceration of lunatics in asylums. This is an error on their part. It suffices to seriously contemplate the subject to see how false such a step is, and here again, we appeal to the experience of persons of enlightenment, whose testimony will leave no doubt, and who prove that this factitious appearance of economy, ill-advised at the best, in place of diminishing the annual expense to the State, entails the outlay of enormous sums.

One quotation will suffice. We find it in the *Journal of Insanity*, January, 1870, page 379, under the following title: "*How money is saved by hospitals for the insane.*"

Dr. Macdonald, a former superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum, estimated the recoveries in recent cases subjected to treatment at 76 per cent, while in chronic cases but 7 per cent were restored. In 1865, Dr. Willard, of Albany, reported to the Legislature that there were 1,345 insane persons in the poor-houses and county receptacles of the State. On the basis of Dr. Macdonald's calculation, 7 per cent, or 92 of these might recover without treatment, and 1,253 would remain in the county-houses, a public charge, during the 18 years which the life tables of Le Cappalain and of the English Lunacy Commissioners show to be the average duration of life in the incurably insane. Estimating the weekly cost in the poor-houses, of these 1,253 persons at \$1.50 each, the expense of maintenance would be as follows: For one week \$1,879.50, for one year \$97,734; and for the 18 years of average lunacy life, the enormous sum of \$1,759,212. Had these 1,345 received the benefits of early asylum treatment, by the above calculation, 1,022 would have been restored to health; their average period under treatment in hospital would have been ten months, at a monthly cost of sixteen dollars each, the aggregate expense of their care and cure would have amounted to \$163,000, and the tax-payers would have been relieved of an extra payment of \$1,271,888 for their support.

These results prove, once more, how necessary it is that lunatics still at large should be confined, while they offer a solution as well assured as charitable to the persistent researches of the economists in question.

It is therefore very desirable that the knowledge of these facts should lead to the immediate confinement of lunatics still at large and favor above all their more prompt admission especially at the commencement of the disease.

By practically adopting this new system, the Government would secure greater economy, reduce its responsibility and render its efforts more conformable to the principles of justice and humanity.

The following table, while giving the forms of the diseases in the patients on their entering the Asylum, shows also the various modifications that those diseases have undergone during the course of the 18 months. From a medical point of view, this table is very useful, especially for those who are called upon to treat cases of mental alienation, and whose duty it is, while following the progress of the disease, to endeavor to combat the most ordinary complications that may intervene.

DISEASES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE
18 MONTHS.

The want of necessary information, as regards a large number of patients, prevents us from making this table complete. The fault rests with those who, through ignorance or neglect, failed to answer the questions submitted to them, when demanding the admission of the patient.

We have not failed, in our previous reports, to insist upon the importance of obtaining along with the patient, all the information concerning him, which may be of a nature to enlighten us as to his condition and the probable cause of his mental affliction. Notwithstanding all this, we still daily receive a great many poor unfortunates, who bring, with their disease, only the evidence of heartless neglect and bitter poverty.

This deplorable want is especially felt in connection with the large number of patients who come to us from the gaols. We do not wish to cast upon Sheriffs or Gaolers the responsibility of the serious results which are occasioned by this dearth of information, for the system adopted, with regard to the confinement of the insanes in gaols, sometimes renders it impossible for them to obtain the slightest information concerning the condition of the patient incarcerated by virtue of judicial authority.

However, it is none the less true; and it follows that, for the purposes of medical treatment, much precious time must be spent in studying the nature of the patient's disease, and oftentimes we have to deduce from the character of the malady itself the probable cause. On the other hand, being unable to obtain any information from the patient himself, knowing nothing of his family or of his place of abode, having neither the address of a relative or of a friend with whom we might correspond when necessary, we can only enter in the register the date of his decease, and forward a report thereof to the Sheriff or Gaoler of the prison whence the patient came.

It happens, sometimes, that a return of better feelings on the part of the family leads to a visit which permits us to obtain all the necessary information concerning the patient. But often, alas! it is too late. This has already happened in some cases, in which persons, having probably forgotten that they had somewhere or other an insane brother or sister, whom they had got rid of for 5 or 6 years, write to us for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the sad condition of *this dear brother* or *well beloved sister*, when the unfortunate had been dead for several years.

Of the 315 admissions in the last 18 months, we could only trace hereditary predisposition in 24 cases—a proportion really too small to correspond with general statistics. We may remark, however, that opinions differ according to the different points of departure of observers. Authors have entertained very opposite opinions on the frequency of hereditary predisposition. We have classed, as troubled with this predisposition, only those who had an insane relative, either in direct line or collateral or mixed line, whilst certain authors have included among hereditary indications simple nervous affections, convulsive movement of the eyelids or the lips, and have consequently arrived at a larger proportion. Thus Moreau (of Tours), was enabled to raise the proportion of hereditary insanity to 90 per cent; Holt, 69 per cent; Jessen, 65; Guislain, on the contrary, only estimates it at one fourth; Morel, Dagonet, Thurnam at 20 per cent. Perchappe, whose steps we should follow, makes hereditary insanity consist

only in the preexistence or co-existence of insanity itself in families. His tables only give an average of 15 per cent.

We also notice in the table of predisposing causes that congenital defects, convulsions, alcoholic excesses are the most numerous among physical causes. Excessive coition, onanism, debauchery and misfortune predominate in the mixed causes, whilst the moral causes especially include domestic troubles, religious excitement, anxieties and loss of fortune.

The causes of nervous diseases and mental alienation are very various, and it is impossible to be too satisfied of the importance to families of being able to distinguish them, so as to detail them without reserve to the physician, and thus enable him to prescribe a treatment whose results can be favorable only in the degree that it is perfectly suited to the case; for it is only by attacking the disease at its very inception and by perfectly understanding its nature, that we can obtain more prompt and numerous cures, and reduce the fixed number of the population of Asylums. To attain this end, it is essential that the family should give the physician the information requisite to warrant the immediate employment of judicious medical treatment.

This subject is of such vital importance to every one that we will conclude this chapter, on admissions, with a few remarks on the causes of nervous disease and of mental alienation.

ON THE FREQUENT CAUSES OF MENTAL ALIENATION.

The causes of mental alienation are very numerous, and to make use of the expression of Dr. Henry Bonnet, ⁽¹⁾ they are of curious interest on account of their variety, all tending to the same morbid end. Whether they belong to the physical or moral order of causes, they will be always manifested by lesions or simple functional derangements of the nervous centres, according to the determining cause of the disease.

Frequently the observer, to discover in madness the causes which he is seeking, has to fall back upon the organic system, for the investigation of these causes is intimately connected with the knowledge we possess of the functions of the human organization.

The science of medicine is a series of correlative studies, of which etiology is the basis. And if, in general pathology, we consider that the study of causes is of great importance to understand a disease, locate its seat, estimate its nature and appreciate its extent, we may be permitted to add that it is absolutely indispensable when mental diseases are to be studied. This study demands all the closer attention, in that it is unfortunately surrounded by numerous difficulties and enveloped, so to speak, in an obscurity, which it is not always possible to clear up.

⁽¹⁾ Medical Director of the Public Lunatic Asylum of Roche Garden,

In the examination of a patient laboring under insanity we deduce the etiological causes from the information given us ; but this information sometimes does not exist or is more often incomplete, because not collected always with the necessary attention ; we must therefore be on our guard so as not to commit grievous mistakes, which we might other-wise do, if we depended, without other evidence, on the hypotheses formed by the parents of the patient or by those around him.

Physicians very frequently, through lack of experience, consider cases of insanity as of recent date or attribute mental diseases to recent events, while they are the results of long antecedent circumstances.

Greisinger himself says on this head : " There might, for example, arise at the commencement of the attack, a violent symptomatic desire for alcoholic liquors or a violent desire for coition or onanism. A pre-existing excitation of the affective sentiments may lead a patient to contract an illeconcerted marriage, to undertake hazardous enterprises &c. and in such cases the mistake is commonly made of attributing the attack of insanity to drunkenness, misplaced affection or disastrous speculations."

"We must not, "says the same author," content ourselves with inquiring into the physical or moral circumstances which have immediately preceded the appearance of insanity ; it must be remembered that *actual* insanity may be the immediate consequence of all the anterior circumstances of life. The research into the patient's antecedents should include the whole of his moral and physical existence. He must be taken *ab ovo* ; past generations must be gone back to, family dispositions, physical development, state of health, habits of the patient, inclinations to certain diseases, &c., must be taken into account.

"Concerning the intelligence and morals, we should enquire into the antecedents of his family, the congenital peculiarities of his character, the degree of intellectual development acquired by education, his dominant passions, his conduct, his connection with the world and the trials which have happened to him and his manner of supporting them. In one word, we must seek a complete history of the patient, both in a moral and a physical point of view." (1)

It will be understood from this, how necessary it is to study a person, who has become insane, amid the circumstances which surround him in his moral as well as physical constitution, and how especially requisite it is for a physician to study the antecedents of his patient ?

The causes of mental alienation are manifold in this sense that, in the great majority of cases, they are the results of a series of events and unfortunate conditions, which first induced and then produced insanity by their simultaneous action. There are, however, certain causes of insanity, whose mode of action we can easily trace and whose influence is plainly portrayed by statistics. These causes may be isolated when we study them, although oftentimes it is scarcely possible to investigate them separately in a person who has become insane.

An examination of the causes, which authors have deemed it their duty to

(1) Greisinger-Treatment of mental diseases, page 154.

point out in etiological studies, would require a regular treatise on mental alienation. Our intention is not to enter such a field; but the desire to be useful to our fellow citizens induces us to refer to those causes which play a predominant role in mental disease.

Some of these causes are the result of *errors of civilization*; others have their source in *personal vices* or excesses acting on the nervous system.

ERRORS OF CIVILIZATION.

Many authors consider madness as a malady special to civilized peoples, and class civilization at the head of its predisposing causes. They pretend that this disease tends, every day, to increase with the progress of arts and manufactures. In fact, it cannot be denied that in Europe, as in the United States, the number of cases of insanity is considerable (nearly 1 in 400), while this disease is hardly met with in poorly civilized countries. Missionaries and the reports of travellers inform us that, among the nomadic peoples of Asia and Africa, as well as the savages of Oceanica and America, madness is extremely rare, in fact nearly unknown. Father Semet assures us that among the peoples visited by him, he did not meet with any lunatic properly so called, but only a few idiots. Father Levasseur observes the same thing with regard to China.

Morel, in his treatise on diseases of the mind, page 81, handles this question from the true point of view, and we will here cite a few lines from this author, whose opinions on this subject are universally admitted.

“If civilization constitutes progress, if this progress implies that education, wealth and morality increase in society and that they are more uniformly spread throughout all classes, it is difficult to admit the principle that mental alienation should increase with the very elements most necessary to strengthen the human understanding and to direct it to the real aim of its activity; but if we understand, by civilisation, that febrile activity, which overcomes so many individuals in European society, the thirst for enterprise, the love of novelty, the social revolutions, the ceaseless annoyances produced by so many hostile rivalries, disappointed ambition, incalculable miseries, it is incontestable that madness finds numerous predisposing causes among such conditions.”

In studying medical history, we see that, as with certain diseases and epidemics, different forms of mental alienation have also characterized each epoch in the world's history, according to the moral, religious and political condition of the nations. General paralysis and a mania for wealth and show seem to be the allotted share of the present age.

“It is because in this age,” Solbrig tells us, “every one wishes to live fast and enjoy a great deal, and that passion, ambition and excessive labor necessarily keep the mental faculties in a permanent state of irritation and tension; but, for the brain, like the other organs, there is a limit of resistance, and if that is once passed, it soon gives way: well, this is what is occurring in our own day;

the pathognomic characteristic of our civilization is an inconsiderate abuse of nervous force, and this abuse quickly tends, directly or indirectly, (by inheritance), to the most terrible of diseases, general paralysis,—a sort of premature dotage which finds its victims in all ranks of society.” (1)

“It is evident that, in a realistic age like the present one, in the midst of such wide-spread transactions, the fever of speculation, the gnawing anxieties and deceptions, the bitter regrets, the sudden fortunes and ruins, the incendiary books, all tend to keep the mind in a sickly state of anxiety to destroy the nervous system and to prepare the way for paralysis or simple madness.”

This painful disease offers few hopes of cure. Out of 100 cases, we can barely count 3 or 4 who have recovered their reason or their original health, and to combat this disease, we have only prophylactic, (preventive) measures, that is to say physical, intellectual and moral hygiene which are only attainable by a more Christian education, thus averting the deplorable results which are often the consequences of personal vices.

PERSONAL VICES.

1ST. HEREDITARY PRE-DISPOSITION.

The question of personal vices embraces an extensive field, and to give this subject the attention that its importance deserves, we should examine the original cause of perversion in the species, and (inheritance) to study it out *ab ovo*, as counselled by Griesinger, we must go back to preceding generations, and investigate the predisposing causes which react directly or indirectly from one generation to another; for, personal vices, as well as good qualities, are often transmitted by generation. Thus it is certain that parents, especially mothers, transmit to their children the physical, moral and intellectual dispositions to which they are accustomed or impart to them dispositions similar to the affections which were more strongly aroused in themselves during their pregnancy and even during the period of suckling.

What precautions, therefore, should not the mother, especially, who bears in her womb the child to whom, with her blood, she transfers also the inheritance of her vices as well as her virtues, take to avoid all strong emotions and to strive more earnestly to follow the inclinations to which her good habits, qualities and virtues lead her. For, according to Marcé (page 103), when the inheritance comes only from one side, either from the father or the mother, it seems to be proved that the inheritance from the mother is the most dangerous. Such was the opinion of Esquirol, and Mr. Baillargé, in his turn, in a statistical table of 453 cases of inheritance, calculated that the maternal influence predominated in two-thirds of the cases; 271 times the madness came from the mother, and 182 from the father. This predisposition sometimes skips one generation to fall

(1) Medico-psychological Annals, V series, vol. VIII, page 143. Madness in its relation to present civilization by Solbrig.—Chatelain's translation.

with greater weight on the succeeding one, thus passing from the grandparents to the grandchildren.

Bad education, immorality, the excessive use of tobacco and opium, excess in the use of alcohol and convulsive diseases, are, for descending generations the most frequent sources of the most variable nevropathy and a most powerful cause of predisposition to mental disease. We might add, here, two other causes, which, without being in themselves vices, do not the less produce baneful and very often fatal results: these are consanguinity and incompatible unions.

2nd. EDUCATION.

Education, to sum up the ideas of certain authors, is a succession of habits generally contracted or communicated with a view of improvement and usefulness, either private or social. This education, or this succession of habits does not make, does not constitute the intellectual and moral being; but it modifies him so as to render him capable of successfully battling against his natural tendencies, of himself and by himself, of changing and obliterating them, of contracting various tastes, new inclinations, new desires, and thus to be able to regulate the original causes of his natural inclinations.

“The human understanding, based on self-consciousness, has not only at its disposal the interior causes of these spontaneous movements, but also the cause and means of perfecting them, which are developed by observation, reflection and study, which are strengthened by habit and completed by education.

“Habit is a consequence of the disposition which has the power to continue or reproduce itself, independently of the immediate pressure of the cause that first produced it. This disposition is the source of memory. Habit is a second nature.” (1)

Great results are often produced by apparently slight causes, and it is thus that sometimes, a small matter in our private determination becomes a subject fraught with blame or praise. Those of our actions, which appear to us as of the least importance, are subject, however, to the direct influence of our habits, our character and the circumstances which modify our inclinations. Social education, in the same manner as the first principles of morality, should be based on these dispositions which vary according to the individual; for here, are found the principal causes of that which may render us happy or unhappy, and these causes cover the whole of our future, no matter how remote they may appear to us to be.

It is in this sense, that no one of our actions is absolutely immaterial, because its repetition tends to the formation of habits, and good or bad habits necessarily modify the qualities of the soul.

Defects of education can only deprave the intellect and corrupt the morals and this degeneration of the race will be felt so long as education is vicious.

(1) Collineau.—Physiological analysis of the human understanding, page 97.

Many authors regard defects of education as the true moral predisposition. "By favoring a certain mode of life, and certain passions," says Berthier, "we secure a temperament which prepares a sure way of action for occasional causes."

"What a multiplicity of things are comprised in this word *Education*," says in another place the same author: "the cares of the mother, the lessons of the teacher, the instructions of the pastor, the rules of hygiene? Taking man from his mother's bosom, it leads him from infancy to boyhood, then up to the time when he can take care of himself, and is able to return to others what has been imparted to him,—an immense outline which few fill and which a great many accept, without caring for their responsibility."

"Earliest childhood is spent not in exercising locomotion, prehension or in developing the organism, to constitute a good appearance, but it is employed in laughing at the slightest gracefulness, and in repeating as so many evident streaks of genius the smallest puerilities."

Let us add that, with ill-advised love, the child is left to its caprices and becomes habituated to following its own inclinations. Unaccustomed to contradiction, it cannot, when arrived at man's estate, withstand misfortune or the reverse of life, and the slightest stroke of adversity becomes for it a cause of madness. Then, on the other hand, whilst admitting that an effeminate education lends an air of softness and unstudied grace, such as is frequently met with among the wealthy classes, it is very pernicious; we may repeat with Esquirol, that severity exercised with passion, threats and blows exasperate children, irritate youth, produce perverse inclinations, especially if that severity be the result of the caprice or immorality of the parents.

We should therefore, as Mr. Berthier has again so well said, bring up children according to their natures; exercising kindness and gentleness with some, firmness and discipline with others.

Another vice, not less pernicious in its effects, is the desire to force an intelligence by excessive early study, in seeking to reason with children and to stimulate them to premature development.

"Nature, says Dagonet,⁽¹⁾ intends children to be children before they become men; if we seek to invert this order of things, we only produce precocious fruits, which will have neither maturity nor wisdom, and which will not take long to corrupt. We shall have young doctors and old children."

"Scarcely is the child able to lisp his own language, when he is taught to spell in latin; scarcely does he lisp in latin when he is given greek books; and when he has sufficiently mastered the rudiments of this greek, he is crammed with mathematics. His college days are thus passed; parents eagerly inquire if he be first in his class, but are not seldom anxious about his health so long as it is not visibly affected; and pupils thus learn to despise the play ground and give themselves up to diversions as yet unsuited to their age."

(1) Treatise on Diseases of the Mind, page 183.

" His stay at college being at an end, there is no respite ; he is quickly pushed to new studies. So, be he sixteen, fifteen or fourteen years of age—he must be a graduate, he must prepare for special schools, or vegetate in the dark depths of an office or store, at an age when he is being clothed with virility, when his body is passing through its greatest change.

" Hence, languishing puberty, general emaciation, adolescence without end"

" He has gone through the ordeals of competition and of an examination ; but no relaxation. It is considered something, if, at the end of the shortest space of time possible, he may distinguish himself and win a name !" (1)

We cannot find a truer tale, or a more faithful picture of what occurs every day in this country, and of which we are daily rendering ourselves guilty without seeming even to be aware of the fact.

But education, in the midst of misery and indigence, is a still more sorrowful and heart rending picture.

Abbé Mullois, in his Manual of Charity, has most faithfully portrayed its sad effects, and we cannot do better, in concluding these few remarks, than to cite the page :

" Poor little mortals, they have already commenced to suffer from the ills of this life, without even knowing their nature ; they grow up in the midst of misery, as the flower springs up on the dunghill, and already evil, under the double guise of misery and vice, ambushes them, lies in wait to torment and pollute them. Have pity, then, on children, pity, especially, our little street waifs. Unfortunate little creatures ! what an existence ! what a future ! what an education ! The education of the street, the worst, the most detestable of all educations ; that which brings the young girl to disgrace and the young boy to prison, or, perhaps, the galleys. You, who have children whom you love and for whom you toil ; understand their misery. Well ! these poor children have also a future ; they are sensitive to happiness and suffering ; they have souls, and if they are abandoned to themselves, they will lose their self-respect, contract the habits of a vagabond and idle life, and disgrace themselves forever.

" We complain of and are astonished at the overflow of vice and crime, the crowding up of our prisons : there is, however, nothing to be astonished at ; it must be so with such an education. The impressions of childhood oftentimes decide the whole aftercareer. What then can you expect from the child of the street ? He knows nothing of obedience and discipline ; work is burthensome to him. About the time of his first communion, an attempt is made to send him to school ; but he attends it as little as possible. He then enters upon an apprenticeship. Heavens, what an apprentice ! There is not a trick that he does not play on his master and this latter ends the matter by putting him out of doors ; he then resumes his trade of idleness and vagabondage.....we know what follows. This is the history of nearly every inmate of our prisons. Ask that guilty young man, with the maliciously intelligent countenance. But how is it, my friend, that you are here ? He will answer you with almost cynical

(1) Berthier, on causes of madness, page 108.

frankness: "It is very simple. I commenced as a street boy; later on they wished to send me to school, but that did not suit me; the Brothers tired me. I was then articed out as an apprentice; but I deceived the master. Poor master! many are the things I crammed down his throat! He put me out of doors. I picked up acquaintances; one must live and here I am." Ah! yes, this is the way dangerous and guilty men are formed, and it is also the reason why the soil of our country actually trembles under us.

"Well, it is of these children of the lower orders that we should make men honest workmen, understanding that they are members of the large human family and that as much as any others they may win esteem and respect, and this before evil has sealed them with its iron stamp and is in a position to say to them: "you belong to me, it is in vain for you to struggle; it is too late."

"Such is the evil; let us dry up its source.

"We will find it in childhood. When one has been a vagabond for several years, it is impossible to settle in any fixed place for life. Stop this vagabondizing; we can never do better. To reclaim a child from vice is greater than to feed a poor family for twenty years. This child, well disciplined, will become a good workman, then the honest head of a family, and will provide for the wants of his wife and children, to whom he will transmit a tradition of virtue and industry, so that they, in their turn, may transmit it to future generations."

30. IMMORALITY.

In some families, the immorality of the parents is one of the most terrible causes and most active predispositions to madness. Far from governing their conduct by an honest desire to fulfill their missions in the midst of their families, parents only follow the bent of their own passions. This abuse of their nervous force directly leads to paralytic madness. What an amount of disease, moral affections, violent passions, domestic troubles, privations or excesses, frights and rages, have had their origin in the womb of the mother, and what a terrible responsibility rests upon the husband, who gives an example to his wife of the most deplorable habits and the most repulsive vices! And what shall we say of those unfortunate youths, who, by contact with a vicious class of young people, have contracted shameful habits (onanism, etc.,) which, of all the vices, most seriously undermine the physical as well as the mental constitution and bring a great many of them to the lowest degree of brutality.

Society itself is not altogether exempt from a certain degree of responsibility on this head, for it should protect family morality by a vigilant supervision of public morality. It has laws on this subject; it can chastise vice wherever it is found; it can punish the blasphemer, the drunkard, and the scandal-monger. In fact, the letter of the law seems to be able to reach immorality wherever it is found and under whatever form it appears. Alas! however, this letter seems to be dead in its execution, and, in our days, what monstrosities have been the result of unreflecting curiosity due to the exhibition of monstrous and sometimes

indecent types, which greedy speculators exhibit from village to village and town to town. The exhibition of Aztecs in this city produced Aztecs. And, on three different occasions, we assisted ourselves at the birth of difformed and nearly monstrous children, the offspring of perfectly healthy parents, and, in each case, we satisfied ourselves that the mother had been struck by the sight of some unfortunate whom she had noticed dragging himself through the streets.

40. TOBACCO.

The deleterious influence of tobacco is felt on the intellectual faculties as well as on the organic system. The world would be actually terrified, if it could but fully comprehend the ravages produced by the abuse of this agent and trace its progress.

The effects of tobacco differ considerably from those of other agents; for in place of accelerating the pulse, it retards it, and, when used in excess, it produces a state of depression of the system, giddiness, a confusion of ideas, violent pains in the stomach, vomiting, convulsions and even death.

Its *essential oil* is one of the most violent and rapid of the known poisons. One or two drops placed on the tongue cause instant death.

When tobacco is used in moderation, it seems to have a calming effect on the spirits; it appeases the passions and causes an excessively agreeable languor. "Its intoxicating effects are, however, so powerful that those who continually use it may be considered as real drunkards, having rarely the energy necessary to break off the bad habit, even when they are convinced that their health suffers from it." (Dr. McIntosh.)

Of 59 serious affections of the nervous centres observed by Mr. Tamisier from 1860 to 1869 and solely among men, moreover, 41 existed among smokers. Here follows an abstract establishing by the nature of the diseases and categorically indicating the abuse, the mere use of, or the abstinence from smoking tobacco:

	Abuse.	Mere use.	Abstinence.	Totals.
Hemiplegia	9	2	4	15
Softening of the brain	"	1	3	4
Paraplegia	5	3	10	18
Locomotive ataxia	14	5	1	20
Nervous tremor	1	"	"	1
General Paralysis	1	"	"	1
	30	11	18	59

Mr. Tamisier does not conclude that, 30 out of 59 times, nervous affections are produced by the abuse of tobacco, but he considers that, to this cause especially, if not solely, must be attributed the sufferings of most of those affected by hemiplegia and ataxia noted by him since 1860.

In the cases of some, however, Mr. Tamisier directly assured himself of the fact by observing that the symptoms increased or diminished in gravity as the patient resumed or discontinued the use of tobacco; his opinion, therefore, has been formed for a long time. (Page 252.—*Medicopsychological annals*, fifth series, Vol. V, 1871.)

No matter in what form tobacco is used, it is the general opinion that it is a hurtful agent, and experience shows most conclusively that its effects on the intellect are sometimes disastrous. It enfeebles intellectual vigor, renders perception obtuse, confuses the ideas, injures the memory, renders the articulation difficult, and weakens the powers of concentration. Henson Cox considers it as the prolific source of hypochondria.

Griesinger says: "Tobacco, even when used in moderation, often occasions serious disturbance of the whole nervous system, and there is no doubt that it weakens and obstructs the functions of the brain in certain people.

Berthier, (mental studies, page 22,) expresses himself to the same intent: "If nicotine will not, in the West as in the East, become a cause of decrepitude, still it softens and paralyses the action of the mind, it impairs and distorts nervous action; and in connection with the abuse of alcoholic liquors, it produces that softening of the brain to which so many victims have already succumbed."

Professor Lefebvre, of Louvain, in his work entitled: *The effect of tobacco in relation to paralytic insanity*, gives, it is true, no direct proof, no conclusive observation to prove that the abuse of tobacco is one of the primary agents of paralytic insanity; but induction compels him to consider the fact as indubitable and he bases his conclusions on the following considerations:

"1o. Nicotine produces in animals a progressive weakness of the motive powers, tending even to paralysis, whether this weakness had or had not been preceded by a state of excitement; decrease of sensibility, sluggishness of the senses, and in fine sanguinary congestion, sometimes accompanied by an hemorrhage in the nervous centres and their membranes, a congestion that might produce inflammation of the *pia mater* and of the *gray matter*, and even the disorganization of the nervous cells.

2o. Analogous phenomena and in addition the weakening of intellectual energy are observed, on the one hand, in those who smoke for the first time, and, on the other hand, among those who are excessive smokers.

3o It has been established, in all countries, that there is a constant connection between the increase in the consumption of tobacco, and the increase in the number of cases of general paralysis.

Dr. Jolly formulated more explicit conclusions on this subject, which he read before the Medical Academy, on the 20th of February, 1865.

We may rest convinced that, directly or indirectly, tobacco is a cause of nervous disease and very often of mental alienation.

Parents should therefore do everything in their power to prevent their children, led away by example, from contracting a habit so baneful in its results, and which by its tenacity resists the strongest will,

40. OPIUM.

Although opium-eaters, as they are so often met with in the East, are excessively rare in this country, still we would be alarmed if we could only contemplate all the evil produced by this powerful narcotic, which is used as a palliative. The consumption of opium in Canada is large and the ravages produced are all the more disastrous, as those, who use it, are not aware that they take this poison in large doses, in all possible forms, in the patent medicines cried up by charlatans. Many, even, by an imprudently prolonged course of medical treatment, contract a passion, which is justly considered the most difficult to overcome of all intemperate habits.

"It is now consumed in such enormous quantities that, without admitting, as do certain authors, that it is the sole cause of the increasing frequency of general paralysis, it is impossible to regard it as inoffensive. (1)

In our day, opium has acquired such a reputation, that imprudent families, without medical advice, use it as an ingredient of all the syrups or liniments in the preparation of which formerly they were content to use harmless herbs. Its immediate effects are the same as those produced by alcohol, although it does not manifest itself in such a marked degree. The important functions of digestion, secretion and assimilation, suffer from its peculiar action on the nervous system. Its chronic poisoning manifests itself by emaciation, wrinkles, and a livid appearance of the face, and debasement follows closely upon the enfeeblement of the moral and intellectual senses.

All narcotics, taken in strong and repeated doses, may in time occasion serious disorders of the intellect: they produce a specially hurtful enervation, which causes a *delirium* more or less fitful and later on the enfeeblement of the intellectual faculties. "Opium benumbs the senses; it takes away the faculty of concentration, and the ideas consequently become vague and confused." (2)

"Taken in large doses, it produces violent delirium, contraction of the pupils, illusions, hallucinations; its prolonged use causes stupor, stupefaction, and an incurable weakening of the intelligence." (3)

What shall we now say to parents, who, against medical advice, continue to drug their children when sick, and by imprudent dosing engender all sorts of nervous attacks in their young patients, sometimes even imbecility and idiocy?

In the children's rooms we find, from paregoric, all the nomenclature of soothing syrups: *Pectoral mixture, Cholera Drops, Painkiller, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup*, etc., etc. Well, without really intending it, all these sedatives may become the germs of diseases, which will noiselessly undermine the constitution and end by, sooner or later, manifesting themselves in a most alarming manner.

An able report of the State of Massachusetts gives morphine as the base of Mrs. Winslow's syrups. A recent analysis gave one grain of morphine to one

(1) Marcé, *Treatise on Mental Diseases*, page 149.

(2) Dagonet, page 206.

(3) Marcé, page 148.

ounce of the syrup. Godfrey's Cordial, sometimes given in place of the latter, contains more than a grain of opium per ounce. ⁽¹⁾

We should therefore abstain as much as possible from using this remedy, which, it is true, may afford temporary relief, but leaves behind it a mark which is deepened by time, so much so that no science can completely eradicate it.

The physician alone is the judge of what should be given to such and such a constitution when this remedy is indispensably required, and his slightest word on this subject is worth more than the overweening confidence that parents have in themselves when the future health of their children is concerned.

50. DRUNKENNESS.

In towns and among the working classes, the abuse of alcoholic liquors becomes more and more a source of mental alienation. Every where the consumption of strong liquors has increased regularly, and the proportion of cases of madness in consequence of the excessive use of such liquors has naturally followed this increase.

Mr. Lunier ⁽²⁾ furnishes us with statistics which prove in the most obvious manner that in France, England, the United States and Denmark the consumption of alcohol per head has doubled within twenty years, notwithstanding the laws and temperance societies, and that cases of insanity have also increased more than one half.

France.—1851. Consumption per head. Litres : 1.74
1869. " " " 2.54

Cases of insanity arising from the use of alcoholic liquors, out of 100 admissions :

1858—Men 14.30. Women 3.09. Both sexes 8.89
1869 " 22.82. " 4.71. " 14.78

The influence of insanity therefore is displayed, says the same author, by more and more alarming results.

From 1858 to 1869, that is to say, in 11 years, the increase was 59 % among men and 52 % among women.

For the Department *de la Mayenne* alone, the following table will show the consumption during a period of twenty years :

Consumption of	1849	1859	1869
WINE,	30.846.85	29.856.35	37.574.97
CIDER,	164.626.55	210.536.46	240.708.98
BEER,	4.509.79	10.577.53	13.178.96
ALCOHOL,	7.448.84	12.132.58	17.096.35

⁽¹⁾ State Board of Health, Report of 1871, page 175.
⁽²⁾ The effect of alcoholic liquors in increasing the number of cases of insanity and suicide.

The percentage of suicides committed during paroxysms of drunkenness by habitual drunkards were, in—

1859.—Men	7.45.	Women	4.25
1869. “	14.68.	“	6.00

England.—⁽¹⁾ Consumption per head :

1850.—	litres :	4.30
1871.—	“	9.07

Dr. Connolly (*Hantwell Lunatic Asylum*) gives the following percentage of cases of insanity caused by drunkenness :

1846.—Men 15.25 per 100. Women 5.55 per 100. Both sexes 11.57 per 100.

(*Cumberland and Westmoreland Asylum,*)

1871.—Men 22.50 per 100. Women 6 per 100. Both sexes 16.15 per 100.

Out of 1,200 cases of suicide investigated by Dr. Brown, 158 or 13.17 per 100 were the result of excesses in the use of strong drink.

Denmark.—Consumption per head :

1845.— Litres : 16.59

Insanity from alcoholic causes :

1845.— 8.44 per 100.

From 1859 to 1868, this average increased 11.59 per 100.

In the decade from 1860 to 1870, the proportion of suicides was relatively very high, (27.10 per year out of 100,000 inhabitants) more than one fourth of which were the results of intemperance.

United States.—Consumption per head :

1828.— Litres 24 to 25.

Insanity from alcoholic causes :

Out of 3,599 (in 31 years) in regard to which information could be gathered 13.42 per 100 were among the male population.

We extract from Mr. Bonnet's Report (1871) the following list, which includes deaths from drunkenness, and is rather curious :

In *England* the excessive use of strong drink kills every year on an average 50,000 persons, of whom 12,000 are females.

In *Germany*, the victims of drunkenness are 40,000 per annum.

In *Russia*, there are only 10,000.

⁽¹⁾ Mr. Lunier, not having found in the Report of the Commissionners in Lunacy statistics concerning the influence of alcoholic excesses in producing mental disease, gives on the subject some of the annual reports published by Superintendents of Asylums.

In *Belgium*, 4,000.

In *France*, 1,500.

According to the statistics of Dr. Everest, 300,000 (three hundred thousand) persons died in the United States through drunkenness, within eight years.

These frightful statistics, supplied by Messrs Lunier and Bonnet, are of sufficient gravity to draw the serious attention of all those who seek a remedy for the great social evils of the age, and who are desirous of counteracting an evil of which the consequences are so fatal to individuals, to families and to society. They have a terrible signification, especially in the eyes of physicians, who, more than all others, know the disastrous effects produced by excesses in the use of alcoholic liquors. They know from experience that habits of drunkenness tend to insanity, to crime, and that those, who indulge in them, transmit to their descendants a special predisposition to madness, idiocy, imbecility, epilepsy, deafness and dumbness, scrofula, infantile convulsions, as well as to the other forms of physical, moral and intellectual degeneracy of the human species.

"It may be asserted that at least 50 per 100 is the number, in the large towns, of idiots, whose parents were notoriously habitual drunkards. This proportion is still higher in most of our principal manufacturing centres."⁽¹⁾

In the reunion, of the 27th May, 1872, of the Medico-psychological Society, Mr. Auguste Voisin, in participating in the discussion on alcoholism and the confinement of those addicted thereto, makes use of the following language in speaking of the influence of the various alcoholic liquors, taken in excess by parents, on the products of conception.

10 *Cf conception during drunkenness.* "I possess 17 observations in which excess in genital excitement took place during drunkenness.

"The results were to produce 3 idiots, 2 epileptics, 11 children who died of convulsions during infancy and 1 child attacked with chronic myelitis or inflammation of the spinal marrow.

"Of the children who died of convulsions, 6 were issue of the same father, and the mother, who had had no other children, described minutely the history of her domestic life, the violence to which she was subjected when her husband returned intoxicated, and the absolute absence of all connection except during drunkenness. This father was a brandy drinker, as were also the fathers of four other children who died of convulsions. The father of the last child, who also succumbed to convulsions, was an absinthe drinker. The father of the child, who died of chronic myelitis, was also an absinthe drinker. The fathers of two of the idiots gave themselves up to the abuse of wine. The father of the third idiot was a brandy drinker. The two epileptics had for fathers brandy drinkers.

"Definitively, brandy, absinthe and wine in 17 cases produced nearly identical action on the fruits of conception. Epilepsy, infantile convulsions, chronic myelitis are thus the terrible consequences of conception during drunkenness, whatever be the liquor imbibed.

⁽¹⁾ Medico-psychological annals, Lunier, page 350, series 5, Vol. VII.

" 2o *Of conception during chronic alcoholism outside of drunkenness.* I have 18 observations in this category in which the degenerative influence was simply chronic intoxication. The information which I collected leaves no question of the frigidity of the father during drunkenness.

" The result was the production of 8 idiots and 11 epileptics.

" Of these 8 idiots, 4 were the issue of fathers who drank wine, 2 of fathers who drank brandy and wine, and 2 of mothers drinkers of brandy.

" Of the 10 epileptic children, 5 were born of fathers, drinkers of brandy and wine, 3 of drinkers of wine only and 2 of drinkers of absinthe.

" In substance, wine alone induced born idiots 4 times, and brandy 4 times. Wine induced epilepsy 3 times, absinthe twice, wine and brandy together 5 times." (1)

The habitual drinker, who is addicted to inveterate habits of drunkenness presents, even when he has not been drinking, numerous signs indicating the existence of chronic disease of the brain, which already gives him a certain resemblance to a lunatic. This state may even degenerate into insanity. Delirium is noticed in drunkards when they have imbibed to excess without really becoming drunk. This delirium is ordinarily preceded by sleeplessness or by slumber disturbed by confused dreams; sometimes however it breaks out suddenly. In that case the mental disturbance manifests itself oftentimes by great agitation induced by hallucinations which render the patient very dangerous to his surroundings. The disease may, in this way, last several months, several years even, and in a great number of cases the delirium becomes incurable and the patient insane. Sometimes even an irritable maniacal excitement is noticed with a predominance of ambitious ideas. The patient becomes irritable, is annoyed at the slightest contradiction or again evinces an exaggerated gaiety over insignificant trifles; soon follow that trembling of the lips and difficulty in articulation which characterize the development of general paralysis.

We often see unfortunates suffering from an irresistible propensity for alcoholic liquors. They want to make themselves intoxicated. This imperious desire sometimes assumes the proportions of a veritable paroxysm of mania (*dypsomania*). The patient then begins to frequent taverns and get drunk for several successive days; after a period of drinking, he falls into a state of profound restlessness and takes a thorough antipathy to all strong drink; he then passes a considerable time without even touching a glass of wine. These paroxysms usually follow a general state of uneasiness and melancholy.

This terrible disease may be developed even among respectable persons. We knew a young man, gifted with the highest order of intelligence, belonging to one of the liberal professions, admitted into the most select society, having in prospect the chances of a brilliant fortune, who died almost suddenly after one of these paroxysms, which, in him, manifested themselves periodically. We have seen this young man clenching his hands in despair at the approach of one of these attacks, which in him were heralded by the megrims and a burning thirst. "Can you believe it," he one day said to us, "I have not tasted a single drop of

(1) Medico-psychological annals, Lanier, page 250, series 5, Vol. VIII.

wine for a month, and yet I know from experience that, in two days, notwithstanding all my good resolutions, all my energy, at the risk of compromising my reputation, without regarding the sorrow it will cause to my dear mother, whom I love with all my heart, I shall be like a brute, capable of begging so as to procure a little alcohol, so imperious will this craving for drink become."

How many similar cases could we cite? All who have treated the subject of drunkenness mention a great many; which proves that many of these unfortunates are more to be pitied than blamed and that it is the duty of society to come to their assistance. Drunkenness is a scourge; and we should do all in our power to combat this vice, which has so powerful a tendency to-day to become general; we should also encourage the foundation and favor the maintenance of establishments for the cure of these unfortunates.

The Province of Quebec possesses an institution, ⁽¹⁾ which, thanks to the spirit of enterprise and the zeal and talents of its Director, has restored to their sorrowing families several unfortunates, who, after judicious treatment, have now persevered long enough to remove all apprehensions of a relapse. We have every reason to hope, in consequence of the fears seemingly manifested on all sides at the progress of drunkenness, that the country will continue to subsidize this young institution in such a way that it may be enlarged sufficiently to answer the necessities of unhappily this already too numerous class of unfortunates.

Temperance societies have everywhere produced incalculable good. Following the crusade undertaken by the Quertiers, the Mailloux and other true philanthropic Christians, temperance societies have been established in all the parishes of the Province of Quebec. For several years past, however, this good movement seems unfortunately to be languishing, and soon, if we do not take care, we are in danger of falling into greater evils than those against which we have heretofore struggled.

Let us profit by the enthusiasm which seems to manifest itself everywhere else against drunkenness, and, taking France for an example, let us re-organize our societies against the abuse of alcoholic liquors.

Let them have for their aim :

1o To establish conferences upon the dangers of intemperance.

2o To encourage all kinds of publications (pamphlets, manuals, almanacs, &c., &c.) conceived in the same spirit.

3o To encourage, especially by means of co-operative societies, the substituting, for alcoholic liquors as a common beverage, of coffee, tea, natural wines, cider and beer.

4o To try to obtain, with this view, an increase in the duties on alcoholic liquors and as much as possible a reduction of the duties on all other liquors.

5o To demand efficacious legal measures against public drunkenness and the licensing of retailers of spirituous liquors.

⁽¹⁾ Belmont Retreat, Quebec. — W. Wakeham, Director.

69 To publish an official report setting forth the acts of the association and in which should be treated all questions relating to alcoholism.

70 CONVULSIVE DISEASES.

Convulsive diseases play an important part in cases of insanity in the fact that, in the same manner as habits, qualities or vices, they may be transmitted from one generation to another. It is especially from the mother or rather from her who nurses the child that these baneful dispositions are transmitted; it is with the milk that the child also receives the organic diseases of its nurse.

After the birth of the infant, the influence of suckling is a fact that cannot be questioned. "For a long time," says Sylvius, "I have observed that children imbibe with the milk, their temperament, as well as their inclinations and on those two points they take after their nurse as much as their mother." This nurse should not, therefore, be taken at random, as is done every day, but should be chosen on the advice of an intelligent physician, who would examine whether her constitution and character were calculated to neutralize or counterbalance the troublesome dispositions which the foster child might be possessed of.

"To be a good nurse," says Descuret, "she should possess the following qualifications: 1^o That she be young; that is to say, between 20 and 25 years. 2^o That she be habitually well behaved and born of healthy parents—indispensable conditions on account of the contagious or hereditary diseases that she might transmit to her nursling. 3^o As to the moral qualities, which exercise such a great influence on the health as on the character, we ought to insist on her possessing good morals, that she should be addicted neither to anger nor to the alcoholic liquors which provoke it. Besides that these vices are transmitted with the milk, I know, "many cases of children dying of convulsions, through having taken the breast of their nurse when she was intoxicated or a short time after she had given away to an excess of anger."

An infant receives far more benefit in being nursed by a healthy mother intelligent and respectable in her morals. This mother will, by her mere tone and caresses, make the child more sensitive, mild, amiable, gay and lively. The child, brought up by its mother, accustoms itself better to the benevolent traits of that excellent nurse.

It will the better assume the type of resemblance to the moral and, physical qualities of the family, and as it is especially from the moral point of view still more than from the physical, that the nursing of the mother is precious to the child, it should never be, unless on account of serious reasons, such as weak health confided to a hired nurse. And in the latter case we have stated the precautions that should be taken in choosing the person, who is called upon to act the part of second mother to the child; for the child is an imitator by instinct and becomes so by habit; it moulds its gait and manners on those who surround and more closely wait upon it.

The greater or less healthfulness of the place in which the child is reared has also a considerable influence upon its constitution; for it is like a delicate plant it withers if we deprive it of the sun and air.

80 CONSANGUINITY AND INCOMPATIBLE UNIONS.

Marriage among relatives nearly always gives birth to children tainted with serious organic defects. Deafness and dumbness, albinism, water on the brain, scrofula, the rickets, &c., &c.; moreover pregnancy is rare and the foetuses are oftentimes monstrosities unfit to live. Idiocy and imbecility are also the consequences of unions generally condemned by both civil and religious authority.

"For a certain number," says Bérthier, "marriage is a contract by which two beings of opposite sexes agree to share their fortunes. The joining of two chests of gold or of one chest and one property." It matters little if there be disproportion in the ages, antipathy of character; to money is sacrificed love, peace, concord and health, hence, "adds the same author," spring weakly, undersized, rickety and idiotic progenies.

The careful researches made by Dr. Bemis, of Kentucky proved to him that 10 per cent of the deaf-mutes, 5 per cent of the blind and about 15 per cent of the idiots placed in the different hospitals of the United States, are the issue of the marriage of cousins in the first degree. Of 787 marriages between cousins german, Mr. Bemis states that he was convinced that 256 produced blind, deaf and dumb, idiots, &c., &c.

These few reflections, albeit very summary, on the most frequent causes of mental alienation, are, nevertheless, sufficient to show the gravity of the results which they might bring about, and will be of a nature, let us hope, to instruct those guilty of this abuse, as well as to restrain those, who may be tempted to sacrifice their future health to the deceitful present enjoyment of their passions.

DISCHARGES.

The Province of Quebec has no other asylum but ours, except that situated at St. John, Iberville, where about 70 lunatics receive medical care. As the country has not yet to deplore the establishment of secondary institutions, under the name of *poor houses*, for the unfortunates who hold out but little chances of cure, we can say with certainty that with the exception of a few very rare cases which, at the request of relations, leave the Asylum to return to it in a short time afterwards, nearly the whole of the patients, who have left our establishment since 1845, have returned to their families either perfectly cured or in such a sufficiently improved condition as to be able to live amongst their relations and friends and render further services to society.

DISCHARGES.

PATIENTS D
Recommended for discharge.....
Claimed by relatives..
Transferred
Escaped..
Totals....

If, to be just, we took into account the extremely chronic state of the sent to us rather than their numbers, we may say that, in the matter of cures, patients the results shown by our establishment are more than satisfactory and will compare advantageously with foreign statistics.

Since its foundation, in 1845, our Asylum has received within its walls 3,143 patients. By deducting from this figure 884 patients, the population at present under treatment, with chances more or less favorable of cure, we have 2,265 patients, upon whom we must establish the average of discharges.

Known results.	Discharges.	Proportion among those discharged.
2,265	1,068	47.15 p. 100.

If we compare the figure of the discharges on account of cures and improvement in the past 18 months, with the total admissions during the same period, we obtain the following results :

	Admissions.	Cured and improved.	Percentage.
Men	182	53	29.12 p. 100.
Women	133	26	19.54 " .
Both sexes	315	79	25.07 "

We must here notice that the number of admissions, during the last 6 months, being very much larger than in preceding years, the average of cures in the admissions of the year has thereby been proportionately diminished.

Certain reports, it is true, sometimes offer a more satisfactory percentage than ours; but this is obtained by taking only the discharges as a basis for the average of cures. This subtle method, employed without comment, sometimes gives the reader a false impression as to the real results, which should alone be set down.

Thus the percentage of cures with reference to the total number of discharges, in the 18 months, would be with us, as follows :

Discharges.	Cures.	Percentage of cures.
110	68	61.81 p. 100.

If, to the cures, we add the cases of improvement, according to the system adopted by some, we would obtain a very different figure and one still more favorable :

Discharges.	Cured and improved.	Percentage of cures and improvements.
110	79	71.81 p. 100.

Dr. Earle, of Northampton Asylum, in his report for 1872, draws the special attention of his readers to the deceptive method followed in giving the percentage of cures based upon the discharges.

To make these statistics as exact as possible, we must place the figure of the population admitted and treated in the Asylum, since its foundation, with that of the discharges during the same time.

	Admitted since 1845.	Discharged since 1845.	Percentage of discharges since 1845.
Men	1,658	593	35.75 p. 100.
Women	1,491	475	31.85 "
Both sexes	3,149	1,068	33.91 "

We should remark that, if we confined our statistics to the last decade, our percentage of cures would be largely increased. This is what has been done with the English statistics which we give further on.

Such is the position occupied by our establishment and such are the results offered. Let us consider them, therefore, in reference to foreign statistics, which will satisfactorily show that we have reason to be proud of our success.

Let us look at France :

Not having been able to procure the latest general reports, we take, from the return of the Director General upon the service in the *Département de la Seine* (year 1864, page 57), the following extract :

“ The number of lunatics treated in 1862, compared with the 1109 discharges during the same year, give the following proportions :

All Asylums together :

Average of discharges for men.....	1 in 5.16 or 19.34 p. 100.
“ “ “ women.....	1 in 6.38 or 15.66 “
“ “ “ Both sexes...	1 in 5.50 or 17.22 “

Asylums de la Seine (properly so called :) :

At Bicêtre and Salpêtrière, of out a lunatic population of 3,339 persons, without taking into account the patients discharged before cure, the number of discharges after cure was 391, viz :

For men.....	205 say 1 in 6.91 or 14.36 p. 100
“ women	186 “ 1 “ 10.27 “ 9.72 “
“ Both sexes... .	391 “ 1 “ 8.53 “ 11.70 “

Consider now the statistics of 1869 for the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland*.

We quote from the *Journal of Mental Science*, January 1870, page 595, the following passage :

“ By these statistics, we learn that the average percentage of cures on admissions since 10 years, was for county and borough asylums, 33.93 per cent, for enregistered hospitals 40 p. 100 :— for licensed metropolitan establishments 27.60 per cent :—for naval and military hospitals 18.49 per cent— for asylums for criminals 6.49 per cent. That of private patients treated at their homes is only 8.85 per cent.”

This latter figure exposes a fact that is worthy of attention ; that is that the statistics drawn up for Great Britain, based on a population of 55,000 lunatics, only give as the proportion of the cures of patients treated at home 8.55 per cent, while it is raised to an average of 33.00 per cent for asylums. This statement confirms what we have said elsewhere in favor of the sequestration of the insane.

The second category, in our table of discharges, includes 16 lunatics *claimed*, of whom 7 were improved and 9 not so.

We have taken care to place these cases separately, as such departures are not discharges from our asylum ; they are on the contrary those premature and over hasty discharges which we notice the more with regret, as they are nearly

always fatal to the patient, who, under the influence of a still ill-balanced mind and of convalescence as yet too little established, finds himself exposed to a serious relapse. We think it then our duty to repeat, here, what we wrote on this subject in the month of November last, so as to place the public on their guard against the impulse which sometimes inclines people to prefer having the patient at home with his family to the wise counsels we believe it necessary to give under such circumstances.

Such decisions, very serious in themselves, are, however, often adopted by many families, whom a too generous feeling always places under obligations, of which the extent is unknown to them.

We do not blame the honorable sentiment which induces such families to recall as soon as possible those of their members whom a deplorable disease has removed to a distance; but we feel it our duty to remark that the majority of the accidents caused by lunatics at large are nearly always due to that obstinate earnestness which parents display to withdraw patients from the asylum and this even before they are cured. They think that they are acting in the interest of these unfortunates and take upon themselves a responsibility of which they may become the victims.

We have nearly every day to contend against demands for too hasty discharges, against imprudent decisions most often taken in opposition even to our advice.

Examples are not wanting. Among the patients claimed as mentioned above, two were the victims of painful events owing to their premature withdrawal from the asylum.

A few months ago a telegraphic despatch announced that a young man had been crushed under a railway train, at Point St. Charles; the name of this unfortunate brought to mind that he had, notwithstanding our counsels, on the repeated solicitations of his mother, just been liberated. This unfortunate was a victim of that lack of attention, which it is impossible to bestow in the family upon a person in his condition.

During the spring of 1872, another family obtained, against our wishes, the discharge of a patient suffering from lypemania. This patient had been under our care from the month of January. Our opinion was express in this case. His unfortunate wife, who, alone of his family, beleived him insane, demanded his interdiction; the patient was brought to his house to be submitted to the examination of a *family council*, and this jury, charged with proceeding to his interdiction, thought themselves capable of deciding on the mental condition of the patient, and, without even taking the trouble to obtain information from the physicians who had had charge of him, and who alone could define his real state, they declared that there was no urgent necessity of interdicting a man who did not, in their presence, exhibit any ostensible signs of insanity.....

This declaration having been made, the patient was, by order, discharged. He resided with his family and, three days afterwards, the unfortunate man died in the agonies of poisoning. He had committed suicide.

As we may see, therefore, the family is sometimes not solely to blame when the return to society of a citizen more dangerous than useful is in question.

Our table exceptionally mentions further a certain number of insane *transferred*. The Government having entered during the course of the year into some arrangements with the Sisters of Charity to place under their care a certain number of idiots, 20 of our female patients, belonging to this category, were transferred from the asylum to the Hospital, at Halifax, County of Megantic.

And lastly, this table mentions 6 escapes. This number is not great, if we compare it with the large population of the asylum, and especially if we take into account the degree of liberty which we allow our patients. The majority of them returned immediately. Several of them, however, remained with their families, at the desire of their parents who found them considerably improved. Another, wishing to secure himself from the careful search which we always order in cases of escape, fled to the United States where probably he awaits a new confinement to the great advantage of those whom he has not already made his dupes. His name, which is well known, has already appeared in the registers of other institutions. One, amongst others, retains a pleasing remembrance of the circumstances that attended the confinement which he wished to escape from. Having been ordered for sequestration by the authorities, on account of insanity, he was handed over to the care of a sheriff, who, furnished with the necessary documents, in person conducted him to a certain asylum. Of a reasoning insanity, of a crafty imagination to which he knew how to join a decent exterior, our lunatic engaged, with the companion of his journey, a rather lively conversation which in the end turned to a real discussion on the proceedings required for the sequestration of lunatics. This patient, formerly an advocate, had retained the habits and twists of controversy. He discussed the merits of the procedure adopted by the State on the subject and found means to throw certain doubts on the legality of the documents. The sheriff exhibited his papers as proof in justification of his conduct and of his arguments. The patient examined them for a long time, and succeeded by the same trick in possessing himself of the handcuffs used for recalcitrant patients. He finally got them, to try them, on the wrists of the sheriff, who, full of confidence in so harmless a lunatic, lent himself with good grace to the manœuvre.

At that moment they arrived at their destination.

The lunatic then refused to relieve the sheriff from his fetters, transported him to the asylum, where, notwithstanding his recriminations, he left him as the patient, calling himself the sheriff and exhibiting the papers which he had not given up. He received the attention due to every visitor entrusted with a special mission, and the poor, real sheriff, very much mystified, was well and securely locked up in the place of the real patient, and owed his liberty only to being soon after identified.

This, among several others, is a rather piquant episode in the life of the patient, who left us on the 1st May, 1872, after having passed 6 months in our establishment.

We cannot speak of the escapes without specially mentioning one which occurred in July, 1872.

One of our patients left the asylum and reached his family, where he was kept against our advice and there became the author of a lamentable crime. This misfortune, happening in the very midst of society, makes it our duty to disclose all the circumstances which preceded and followed this escape. We have already had occasion elsewhere to relate all the facts, and we will here only repeat what we have already said.

Mr. X., (after having been interdicted) was admitted, into the Asylum at Quebec, as a private patient, on the 14th May, 1868. He was classified: case of lypemania. At short and rare intervals he manifested the best intentions and reasoned pretty clearly. This young man had received a certain amount of education. Oftener of an irritable disposition, he became taciturn and his glance inquisitive. Laboring under the influence of tormenting hallucinations, he menaced and sometimes even struck his keepers, and if, during his sojourn in the asylum, he did not commit more deplorable acts, it was owing to circumstances independent of his morbid will. The deceitful expression of his countenance, his crafty manners, and, above all his apathy, indicated dissimulation, and as we know how much dissimulation there is among lunatics, the keepers charged with watching him were ever on their guard to avoid any surprise.

Last spring, his sister came to see him. Upon our advice, she abandoned the idea she had of bringing him home with her.

As at certain intervals the patient was able to enjoy a walk, he took advantage of one of these occasions to escape. This was the 23rd July, 1872. After having made ineffectual search for him, we sent, on the 25th, the following despatch to his family :

Quebec, 25th July, 1872.

To Madame Z...

Mr. X... left the asylum yesterday. No news since.

U. A. BELANGER,
M. A.

Some days afterwards, Mrs. Z... informed us of the arrival of her brother among his family and thus closed her letter :

"..... I am sorry to say that he appears reserved and melancholy....

" Will you please to let us know what your opinion of his condition is, and whether it is best for him to come ? He is very quiet and docile. Will you be so kind as to give orders that his trunks and clothes may be laid aside until I go down for them ?.....

Yours truly,
Z.....

..... July 25th, 1872.

According to our instructions, the following reply was sent :

Quebec, 21st July, 1872.

To Mrs. Z.....

Madam,

As we advised you by telegraphic dispatch, Mr. X....., your brother, escap-

ed from the asylum, which was easy for him to do, as, by your desire, he had been allowed to go out.

Mr. X..... is certainly not well, as regards his mental condition, and we cannot take upon ourselves the responsibility of advising you to keep him at your house.

We have given orders that his effects be taken care of.

Yours, &c., &c., &c.,

F. E. ROY, M. D.
per U. A. BÉLANGER,
Assistant Physician.

Notwithstanding our advice Mr. X.... remained with his sister. Nothing unusual in his conduct, we are told, led to any suspicion of malicious intentions on his part towards his sister, whom he seemed to greatly love, and whose affection he was assured of.

One day, however, under the ascendancy of delirium and the influence of lypemaniacal convictions which his will could not control, he went towards the sofa on which his sister, Mrs. Z.... was then reposing, and smashed in her skull with a violent blow of an axe.... Death was almost instantaneous.

Mr. X.... was, in virtue of a warrant, transferred from the gaol of the district to our asylum on the 13th May last. He is still there.

We again sympathize with this unfortunate family, but we cannot share with them the responsibility of the bloody drama of which they have been the victims.

These examples are terrible, and we cannot over blame the families, who blindly and without reflection, prematurely withdraw patients placed under our care. It is alleged, and the excuse is always the same, that the patient is quiet.—A mistake!—A futile pretext, which goes only to show the incompetence of families in such a matter. This manner of acting is blameable, and all men of science have severely condemned it. “Physicians, and above all the specialists,—one of them (Mr. Aubanel) tells us,—“are alone qualified to thoroughly understand insanity, for they often always live with it; because they know its organism, its variations and its decline.”

“The most dangerous lunatics,” says the same author, “are not those who shout, sing and smash, but rather those who, under the deceitful guise of silence, meditate in repose the sinister projects hatched in their diseased imaginations.”

The following facts of which Dr. Bonnet speaks, in one of his many writings seem to have a striking resemblance to those we have just mentioned, and we might apply the same remarks to this country that Mr. Bonnet applies to his own.

There are, he says, lunatics who seem to be intelligent and reasonable enough, notwithstanding certain vagaries which are regarded as inoffensive. During a certain time, there is complete harmlessness in all their actions;—and

denly, under the influence of false reasoning, which does not permit them to judge of the morality of their actions and against which the will is unable to struggle, they commit deplorable deeds. We have seen insane persons, to whom the attention of their families and of the public was not sufficiently drawn, left at large during many years; their vagaries were looked upon purely and simply as odd;—but a crime is committed, and then are at once remembered the extravagant actions to which the necessary importance had not been given, and it is also then conceived that madness might have existed and regret is expressed that the patient had not been incarcerated. It is high time !.... We cannot take too many precautions against dangers which threaten us every hour..... And why, when we do not know, do we not procure the assistance of those who are, presumably, by their skill or profession, capable of appreciating the nature of such things and preventing the painful events which might arise from it ?”

We cite these authorities to show the justness of our reflections and to give to our remarks all the weight they deserve.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF INSANITY.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE 18 MONTHS.														
Determining causes:			MENTAL CONDITION.									GRAND TOTAL.		
			Cured.			Improved.			Unimproved.					
			M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.			
Physical.	{ Congenital vices .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	..	18	18	
	{ Falls, blows on the head		1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	3
	{ Alcoholic excesses		8	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	12
	{ Diseases of women .....		..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
	{ Sun strokes		2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
Mixed.	{ Other physical causes		2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3
	{ Bad treatment .....		..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	{ Late hours, dissipation		3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Moral.	{ Onanism, etc		2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	..	4
	{ Anxiety, fear ..		4	1	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	6
	{ Losses, reverses in business ..		3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	4
	{ Grief, domestic troubles		1	6	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	7	8
	{ Religious excitement		3	..	3	..	1	1	1	..	1	4	1	5
	{ Unknown.		14	6	20	5	..	5	6	2	8	25	8	33
Totals			43	25	68	10	1	11	10	21	31	63	47	110

We will not add any observations to this table, to which refer the remarks we made concerning the principal causes of mental alienation in our chapter of admissions.

DURATION OF THE DISEASE BEFORE ADMISSION.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE 18 MONTHS.												
Duration.	MENTAL CONDITION.									GRAND		
	Cured.			Improved.			Unimproved			TOTAL.		
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
1 month and over.....	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
From 1 to 2 months.....	5	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8
“ 2 “ 3 “	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
“ 3 “ 6 “	7	5	12	..	..	..	1	..	1	8	5	13
“ 6 “ 12 “	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
“ 12 “ 18 “	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
“ 18 “ 24 “ .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
“ 2 “ 3 years.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
“ 3 “ 4 “ .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
“ 4 “ 5 “	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
“ 5 and more.....	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	21	21	2	21	23
Undetermined, but recent.....	13	7	20	2	1	3	2	..	2	17	8	25
Unknown	8	4	12	4	..	4	6	..	6	18	4	22
Totals.....	43	25	68	10	1	11	10	21	31	63	47	110

We notice immediately on examining this table that with the exception of four old and some unknown cases, the other cures obtained during the period just elapsed are divided among the patients, whose disease had been of short duration before entering the asylum.

Here again we have a new proof in support of what we said, in the chapter on admissions, in speaking of the previous manifestation of the disease.

NATURE OF THE DISEASE IN THE DISCHARGED PATIENTS.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE 18 MONTHS.												
NATURE OF THE DISEASE.	MENTAL CONDITION.									GRAND		
	Cured.			Improved.			Un-improved.			TOTAL.		
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
Mania	30	15	45	4		4	1		1	35	15	50
Lypemania	12	9	21	3	1	4	3	1	4	18	11	29
Monomania		1	1	1		1				1	1	2
Paralytic insanity	1		1				2		2	3		3
Dementia							1	1	2	1	1	2
Imbecillity				2		2	3	4	7	5	4	9
Idiocy								15	15		15	15
Totals	43	25	68	10	1	11	10	21	31	63	47	110

Mania and lypemania predominate in the forms of mental disease. These two affections always furnish a large number of the cures and the reason is simple. the friends and relations, frightened by the alarming symptoms presented by delirium in cases of acute mania, have often times recourse to the immediate sequestration of the patient.

DURATION OF THE TREATMENT.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE 18 MONTHS.												Lunatics discharged since 1845.			
Duration :	MENTAL CONDITION.									GRAND					
	Cured.			Improved.			Unimproved			TOTAL.					
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
1 month and under.	1		1	1	1	2	1	5	6	3	6	9	40	30	70
From 1 to 2 months	6	3	9				2		2	8	3	11	55	32	87
“ 2 to 3 “ ..	5	5	10				1		1	6	5	11	74	54	128
“ 3 to 6 “ ..	10	6	16	2		2	4		4	16	6	22	136	98	234
“ 6 to 9 “ ..	7	3	10					2	2	7	5	12	57	66	123
“ 9 to 12 “ ..	2	3	5	1		1				3	3	6	52	43	95
“ 12 to 18 “ ..	7	1	8	1		1	1	2	3	9	3	12	61	42	103
“ 18 to 24 “ ..	1	1	2							1	1	2	38	37	75
“ 2 to 3 years..	1	1	2	1		1				2	1	3	35	28	63
“ 3 to 4 “ ...	1		1	2		2		1	1	3	1	4	14	10	24
“ 4 to 5 “ ..	1	2	3					1	1	1	3	4	8	10	18
“ 5 years & over	1		1	2		2	1	10	11	4	10	14	23	25	48
Totals.....	43	25	68	10	1	11	10	21	31	63	47	110	593	475	1068

This table supports in a special manner our observations on the chances of cure, in proportion to the anterior duration of the disease and the duration of the treatment; and, to give more importance to these statistics, we have added the figure showing the number of patients discharged from the asylum since its foundation.

These figures obviate the necessity of mentioning the average of cures in proportion to the duration of the treatment; for, at first sight, it is easy to conclude that the first months of isolation, that is to say, when the disease is still in an acute state or very little advanced towards becoming chronic, are the grand limit to the chances of cure.

TOTAL DURATION OF THE DISEASE FROM ITS
MANIFESTATION.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE 18 MONTHS.												
DURATION.	MENTAL CONDITION.									GRAND TOTAL.		
	Cured.			Improved.			Un- improved.					
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
From 1 to 2 months.....	1		1							1		1
“ 2 to 3 “	3	2	5							3	2	5
“ 3 to 6 “	3	6	9							3	6	9
“ 6 to 9 “	3	1	4	1		1				4	1	5
“ 9 to 12 “	3	3	6							3	3	6
“ 12 to 18 “	5		5	1		1				6		6
“ 18 to 24 “	1		1				1		1	2		2
“ 2 to 3 years.....		1	1								1	1
“ 3 to 4 “							1		1	1		1
“ 4 to 5 “	3		3							3		3
“ 5 and over	1		1	8		8	6	21	27	15	21	36
Undetermined, but recent..	1	8	20		1	1	2		2	14	9	23
Unknown.....	8	4	12							8	4	12
Totals.....	43	25	68	10	1	11	10	21	31	63	47	110

The remarks, which we have made on the preceding table, equally apply to this one.

AGE WHEN DISCHARGED.

AGES.	DISCHARGED During the 18 months.			Discharged since 1845.		
	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
Under 15 years.....	.....	3	3	5	8	13
From 15 to 20 "	5	7	12	39	34	73
" 20 " 25 "	8	4	12	100	81	181
" 25 " 30 "	12	3	15	92	95	187
" 30 " 35 "	8	12	20	99	77	176
" 35 " 40 "	4	2	6	67	44	111
" 40 " 45 "	8	7	15	66	42	108
" 45 " 50 "	8	2	10	51	32	83
" 50 " 60 "	7	4	11	44	43	87
" 60 " 70 "	3	2	5	24	16	40
" 70 " 80 " .....	.....	1	1	6	3	9
Totals	63	47	110	593	475	1068

This table shows that the chances of cure are very much greater at the age of the greatest bodily strength, and diminish as age increases.

DEATHS.

The death rate of deaths of the patients in the Asylum like that of their cure, depends, first, on the nature of the disease of those treated, and, secondly, on the physical and moral condition of the patient when admitted.

The death rate must necessarily be larger, and that of the cures smaller among a population, the majority of whom are chronic cases, whilst on the other hand the cures effected are more numerous, and the death rate less in an institution which receives only acute cases.

We have given, in the chapter on admissions, a statement showing the small number of recent cases admitted every year into our institution; and, as up to the present time, with the exception of twenty female idiots, no transfer of any kind has taken place, it follows that a great portion of the patients admitted during the past 18 months only tended to increase the number of this fixed population which annually swells the number of deaths.

Again, a great number of the deaths is due to the feeble state of the health of the patients when admitted. Regardless of all feelings of humanity, they are dragged, so to say, to the asylum, by a long and painful journey, when at the time exhausted and nearly dead. It is, for this reason, that we had to record, amongst the deaths during the past 18 months, the decease of three old women coming from jail, and a fourth coming from the country, and also that of three old men, all from jail, one paralytic, another exhausted through several days' abstinence, and the third who had been bound and had suffered greatly from cold. All died after a few days' sickness in the asylum.

These various circumstances modify, to a certain extent, the impression caused by the figures given in the following table of the deaths during the past 18 months.

DEATHS.

INSANE PATIENTS DECEASED DURING THE 18 MONTHS.			
	M	W	Total.
Through sickness.....	58	50	108
From suicide.....	1		1
Totals.....	59	50	109

The average of the percentage of the deaths of the insane population treated during the last 18 months may be stated as follows :

Patients treated.	Deaths.	Proportion.
Men.....570	59	10.40 p. c.
Women.....533	50	9.40 "
<hr/>		<hr/>
Both sexes.1103	109	9.80 "

Notwithstanding the conditions in which the patients treated are found, the above average must be considered favorable when compared with that of certain foreign institutions.

Thus, in *France*, the Report on the insane, in the *Département de la Seine* (page 61) gives an average percentage of 10.93 of the insane patients treated.

In *England* the Imperial Commissioners of Lunatic Asylums, in their report for 1872, give 4,973 deaths among the patients treated in their Asylums ; which shows a proportion of 8.02 for *Ireland* 8.09 for *Scotland*, and 10.38 for *England* (see page 551, Journal of Mental Science, January, 1873.)

Our table further mentions one death from suicide. This patient suffered from lypemania. From the time of his admission and even when at home, he had never manifested the slightest inclination towards suicide. However, in the middle of the night, he succeeded, unknown to his keeper, in committing suicide, by means of a leather belt, with which he for many years used to brace up his trousers.

An inquest was held ; but a simple investigation of the circumstances attending the death sufficed to clear our establishment from all responsibility or blame in the pre- mises.

DEATHS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE FORM OF MENTAL DERANGEMENT.

INSANE PATIENTS DECEASED DURING THE 18 MONTHS.			
	M	W	Total.
Suffering from :			
Acute Mania.....	5	2	7
Chronic Mania	10	13	23
Acute Lypemania.....	2	1	3
Chronic "	5	7	12
Monomania.....	2	1	3
Ordinary Dementia.....	8	10	18
Senile "	4	6	10
Paralytic Insanity.....	6	—	6
Epileptic "	8	4	12
Imbecility.....	4	3	7
Idiocy	5	3	8
Totals	59	50	109

Chronic affections, dementia, chronic mania, being the last stage of mental alienation, it is not surprising to find, in an asylum that receives all cases of insanity, that the majority of deaths are classed under the chronic form of mental alienation.

During the period just elapsed, chronic forms of mental alienation give, on the total number of deaths (109), the following percentage :

Chronic mania and lypemania	35	say	32.11	per cent.
Simple and senile dementia...	28	"	25.68	"
Paralytic and epileptic insanity	18	"	16.51	"
Imbecility and idiocy.....	15	"	13.76	"
<hr/>				
Total chronic affections.....	96		88.07	"
Acute diseases only give a percentage of 9.17 p. c.				

DURATION OF TREATMENT.

INSANE PATIENTS DECEASED DURING THE 18 MONTHS.				SINCE 1845.		
DURATION.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
1 month and under.....	7	4	11	37	19	56
From 1 to 2 months..	2	4	6	41	21	62
" 2 to 3 " ...	—	1	1	54	30	84
" 3 to 6 " ...	1	5	6	81	54	135
" 6 to 9 " ..	7	2	9	51	41	92
" 9 to 12 " ..	4	1	5	42	36	78
" 12 to 18 " ...	8	4	12	55	64	119
" 18 to 24 " ...	5	1	6	39	41	80
" 2 to 3 " ..	6	3	9	59	64	123
" 3 to 4 " ..	2	4	6	47	39	86
" 4 to 5 " ...	6	3	9	26	40	66
" 5 to 10 " ..	6	10	16	46	83	129
" 10 to 15 "	4	2	6	30	36	66
" 15 to 20 " ...	—	4	4	4	8	12
" 20 and upwards...	1	2	3	5	4	9
Totals.....	59	50	109	617	580	1197

It will be seen by this table that the duration of the residence, in the Asylum, of the majority of those deceased since 1845, was very long. This longevity conclusively shows the real advantage offered by our institution as regards hygiene and the treatment given to patients.

AGE AT DEATH.

INSANE PATIENTS DECREASED DURING THE 18 MONTHS.				SINCE 1845.		
AGES.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
Under 15 years	1	—	1	15	10	25
From 15 to 20 years	2	—	2	14	15	29
“ 20 “ 25 “	3	2	5	42	42	84
“ 25 “ 30 “	5	6	11	59	52	111
“ 30 “ 35 “	6	4	10	66	68	134
“ 35 “ 40 “	9	5	14	72	62	134
“ 40 “ 45 “	4	2	6	76	66	142
“ 45 “ 50 “	4	4	8	59	43	102
“ 50 “ 60 “	9	10	19	86	99	185
“ 60 “ 70 “	10	4	14	86	82	168
“ 70 “ 80 “	4	7	11	31	32	63
“ 80 and upwards...	2	6	8	11	9	20
Totals.....	59	50	109	617	580	1197

Mental alienation being always the serious result of physical diseases, we cannot expect to find the same longevity among the insane as among the sane.

However, this table, exceptionally favorable, shows a more than ordinary longevity, and recommends itself solely by its importance in that it explains and materially supports the large figure of our death rate.

The advanced age, at which the great majority of the deaths take place, conclusively shows that the patients had reached the term of their natural life.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

INSANE PATIENTS DECEASED DURING THE 18 MONTHS.				
DISEASES :		M	F	Total.
Diseases of the brain and nervous system.	{ Apoplexy	3		3
	{ Meningitis.....	4	1	5
	{ Cerebral congestion.....	1		1
	{ Paralysis	8	2	10
	{ Epilepsy	7	4	11
	{ Nervous exhaustion.....	2	1	3
	{ Cerebral fever.....	1		1
Diseases of the heart.	{ Hypertrophy	1	1	2
	{ Pericarditis		1	1
Diseases of the lungs.	{ Pneumonia	2	1	3
	{ Pleurisy.....	1	2	3
	{ Empyema.....	1		1
	{ Phthisis.....	10	9	19
	{ Congestion.....	2	1	3
Diseases of the digestive organs.	{ Cancer of the stomach...		1	1
	{ Disease of the liver	1	4	5
	{ Dropsy		1	1
	{ Chronic diarrhœa.....	1	3	4
	{ Dysentery.....		2	2
Of the reins.	—Albuminaria	1		1
Various diseases.	{ Sarcocoele (encephaloïde)	1		1
	{ Tubercular abcess	2	1	3
	{ Scorbutic.....	2	3	5
	{ Erysipelas.....	1	1	2
	{ Senile gangrene.....	1		1
	{ Marasma	1	2	3
	{ Anemia.....	2	3	5
Other causes.	{ Old age.....	2	6	8
	{ Suicide.....	1		1
Totals		59	50	109

In lunatic asylums, as in hospitals, as well as in private practice, unless in consequence of epidemics or contagious fevers, pulmonary consumption predominate among the causes of death; this disease is itself even considered as being often the determining cause of the insanity which manifests itself by fits

of depression. Thus, with the exception of 2 or 3 cases, the 19 deaths caused by pulmonary consumption may be divided between cases of melancholy madness and chronic lypemania. Those 19 cases form an average percentage of 17.43 of the deaths. Nervous affections, to the number of 34, give an average percentage of 31.19.

Paralysis, epilepsy, diseases of the brain and nervous system, considered as frequent causes of death, proceed from the class of diseases that we have to treat, and follow pulmonary phthisis.

We confine ourselves to those few remarks so as to avoid the over lengthy reflections to which consideration of this very interesting table is likely to lead us. Moreover, what we might say on this subject, comes more properly within the province of medicine.

SUMMARY.

There were in the asylum, on the 1st of January, 1872, 788 patients, of whom 388 were males and 400 females.

During the 18 months, 315 were admitted, (182 males, 133 females.)

110 were discharged,—cured,—improved,—by escape or transfer and 109 through death.—In all, 219 discharges and deaths (122 males and 97 females.)

There remained at the end of this term, 884 patients, of whom 448 were men and 436 women.

These figures may be grouped in a single table, so as to give a general view of the movement of the population of our asylum, within the last 18 months.

	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.
Population on 1 st Jan'y. 1872.				388	400	788
Received during the 18 months.....				182	133	315
Totals.....				570	533	1103
Discharges.....	63	47	110			
Deaths.....	59	50	109			
	122	97	219	122	97	219
Totals.....				448	436	884

The admissions during the 18 months considerably augmented the population on the 1st January, 1872; whilst a smaller proportion of discharges and deaths since then must be noted. The increase in the entries is explained by the more frequent appearance of old cases among the admissions. We do not propose, to here, repeat the remarks already made on this subject, under the head of admissions.

After having thus gone over the various changes that have taken place during this term, public attention naturally turns to the remaining population and it may be, with reason, asked what expectation of cure can be held out by the treatment to be continued towards those now in the asylum?

In reply to this question, we cannot express any positive opinion; for the circumstances, attending the probability more or less encouraging of cure, are of such a nature that they may be said to be subject to unfortunate variations which it is impossible to foresee.

And, even admitting the total absence of unforeseen complications, we can only give an approximate notion of the result of the treatment, taking into account the duration of the patients' stay in the asylum, their age and the nature and stage of their disease.

These necessary data are contained in the following table:

DURATION OF RESIDENCE.

INSANE PATIENTS REMAINING ON 30TH JUNE 1873.			
DURATION.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Under 1 month.....	10	3	13
From 1 to 2 months	15	14	29
" 2 " 3 "	3	4	7
" 3 " 6 "	24	21	45
" 6 " 12 "	45	27	72
" 12 " 18 "	27	21	48
" 18 " 24 "	22	30	52
" 2 " 3 years	29	43	72
" 3 " 5 "	43	35	78
" 5 " 10 "	103	93	196
" 10 " 15 "	50	53	103
" 15 " 20 "	47	55	102
" 20 " 25 "	14	28	42
" 25 and upwards.....	16	9	25
Totals.....	448	436	884

According to this table, the average of the total duration of residence was :

For men..	3311	years	which	gives	for	each	man..	7	ys.	4	ms.	and	20	dys.
"	women	3318	"	"	"	"	women.	7	"	7	"	"	9	"
Both sexes.	6,629	"	"	"	"	"	individu..	7	"	5	"	"	29	"

We deem it expedient to take advantage of this statement concerning the duration of the residence of the insane in the asylum, to say a word respecting the cost of their maintenance and repeat here, supported by the figures of our own statistics, the line of argument followed in the chapter on admissions. (1)

Each patient in our Asylum costs the Province the sum of \$2.75 per week, or for 7 years, 5 months and 29 days, the sum of \$1,074.05, which, for the 884 patients in the Asylum at the end of this term, gives a total of \$949,460.20.

Let us now see what the Province would have saved, if patients were sent to the Asylum on the first symptoms of their insanity becoming manifest.

Deducting idiots and imbeciles (to the number of 141,) from the 884 patients still in the asylum at the end of this term, there remains a population of 743 insane, properly so called and very susceptible of cure. Admit for the moment that 70 per cent are cured—and on this point we cannot be accused of exaggeration, as the Imperial Commissioners on lunacy give an average of 75 per cent—we have, out of these 743 patients, 520 cases of cure.

The Imperial Commissioners again base their calculations, on an average of 10 months' residence. We allow 12, and we find that each case of cure, at the rate of \$2.75 per week, should have cost \$143.39, which for the 520 cases mentioned would only amount to \$74,652.80, whilst, on the contrary, these 520 patients, having lost nearly all chance of cure, through loss of time in subjecting them to treatment, have already cost the Province, for the 7 years, 5 months and 29 days of their residence in the asylum, the sum of \$559, 013.86—being a dead loss to the State of \$484,451.06.

If, in place of confining ourselves to the 884 patients at present in the asylum, we had based our calculations on the total number of admissions since 1845, that is 3,149 we would have arrived at a fearful result; but these figures speak clearly enough to lead the Government to make some change, in accordance with our suggestions; a change which, while being favorable to the patient, would be at the same time a great source of economy to the Province.

(1) See page 44.

INSANE PATIENTS REMAINING ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1873.			
Statement of ages.	M	F	Total.
Under 15 years.....	6	2	8
From 15 to 20 "	16	14	30
" 20 " 25 "	37	18	55
" 25 " 30 "	47	45	92
" 30 " 35 "	63	57	120
" 35 " 40 "	47	50	97
" 40 " 45 "	52	51	103
" 45 " 50 "	43	55	98
" 50 " 60 "	77	83	160
" 60 " 70 "	40	45	85
" 70 " 80 "	19	13	32
" 80 and upwards.....	1	3	4
Totals.....	448	436	884

The total ages were :

For Men..... 18,876½ years,—Average.... 42 years, 1 month, 18 days.
" Women..... 19,145 " — " 43 " 10 " 27 "
Both sexes..... 38,021½ " — " 43 " 0 " 7½ "

DISEASES OF PATIENTS REMAINING ON THE 30th JUNE 1873.

FORM OF THE DISEASE.	SEX.	TOTAL.	COMPLICATIONS.											TOTAL.		
			Congenital,	Periodical,	Paralytic,	Epileptic,	Puerperal,	Hysterical,	Uterine disorders,	Onanism,	Drunkenness,	Hereditary,	Homicidal,			Suicidal,
Mania	M	92			1					3	10	2	3	1	92	65
	F	65				7	1	3	2	5	2		2			
Chronic mania...	M	129		9	1				6	4	6	2	2	129	163	
	F	163		10	5	1	4	2	2		4	1	2			
Monomania	M	9				1						1		9	0	
	F	0														
Lypemania	M	44							6	2	1	1	10	44	39	
	F	39			1			2	1	3		1	3			
Chronic Lype- mania	M	13							3				2	13	10	
	F	10									2		1			
Dementia.	M	42							5		2	2		42	60	
	F	60			2	3	1		1		2		1			
Senile dementia..	M	3												3	7	
	F	7														
Paralytic mania..	M	19							2					19	4	
	F	4					1		1							
Imbecility	M	36	33			2			6		1			36	62	
	F	62	35		1	4		3	1	3		8				
Idiocy	M	40	27			8					4	1		40	4	
	F	4	3													
Epileptic mania.	M	21				21			2	1				21	22	
	F	22			1	22			1	1		1				
Totals		884	98	19	12	62	13	8	9	43	22	36	11	24	448	436

These different tables serve, as already laid down, to justify the prognostics, more or less unfavorable, in regard to the patients in the following table.

PROBABLE CHANCES OF CURE.

OF THE INSANE PATIENTS TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1873.			
	M	F	Total.
Chances of cure — favorable	81	48	129
“ “ doubtful.....	70	57	127
“ “ unfavorable.....	297	331	628
Totals	448	436	884

Notwithstanding the minutious care given to the preparation of this table after a careful study of each case separately, the result arrived at, we repeat, is only approximate; so difficult, if not impossible, is it to form a sure prognostic with regard to mental diseases.

A certain number of cures mentioned in this table offer fewer chances of cure than others, and we might even consider this latter class as one that will figure largely in the deaths of each year.

Nevertheless, these patients receive the same care and assiduous attention and all the resources of science have been employed to restore to them, at least a portion of their intelligence; for, if their disease be slower of cure than others, it must not be concluded that they are no longer entitled to public sympathy and to all the assistance of a treatment which, perhaps, may succeed in procuring them some relief.

We think it our duty even to try to combat certain opinions, which would regard all such cases as incurable and tend to impress upon the public mind that their presence in an asylum is hurtful in every respect. We cannot agree with such ideas, while at the same time we have every respect for the persons who hold them. We are altogether of a different opinion, and propose to take advantage of the statement shown in our last table in regard to the population remaining in our asylum on the 30th June, 1873, to make some observations especially on the last category of patients therein mentioned.

It is to be hoped that our remarks will dissipate the erroneous opinions that have been promulgated against this unfortunate class.

We will not speak of dangerous lunatics, nor of those who offer some chance of cure.

As to the first, it is in the interests of society, whose right and duty it is, moreover, to protect itself, to sequester such lunatics. Our legislation, exceedingly wise on this head, contains special laws, which are too voluminous to cite here at length, ⁽¹⁾ but which provide for the confinement of dangerous lunatics, as being the best safeguard of society and the most judicious means for the personal protection of those unfortunates; for many among them are very susceptible of cure, and their transfer to a lunatic asylum, is the best means to be employed to that end. ⁽²⁾

We may say the same of the second class :

"Under whatever form their disease manifests itself, from simple lucid melancholy to the most acute delirium, an asylum, when well organized, contains all the necessary resources for proper treatment; which it is impossible, or nearly so, to find in a private house; an asylum then is a direct agent in the matter of cure. The order and discipline which there reign, the substitution of a stranger's will to that of the patient, are in themselves alone, in many cases, the most active agents in the treatment, and it is an error to believe that the patient is made worse by being in common with other lunatics." ⁽³⁾

On these two points all seem to agree.

As to the cases styled *harmless incurables*, a great deal of attention has been given in England, France, Germany as well as in the United States, to prevent asylums from becoming crowded up, as is now the case, with this class of patients.

Economists, have fancied that this problem could be readily solved by separating the *curable* from the *incurable* cases. In support of their theory, they have urged that curable cases need less care and cost less, without taking into account that the expenses of asylums specially adapted for acute cases would increase by one half. They have gone further and have pretended that curable or acute cases were liable to suffer from the presence of incurable cases.

The practical trial made of this system by its most sincere partisans proved

⁽¹⁾ An Act respecting the confinement of lunatics whose being at large may be dangerous to the public. C. S. C. 22 Vic. cap. 109.

General laws respecting lunatics and lunatic asylums.

C. S. C. 22 Vic. caps. 73, 108, 109, 110.—32 and 33, Vic., cap. 29.

⁽²⁾ We have never been able to fathom the motive, which seems to have influenced certain parties, in other respects will disposed on all questions touching the insane, to employ their authority in opposition to the admission into an asylum of epileptic lunatics.

If there be a class of unfortunates deserving of pity, it is assuredly these poor epileptic sufferers. By reason of the character of their delirium itself, which is always accompanied with a predominance of the idea of persecutions goading them on to the commissions of dangerous acts, such as suicide and homicide, they are of all lunatics considered the most dangerous. All the authorities agree on this head;—Morel, in his treatise on insanity, page 126, tells us: "The delirium of epileptics carries with it a special character. — Hallucinations of a terrifying nature, the radical transformation of the previous ideas and feelings of such patients, the character of their aggressive acts the instantaneous transports of rage which lead them off and render them so dangerous, distinguishes from all others this species of insanity, which presents itself to observation under a form of peculiar signification."

⁽³⁾ Dr. Chatelain, — On the importance of asylums in the treatment of mental diseases, by Dr Camer, of Solure.

the falsity of this theory, and the majority among them have rallied around those distinguished men, who, with their experience of insanity, had enunciated opposite opinions. This problem is now, so far as they are concerned, finally solved.

In Canada, these questions are not very familiar; but, as in face of the continual increase in the number of insane, the country may be called upon to find means to provide for all, and as it may then meet with economists who, though small in number, nevertheless may be tempted to entertain the idea of separating chronic from acute cases, we, as experts in insanity, deem it our duty, as we have already said, to state our views on this question. They will find irrefutable arguments in the numerous citations which we bring forward in support of our statements.

Let us say a word on *incurability*. It will then be seen *whether we should establish separate asylums for curable and incurable patients.*

1st

Should the word "*Incurable*" be employed in the classification of patients suffering from mental alienation?

"Not only is insanity curable in a great number of cases, answers Dr. Berthier; but also it should not be called incurable no matter what its seriousness, its nature or its chronicity.

"In fact, there is no specialist, who has not himself, if his practice has been of sufficient duration, seen all kinds of insanity cured. The least favorable chances may have a good result, the most extended disorders may be remedied; the deepest griefs may be consoled; there is nothing, up to delirium, bound up with the wasting of the cerebral tissue, which has not, though rarely, found its remedy.

"Visit our hospitals and ask the nurses what they think of that dying creature who can neither walk, eat nor maintain his equilibrium?..... Lost!—Question a Sister of Charity as to that woman who has lost her volition, has cast off all sense of shame, and lives indifferent to the past, present and future?... Lost!—Ask one of us concerning that madman, one, who for the past ten years has been afflicted, babbles to himself, hears chimerical noises; or concerning that melancholy patient, who for several years has believed himself, to be condemned by the Almighty?..... Lost!—However, those who thus answer have sufficient experience; they are in good faith, they have facts which warrant a certain prognostic. Still, even such people are liable to error.

"I have assisted at unexpected recoveries, and several times pronounced a decided opinion on persons doomed to all appearance to certain death or to decrepitude, on persons who have recovered their health and regained their senses.

“ I have seen, what is nearly incredible, a young woman, reduced to a skeleton, who had fasted 40 days, and whose coffin had been prepared, carried off by her husband, bear the fatigues of a long voyage and eventually regain her health. I have seen a more elderly woman, to the last degree brutalized, unexpectedly throw away her crutches and rush down stairs, who could not for long time neither stand on her feet, nor dress or undress herself. So much for serious appearances.

“ Let us pass to the second degree of proof :

“ If there be a situation devoid of resources and which gives rise to despair, which defies our best efforts, it is assuredly *dementia* complicated by *paralysis* ; this moral childhood of the man, whose brain has become softened.

“ Well, consult the records of science, consult specialist authors, Messrs J. Pinel and Billod amongst others : The first will tell you that in the space of four years he observed three cases of decided cure. The latter cites a case which leaves no doubt whatever. Ferrus, whose authority cannot be questioned, relates an anecdote, now generally known, of a paralytic *gendarme*, who was cured, to the astonishment of all, by a copious suppuration. During the sitting of the 27th May, 1866, of the Medico-Psychological Society, Mr Delasiauve reported that a paralytic had been sufficiently cured so as to be able to fulfill the minute duties as cashier of a store during six years. We had in the St. Georges' Asylum, a talented artist, who had been reduced to the third degree of this fearful degeneration, and who was discharged in a fair state of health. We have now in the Magdalen, an old maiden, who upon her admission, could neither make use of her hands nor feet and who now attends to her household duties, and goes out working with her companions.

“ Let us refer to other proofs.

“ When we open a treatise on the subject we become convinced of the truth contained in the aphorism—*the probability of cure is in inverse ratio to the first appearance of the disease*. Here are exceptions which prove the rule. Leuret ⁽¹⁾ cites the cure of an ambitious monomania which had lasted for 10 years. According to the report of the Inspectors, at Bois-le-Duc, a man, who had been insane for 10 years, was cured after a violent fever ; another, insane for 15 years, was cured by an unknown cause. Guislain ⁽²⁾ cites a case of melancholia with dumbness, which was cured after lasting 12 years. Brière de Boismont ⁽³⁾ states that a woman who had been affected for 12 years with chronic mania recovered her reason. Leuret ⁽⁴⁾ mentions several cases of monomania cured after 15 years standing. Guislain told his pupils of a cure of mania of 20 years' standing. Dr. Donkersloot states that, at Rotterdam, a man who had been insane for 21 years, was lately cured after an attack of cholera. Jacobi ⁽⁵⁾ notes a case of madness having been cured after 20 years. Ferrus, ⁽⁶⁾ speaks of a fact of the same nature with the same happy result. Pinel ⁽⁷⁾ gives a case of complete

(1) On the moral treatment of insanity XIII observations.

(2) Oral lectures on phrenopathy, 37 lectures.

(3) Medico psychological annals, 1851.

(4) On the moral treatment of insanity XXI and XXII lectures.

(5) Report of the Siegburg Asylum, 1846.

(6) Lectures on Chemistry at Bicêtre.

(7) Medico-philosophical treatise.

cure of insanity after a treatment of 27 years. The physician of the Devon Asylum observed in 1851, a maniac who had recovered his reason after 20 years. Dr. Lisle ⁽¹⁾ writes that the aunt of an artist, who had become insane through being present at her father's execution, was confined in an asylum, and suddenly recovered her reason at the end of 40 years. Finally, Brière de Boismont ⁽²⁾ states that a lady suffering for 12 years from chronic mania recovered her health, and that he was also witness of the cure of a person who had been insane for 52 years.

"So much for time.

"Are not these examples sufficient to prove that the word *incurable* should be erased from the vocabulary of medicine in so far as it treats of diseases of the mind." ⁽³⁾

To these facts we could add extracts from the writings of various authors, such as the Review of Dr. Cœsare Castiglioni on the hospitals for the insane in the Province of Milan, in which he states that insane patients of 10, 15, 20 and 26 years standing have been cured.

And again MARCÉ, *Treatise on Mental Diseases*, page 218.—GRIESINGER, *Treatise on Mental Diseases*, page 577, &c.

These different quotations show that every country furnishes its own testimony. — Jacobi and Greisinger in Germany, Guislain in Belgium, Donkersloot in Holland, Cœsare Castiglioni in Italy, Devon in England; the others are French writers on insanity. The United States of America also have many distinguished writers on insanity, who all agree in the opinion as expressed by Dr. Kirkbride in the following passage respecting the attention and care due to this unfortunate class of so-called *incurables*.

"Before entering on any general discussion of the matter under notice, I would once more protest against the use of the term '*incurables*.' There is no one wise enough to say, with absolute certainty, who among the insane are incurables. That can be decided by Omniscience alone. There is no fixed period when such a decree can justly be entered against the sufferers from insanity. Such a decision might often be serious in its results and could hardly fail to produce a sadly depressing influence on any one of common sensibility on being sent to an '*institution for incurables*.' Every one with large experience will easily recall cases in which perfect recoveries have taken place when least expected, long after all hope had been given up, not only after one year but after many years' existence of the most discouraging symptoms."

All these authorities, replete with conclusive facts and statistics, prove the correctness of our enquiry whether or not the word *incurable* should be employed to classify patients suffering from mental alienation?

We do not pretend to deny that there are *incurables*: but man, with all his science, cannot point out who is incurable and with a dash of pen decide the

(1) Letters of 1856.

(2) Annals already quoted, 1850.

(3) Berthier, Errors and prejudices concerning insanity. Edition of 1863.

ultimate fate of any of his fellowman. Intelligence is the greatest gift of the Almighty, and he, who is imbued therewith, owes to him who is bereft thereof all the help which he can possibly afford.

To dare to withhold it, would be to lie under a grave possibility.

2nd

Should we establish separate asylums for curable patients and for those considered incurable?

This question may be considered from the point of view of treatment as well as from that of economy; for these are the chief causes which should animate those interested in the welfare of these unfortunates, and all efforts in this direction should not exclusively spring from motives of economy; they should include both treatment and comfort. Further; economy should be only a secondary consideration, accessory to the treatment, on which, above all, true philanthropy and charity should concentrate.

1° Let us consider, if, in so far as treatment is concerned, the system and arguments of those, who pretend that the presence of incurables is detrimental to patients suffering from acute attacks, with whom they come in contact, can be maintained and promulgated.

We reiterate what we have already said in our former reports. ⁽¹⁾

The classification of mental diseases is arbitrary, and the the study of its different causes is a subject always accompanied with difficulty and sometimes with mistake. If diseases of the body present so frequently to the observer, who attempts to fathom them, impenetrable mysteries, how much deeper and more obscure must be those of the mind? We are only cognizant of the operations of the mind through their external manifestations, which exhibit themselves by means of organs easily susceptible of derangement, and the moral and physical causes of their aberrations are very many in number, and are often also as incapable of being grasped as the workings of the soul itself. The more delicate and perfect an instrument is the more sensitive and liable is it to derangement. And what mechanism, in the delicacy and variety of its functions, can be compared to that which manifests itself in the infinite and varied workings of the mind? If its functions are numerous, their causes of disturbance are equally so; they may be internal or external, moral or physical, and he would be indeed skillful who could, with certainty, determine one from the other, define the action of each in particular, trace the limits of the sphere in which any ascertained cause acts and measure the extent of injury which it may occasion. The senses here are, in a measure, useless and disappear, for being diseased, they do not fulfil their proper functions, and the mind of the observer finds itself, so to speak, face to face with that of the sufferer. The mind of the former studies directly that of the latter, and, finding its alienations and delirium, deduces their character and gravity. Reason, however, is able to throw some light on this gloomy picture, and, through

(1) Report of the Inspectors of Prisons and Asylums for 1867-68, page 61.—(French text.)

it, we are enabled to form opinions, which sometimes are never realized or entirely falsify our boasted foresight. It will thus be seen how extremely difficult it is to reply to any question respecting the classification of lunatics. If some cases exhibit features so strongly marked, that we can, without imprudence, declare them to be incurable, such is far from being the fact in most instances. Time is not always an infallible criterion, and cures have occurred in which lunatics, always imagined to be incurable, have recovered their reason after more than twenty years' insanity.

Our establishment affords several examples of cures effected after many years' illness. Every day the Alms-Houses of the United States restore to their families and to society patients held incurable by a law, which, if we do not mistake, declares them to be such after two years' unsuccessful treatment in an hospital. These slow cures occur at uncertain times, and, occasionally in a manner altogether unexpected. Not to take these facts into account, would be to lay ourselves open to deplorable mistakes.....

It is sometimes said that the presence of imbeciles and of incurable lunatics among those susceptible of cure, is injurious to the latter. We are not aware of any grounds on which such a proposition can be based. It is certainly not proved by the experience of facts.

This question was submitted to discussion at a general meeting of the Medical Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums held at Philadelphia in 1868, and at which one of us was present. The meeting unanimously pronounced against the opinion. Nay more, all, who took part in the debate, held that the residence together of those suffering from acute mania, more or less noisy or violent, and of imbeciles, or of those whose disease had in process of time assumed a more moderate character, was desirable on many grounds; it was stated that the latter class from their disposition, in general, quiet, their calm demeanor or their indifference, kept down the excessive excitement of the former, and served as models which they unconsciously imitated.

The Quebec Asylum affords a striking example of the truth of this view.

Let us see what foreign writers say on the subject.

Dr. Bonnet, physician-in-chief of the Marseilles Lunatic Asylum, expresses himself as follows in regard to it :

" The presence of the insane patient amongst others, far from being injurious as some have said, and as indicated by certain common prejudices, exerts a favorable influence, in that by his comparison of himself with others his intellect is aroused and his judgment strengthened. ⁽¹⁾

Dr. Marcé, associate professor of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, physician of the Bicêtre Hospital, in his *Treatise on Mental Diseases*, plainly answers the question in language that cannot be misconstrued :

" This separation, which exists, he says, in some parts of Germany, is just-

⁽¹⁾ *L'aliéné devant lui-même.* Edition of 1866.

fied, say its partisans, by the painful impression produced by *incurables* on the minds of convalescent patients, by the necessity of concentrating the physician's attention on cases susceptible of cure, and finally by the uselessness of submitting these patients to an often very expensive treatment. These motives are illusory and do not even justify the separation which has been proposed as a temporary measure. Nothing is more painful to families or to patients themselves than this certificate of incurability, which is apparent by a transfer to a special hospital or to a ward in particular set apart for this purpose, and besides at what precise time can *incurability* be established? Are not the incurables themselves merely patients requiring daily attention and showing now and then periods of excitability in which their malady momentarily becomes acute? Far from being hurtful to the newly admitted, as is alleged, tranquil incurables give them on the contrary examples of order, discipline and obedience and their presence cannot entail any real inconvenience."

So much for France.

The editor of *Mental Science* in England, refuting an article in the *North British Review*, expresses the opinion that the ideas of the latter, in favor of the separation of chronic from acute cases, is erroneous, being based, he says, on the movements of the population of asylums, wherein the number of discharges and deaths is annually less than that of admissions. ⁽¹⁾

Griesinger himself says that an attempt had been made to separate the two categories: "it was asked, he says, if it was not possible to form a colony of insane patients in other localities similar to that of *Gheel*, so as to remedy the constant crowding up of the asylums; and this experiment had lately been tried in *England* and *Germany*; thus, it was proposed to transfer a certain number of insane patients, specially chosen, into the villages close to the Government asylums, so that they might be in a certain sense still connected with those establishments. The difficulties to be met with in carrying out this idea were studied and carefully discussed by Mr. W. Jessen. They seem to him to be as yet insurmountable." ⁽²⁾

We might also cite the Report of Dr. J. B. Tucke to the Medico-Psychological Association held at the Royal College of Edinburgh, 1869.

So much for *England* and *Germany*.

Let us now see what our neighbors say on the point:

The most celebrated physicians in the United States have, by numerous works and on many occasions, expressed their most decided opinion against such a separation.

The liberal spirit of the American people is well known, and we are aware that on such a question they all look at it from a scientific point of view, making economy, while respecting it, merely a secondary consideration in their discussions.

(1) *Medico-psychological annals*, 1872. Vol. 1 page 133.

(2) *L'aliéné devant lui-même*, page 587.

To reproduce here all their learned writings would take up too much space, and lead us to exceed the limits of our report. We will cite only a few :

Dr. Kirkbride thus enunciates his opinion on the subject :

"It is a good axiom that every case received into an hospital should be placed under treatment, and that the use of remedies should be steadily persevered in. Some kind of treatment should never be given up ; if not to restore the patient, it should at least be to prevent a lower mental and physical condition ; medicine should be given whenever there is any indication for its use, and very often there is, even in the most chronic cases, but medicine is only one of a long list of means at our command. The other remedies, of a most varied character, which ought always to be found about an hospital for the insane, are many of them, of a kind that no patient should be deprived of. Important as these are, for recent cases, their influence on the chronic is also almost uniformly favorable. The absence of many of these accessory means, as is generally the case in separate establishments for the insane, is the strongest objection to the introduction of such institutions."

Dr. E. T. Wilkins appointed by the Governor of the State of California, to enquire into the best means of preventing the crowding up of asylums, visited for this purpose, 149 asylums, of which 45 were in the United States, 24 in England, 15 in Italy, 13 in France, 11 in Germany, 10 in Scotland, 8 in Belgium, 7 in Austria, 7 in Ireland, 3 in Bavaria, 3 in Holland, 2 in Switzerland, 1 in Canada, and submitted a report in which he stated that of all the specialists he had encountered, a certain number (few in number, however) preferred the system of total separation of both classes, but, with the exception of Germany, 95 per cent of those he met were convinced of the contrary. Also in alluding to the separation of chronic from acute cases, he concludes his report as follows :

"It is pretended that all such institutions are more liable to degenerate into negligence, inattention, and decay ; that they are cruel to the patients who are thereby told of their hopeless condition and must therefore spend the rest of their days within asylum walls ; that, instead of being a disadvantage to the more recent and curable cases, the reverse of this is actually the case ; that, by their habits of obedience and order, others submitted more readily and cheerfully to the rules and requirements of the institution, and that by their example and willingness to labor and to take part in other occupations and amusements, the acute cases more readily joined in necessary and healthful pursuits. Candor compels us to say that our observations of the results of the two systems force us to the conclusion that separation is wrong in principle and detrimental to the best interests of the insane.....
.....With regard to the results of the treatment, the facts elicited are altogether in favor of non-separation ; the percentage of cures being less and that of deaths greater in those countries where the system of separation is most generally pursued."

We might add the testimony of Drs. Harlow, Brigham, Ray, Earle, Taylor and others who have so ably written on this subject ; but we consider the authorities already cited sufficient to prove that the presence of chronic cases is in no way injurious as regards the treatment of acute cases.

This treatment is even necessary to them, and to deprive them of it might seriously compromise, in a number of cases, their chances of recovery.

It is therefore in deference, both to the dictates of science and the calls of humanity, that this unfortunate class should not be separated. Even if we could hesitate before this positive decision of science, how then notwithstanding this could we endeavor to do so in the face of our duty to humanity? It suffices, in fact, to review the lives of these unfortunates, to compare their past with their present, to feel grieved for their future. It is by calculating the extent of their misfortune that we understand the obligation we lie under to them of rendering them relief.

For ourselves, who understand these unfortunates, we cannot find expressions sufficiently strong to indicate our feelings on the subject. Dr. Read, of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, in the United States, spoke to us on the subject of these miseries and the language employed by him to depict them, made a warm appeal to our deepest sympathy towards these unfortunates. We owe it to him to make the following extract from his report of 1871:

“ I do not desire to be understood as advising the return of the chronic insane from the hospital to poor houses, jails or other obscure abodes. By no fault of theirs have they passed the probable stage of cure; and although, neglected in their hour of need by those whose duty it was to provide relief, they are entitled to the same food and kind care, with all that which will ameliorate their condition and brighten their existence, as are the most recent cases. On no principle of justice or humanity can any individual of the State be excluded from the benefits of the institution which he has contributed to establish, when, through sickness or misfortune, he requires its care, nor should he, when incurable, be subjected, through a niggardly parsimony, to cheaper or more meagre food.

“Among the chronic insane, are many without friends, kindred or sympathy, who have come to the Hospital to find a kindly resting-place on their way to the grave. Some of them, notwithstanding their physical infirmities and their age, have outlived relatives and friends; others, having been defeated in life's hard struggle, or, incapable of the contest, have yielded to the influence of their evil star,” and found their only refuge and friends in the asylum; many of them, no doubt good and virtuous, having made their peace with their Maker, with their moral accountability ended, are awaiting that close of life which will be to them the dawning of a better existence.

“ I can never think of this class of insane without the deepest sympathy. Many of them were formerly of good mind and clear head. There was a time when they sustained the holy relation of father, mother, husband, wife, sister, brother, child, to a beloved household, and rejoiced in the happiness it imparted; there was a time when they were strong, in the vigor of a robust frame; when the active intellect laughed at the thought of imbecility, and rejoiced in the exercise of its healthy powers; there was a time when that poor maniac was a wife and mother and found, in the tranquil scenes of domestic life, the fullness of peace and contentment; when that raving madman was an accomplished scholar, an eloquent pleader, a sagacious jurist, and an ornament of the society in which he moved; when that desponding lypemaniac was animated with hope and noble ambition to distinguish himself in the service of humanity; when that

fierce demoniac was an humble minister of Christ, the delight of weeping and listening audiences; when that poor demented one, sitting on the ground, and anon throwing up pebbles and catching them as they fall, was a statesman of towering intellect, whose eloquence thrilled the souls of men and held them spell-bound.

".....But how changed is the scene! Their bright and splendid hope have all perished, and their sun has gone down while it is yet day and sunk in darkness, leaving them to wander darkly through the strange night of delirium

".....To some of these, the asylum has opened its friendly doors, and I trust, will never close them.....

"That the benevolence of the people will ever be satisfied with secondary asylums for the chronic insane, or the gathering of incurables into hideous abodes for the purpose of keeping them economically, I do not believe. Among those supposed incurable are some, who, after years of apparent hopelessness, may recover; and no one but Omniscience can determine when all hope is gone. For this reason, if for no other, they are entitled to all the advantages of residence in an asylum where the prevailing object is their restoration. In no instance has it been otherwise than that the asylums for the chronic and incurable insane degenerate from day to day until they become, as has been forcibly, if not beautifully expressed, "hells on earth," receptacles in which are concealed from public observation the broken monuments of a commonwealth's inhumanity.

"The means of cure were not provided for them in season, and it is due to them that they shall not only be supported for their life-time, but that their sufferings shall be ameliorated by every means humanity can suggest. It is a duty from which there is no escape and the sooner that ample provision is made for all the insane, whether curable or not, the sooner will the burden cease to accumulate." (1)

2^o Let us now examine both these systems from the stand-point of economy

"It is never economical to do wrong. The cheapest institution, even if its expenses be large, is that which carries out most efficiently the objects for which it was established--the restoration and comfort of its patients, the relief of the families of the afflicted, and the protection of the community; while an establishment which fails in these respects is a costly one, even if it takes not a single dollar from the pocket of any one, nor from the public coffers."

Economists have fancied that profit might be derived from the labor of incurable lunatics, and, carried away by their imaginations, have endeavored to prove that such institutions might be rendered, if not wholly, at least partly self-sustaining through the labor of their inmates. They have forgotten one thing, which is, that a lunatic is merely a machine out of order and one who can no longer be of service. The lamp of his intelligence has gone out, and there are some among them who are still able to perform certain kinds of work which they do mechanically like automata, others obstinately refuse to exert themselves. (2)

(1) Dr. Read, Annual Report of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 1871.

(2) Report of the Quebec Asylum. —1871.

The majority of the inmates are, for the most part, incapable of continued application and unfit for serious labor, and those, who can be employed, demand the attention of overseers, whose work elsewhere would be more advantageous as far as profit is concerned. Some, it is true, may be employed close to the house; but here again the work that they do is oftentimes unremunerative; for, not being able always to depend on their favorable dispositions, paid-servants must be ever kept on hand to do such work. It is sometimes imprudent, even, to place in an insane patient's hands tools with which he might hurt others; for we cannot depend for one moment upon him; an idea may strike him, and he immediately executes it regardless of the consequences.

The work performed by insane patients is, generally speaking, not remunerative, and if we endeavor to make them work, it is because it is a hygienic measure most useful in preserving their bodily health and in dissipating the fantastic ideas which fill their minds.

If then we must look for a pretended economy in the support of an asylum for incurables, it is certainly not, according to our opinion, to be found in the labor of the patients, unless we force them to work and treat them as convicts, from whom the law exacts *hard labor* as the expiation of a crime committed. It is with some defiance, as well as good sense, that in one of his splendid reports, Dr. Kirkbride reproaches, before hand as it seems, a practice which would be the necessary result of this idea of economists. "In what way, then are these institutions for the chronic insane to be carried on at smaller cost, says he, except by taking advantage of the infirmities of the patients, and getting from them an amount of labor for which their mental and physical condition, often, disqualifies them? Certainly this class of unfortunates appeals to the best instincts of our nature, and we should shield ourselves from even the appearance of a wrong towards them."

Dr. Bonnet, in his treatise *L'aliéné devant lui-même*, after discussing the question of insane labor at length, brings us back to reason when he reminds us that the lunatic is not a laborer, but a sick man.

"We ought to remember, he says, that an asylum is an establishment where patients are under treatment, and not a place of confinement, and the managers should take care never to forget that those under their care are such patients, who cannot always be cured, but whose condition can always be improved, if they are treated with zeal and intelligence."

Another reason makes this system inapplicable, especially for Canada.

Here, where the Government pays for both acute and chronic cases, their separation, far from being economical, would even increase the expenditure. By separating them, the State would perhaps pay a little less for the one, that is to say, for chronic cases; but it would require a larger expenditure for the maintenance of acute cases; for we too easily forget that the care and keeping of these latter would be doubled, unless mechanical restraint should be resorted to and tolerated on a large scale, as well as cells, straight-jackets and other methods of restraint equally to be condemned. The number of keepers would equal the number of patients.

A family is often obliged, for its own safety, to restrict the free movements of a patient, and, not being able at all times to watch over him, is sometimes, not to say always, obliged to confine and even to tie him. This restraint causes irritation, and only increases the disease, so much so that the patients arrive here, violent and furious, tied up, &c.,..... In the asylum these unfortunates enjoy apparently liberty of action; they can come and go without being molested, and no violent measures are adopted to dissipate their illusions.

We have, it is true, more keepers at our disposal than a private family could support. But what is it that allows us, without having as many keepers as patients, to be able to make use of such judicious treatment?.... It is precisely the presence of incurable cases, and especially of these imbeciles who are in the establishment, like so many vigilant eyes, ready to call attention to or assist in preventing a patient, who, when violent, might commit some injury. They take for us the places of so many keepers and their presence is a source of economy in the number of these latter, whom we cannot obtain to-day but at an exorbitant salary.

Thus, the question admits of no doubt, and the Government itself, if it even were disposed to triple the present expenditure, will understand that the sentiment of humanity, which should be its chief guide, is a sufficient reason to dissuade it from separating chronic from acute cases. It would then be only following the programme traced out by our neighbors, which is to be found in the two following resolutions :

1° *To provide in a liberal and suitable manner for insane patients.*

2° *Not to place curable and those considered incurable in separate establishments.*

We could further add, in support of what we have now advanced, the undoubted testimony of many distinguished writers upon insanity. We select out of this number the following quotations :

Dr. Nichols, in his lecture, in 1867, at Philadelphia, before the Association, of which he is now President, clearly expresses himself on this subject as follows :

“ I am aware that it is asserted that the chronic insane can be properly supported by themselves at less cost than they can be in first class institutions, but I have not at any time, from any source, read or heard what appears to me to be the shadow of an argument to support the assertion. I shall not repeat the arguments that support the views sustained by the Association on this point, because they do not appear to me to have been refuted. They are founded upon experience and I think they cannot be refuted. I am in favor of large institutions in which the usual proportions of chronic and incurable insane in a particular community are treated, because reason and experience both teach that the demands of an enlightened Christian philanthropy, in favor of both classes, can be fully met, at less cost per individual, in large than in small collections of the insane.”

Finally, the following from the pen of the well known writer, Dr. I. Ray, appears to contain a summary of what we have stated upon the subject of

incurability from an economical point of view. The ideas, enunciated at length in these pages, are the result of a most careful study of this question and at the same time agree with conviction already expressed by men of science.

“The value of labor, both as a remedial and a financial measure, in the care of the insane, has been so strongly insisted on of late as to have become a controlling element in the solution of a most difficult practical question.

“In an hospital like this, receiving patients of every condition, from the town-pauper up to the millionaire, many of them unaccustomed to labor, and many more whose mental affection is coupled with serious bodily ailments, such as epilepsy, paralysis, extreme depression of the vital powers, not much labor could be reasonably expected. A steady systematic management, however, which puts every one to work who is able and willing, and keeps them employed for the longest period compatible with their own welfare, may, even under such circumstances, lead to significant results. The institution has always embraced among its inmates a small number who, under the care of the farmer and gardener, go out regularly to labor on the land. Their working day, at the longest, never exceeds eight hours. In the winter, of course, out-of-door work is often prevented altogether, though, at such times, a little employment is usually found under cover. These persons, for the most part, are incurable, but have the strength and disposition to engage in the coarser labors of husbandry, and require comparatively little oversight.

“In every hospital there are also some who might possibly work, but who, for one reason or another, do not join the regular working party. Some have hardly strength enough to remain out so long; some are so sluggish and abstracted as to require incessant direction and encouragement; some are unduly excited by the scenes of out-door labor when protracted beyond a very limited period; some are so determined on eloping that they cannot be trusted without unusual precaution.

“The labor, of whatever kind, is always voluntary, but in cases where the welfare of the patient strongly required it, we have used all our powers of persuasion, when necessary, to overcome that inertness which is so characteristic of a large proportion of the insane.

“It has been proposed to provide for the incurable insane, in a class of establishments more cheaply built and more cheaply managed than the hospital proper. For the idea is that the mere custody of the insane, even supposing it to be humane and judicious, requires a much smaller outlay than that which is subsidiary to the higher object of recovery and restoration. The outlay for drugs and medicines must, certainly, be less; riding, driving, and long walks abroad, pictures, billiard-tables and bowling alleys, may be dispensed with; but the saving thus made will be but a small percentage of the whole cost. On a close examination, it will appear, I think, that the difference which can be made in the expense of the instrumentalities for obtaining the two different objects—the cure, and proper custody of the insane—is but trifling. The essential requisites must be the same in both. To maintain the proper degree of cleanliness, both of the patients and of the house, must cost about alike in both, and the same may be said of the warming and ventilation. The highest hygienic condition of the patients will admit of no difference in these important points,

and the public sentiment would not, and should not, tolerate any. A proper regard for safety and good order would forbid much, if any, reduction in the amount of attendance, which is already too low in most of our State hospitals, if we regard the rule on this subject put forth, a few years since, by the Association of Superintendents. Officers, intelligent, discreet and skilful, would be no less requisite, to understand and meet the varying humors of the disordered mind, to give an elevated tone to the service, and thus prevent improper practices and a general style of management most conducive to the highest welfare of the patient. The buildings could not be much less costly than those now in use, in which many an important consideration has been sacrificed to economy, and the ultimate cost less thought of than the present.

"The force of these objections must have been felt, in some degree at least, for in all the plans for separate establishments recently proposed, it is designed to make the labor of the patients defray, wholly or partly, the cost of their support. This idea of making the patients support themselves by their labor, is not, however, a new one. As disease of the mind does not necessarily impair the bodily health, the belief has been readily entertained that the insane can and ought to work, very nearly, if not quite, as long and as hard as the sane. The fact here stated is beyond a question, but the fallacy of the reasoning consists in regarding a few instances as proof of a general truth; for it is also a fact that, for the most part, the bodily condition of the insane is much below the normal standard. Taking all the circumstances into account, it will be found, I apprehend, that their labor cannot be so remunerative as is here supposed.

"In the first place, insanity is accompanied by physical enervation in some form or other. Mental excitement may mask it for a season, and even deceive one with the look of unusual vigor, but, sooner or later, it will be obvious enough to the practised eye. Now, setting aside the epileptic and the paralytic—and they constitute a large portion of the incurable insane—who are incapacitated for anything deserving the name of labor, we shall find many other conditions, bodily and mental, having a similar effect, though in a less degree. There are some whose physical condition is marked by decay and debility, All the spring and elasticity of the vital powers have departed, and they have neither the heart nor the power to work to any purpose. Some are in the last stage of dementia, signalized by loss of memory, of discretion, of knowledge, and of the power of attention. Tools may be placed in their hands, and they may, for a moment, under the close supervision of an attendant, go through certain forms of labor but they accomplish little or nothing. Again, many of those who do the most, at times, are liable to seasons of excitement, which, for days or weeks together, may deprive them of all power of application. The man, who is calm to-day, carefully and thoughtfully pursuing his task, may be restless, if not noisy and boisterous, to-morrow, ready to work, perhaps, but spoiling whatever he touches. And thus it is that the number of those who get out to their work and pursue it efficiently, day after day, must necessarily be not a very large proportion of the whole.

"In connection with the financial result, it is also to be considered that the labor of the insane is performed under disadvantages that seriously affect its profits. Very many are capable of only the simplest kind of labor, and as this is agricultural, for the most part, it is almost entirely interrupted during the winter. Like all simple labor, too, it is the least remunerative. True, some

crafts are usually represented among the patients, but to pursue them profitably amid the circumstances of an hospital, is clearly impossible. Here and there a patient not much diseased, and, by nature, somewhat independent of circumstances, will, in spite of all difficulties, accomplish something worth having, in his particular calling. With a few tools, one will do good service by making over mattresses; another, by repairing shoes; another, by making clothing; another, by mending the furniture. All these things are serviceable to the institution, and so far help to pay its way, but to an extent scarcely perceptible in the annual aggregate of expenses. To be profitable, skilled labor must be pursued in suitable shops furnished with all the requisite tools, and aided by every advantage which the progress of improvement has procured. The kind of work must be exactly adapted to the wants of the market, and the easiest and freest intercourse must exist between employers and employed. It being impossible, therefore, for every patient to work at his own special craft, the practice is, where skilled labor is used, to select but a few crafts to which to employ the patients, the greater part of whom must necessarily be learners in the art to which they are put. This implies an instructor, whose wages will absorb a large share of the earnings, and it also implies, to some extent, the spoiling of materials and the breaking of tools.

“It must be considered that such a kind of labor lacks that stimulus which proceeds from personal responsibility and a pecuniary interest. This alone may make all the difference between a gaining and a losing operation. When a man does precisely what he is told to do,—no more and no less—with no care for the future, and no interest in the result, working, in fact, like a mere automaton, he obtains a return from his labors, very different from that obtained by him who perfectly understands what he is about, and is actuated by the hope of gain, or some other desirable end beyond that of mere occupation. This defect constitutes one of the great drawbacks in the efficiency of the labor of the insane and no device of ingenuity can prevent it.

“The force of these considerations has been abundantly shown, I think, by actual experiment in the present institutions. Nearly thirty years ago, Dr. Woodward prepared a work-shop in the Worcester hospital for shoe-making regarding that craft as more likely than any other to be remunerative, and, though the account showed a small profit, it was quite too small to be regarded as a financial success. About the same time, Dr. Bell, of the McLean Asylum, provided similar arrangements for making candle boxes, with much the same result. Two or three years ago, Dr. Prince, of the Northampton hospital, desirous of giving the experiment the fairest possible trial, pitched upon basket making as that which furnished, in the highest degree the elements of success; the materials were cheap, the tools few and simple, the art was easily learned, and required but little strain on either the mental or bodily powers. Even under these favorable circumstances, the result was no better. “Pecuniarily,” says the Report, “it was a total failure. There was no money made, but there was not much lost.” There were other consequences of this experiment—a fair specimen, no doubt, of what may be reasonably expected from the employment of the insane in skilled labor—that ought not to be left out of the account, An overseer was discharged for abusing a patient, one patient eloped, and one threatened another with a knife.

"Labor is universally recognized as an indispensable means for promoting recovery, and is actually used, more or less, in the present institutions; and not merely for this purpose, but for that of furnishing occupation to the incurables.

"Many a patient, who would be greatly improved by occupation, obstinately persists in moving about in utter indolence and vacuity; and in such cases we may well deplore the necessity of abstaining from the only effectual means for changing their disposition. The patient, though bred to work, is not slow to tell us that he did not come to the hospital to work; or that if he can be paid for his labor, he is willing to take hold, but not otherwise. The effect of this spirit is especially manifested in that class of patients who are too indolent and listless to work, without some stronger provocative than the mere love of it can furnish.

"But if such a separation be made solely for economical purposes, I need only say, that this object will be either completely defeated or obtained at the expense of humanity and propriety. Until, therefore, it appears that the maintenance of all the incurably insane in regular hospitals is clearly beyond the means of people—to be achieved, in short, at the expense of some greater interest—we have no right to feel that the line of our duty to these unfortunates lies only in providing for them by some inexpensive method, when it shall be discovered."

Thus, as we must be convinced by these few observations, it is sufficient to seriously study this subject to be aware how far the idea of these economists, well meaning no doubt, but wanting in theory, are false and erroneous, and especially how insufficient the application of their system would be to meet the requirements of this country.

The interest manifested in the condition of the insane induces us to speak specially of the physical and moral treatment they required and of the means employed in our establishment to render such treatment efficient.

The science of medicine, as far as diseases of the mind are concerned, is essentially expectant, and the success of the treatment is nearly always difficult to obtain, as there is no therapeutic agent, of which we can say with certainty that it will succeed in any given case. We try an experiment, we watch the effect of a certain medicine and sometimes we hope for a result which deceives our expectations. We can never hope for those speedy and surprising results which we obtain in all other diseases by scientific treatment.

The means at the disposal of physicians who treat insanity, are numerous and diversified; but no one acts as a specific. Each patient demands separate study and special treatment, so as to place him within the conditions recognized by experience as the most favorable to his recovery. Very often, a certain method of treatment which has proved favorable in one case has no effect whatever in another, whose symptoms and constitution however seem to be identically the same.

Thus the physician should be able to follow the patient from his admission into the asylum to his discharge, carefully and strictly observe the progress of

the disease, and watch the slightest indication so as to be able to place him in the most favorable condition to be acted upon by therapeutic agents. All success depends upon this attention and the choice of a favorable opportunity.

The patient must then be submitted to regular treatment by, first, removing him from everything that has a tendency to promote irascibility, by restraining him within bounds, by examples of mildness and obedience, and finally by employing the best means to preserve his physical strength and to dispel the delirious ideas which always are engendered from a life of idleness. Such is the true end to which all efforts should be directed, if we wish the treatment to succeed, and we will more assuredly attain this end through *isolation, manual exercise and amusements*. It will suffice here to enumerate some of these conditions to be convinced that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to find all these conditions united anywhere but in a well organized asylum.

Isolation.—Isolation is the first thing to be done with mental diseases. "To send an insane patient to an asylum, is not to imprison him or to remove him from outside influences. An asylum is a second home, better adapted and containing all necessary hygienic influences."

Experience every day shows the good effects produced by isolation in an asylum. The impression made by his removal and transfer to an establishment of the kind, has the effect of interrupting and changing the direction of his ideas. This change upsets his habits and method of living. He finds himself placed among strangers, whose presence gradually causes him to lose the knowledge of his strength and of the force which he formerly exercised without control over his surroundings, and thus predisposes him to follow the wise counsels given him.

Order is one of the results of isolation, as also a necessary remedy for the patient. In insanity, ideas are confused, desires are vague, actions contradictory and the patient to be cured, must come out, as it were, from this chaos, this confusion. Nature alone seems to guide him, and its evil inspirations must be silenced; but as he cannot act for himself he must submit to the better influence of discipline, at the same time wise, mild and firm; and it is only in an asylum that this salutary means of cure can be had. It is then especially that the presence of chronic cases is a most powerful example to this unfortunate person, so that unwillingly even, it causes him to resign his own will and curb his violent inclinations. Placed in the middle of all these strangers, seeing them voluntarily and ostensibly submitted to a rule new to him, he seems to appreciate the necessity of his imitating them; to brighten up when he sees them at play, to be silent when they are silent, to kneel as they do when at prayer, in a word to walk, eat and sleep as and when they do so. It is thus that gradually, under the influence of this mild discipline, he leads a new life, more calm and quiet and endeavors to install into all his actions ideas of order which he does not exactly understand at the time; but which nevertheless is a favorable moral agent.

With a great number, the first few hours and days residence in the asylum

make a marked change, and some patients up to that time most difficult to manage and considered very dangerous became quite peaceable as soon as they find the restraint, deemed necessary before they were sent there, discontinued. This transfer is favorable to the rapid convalescence of the patient : and it is then that the examples before him in the asylum, lead him to reflect on his condition by comparing it with his companions whose looks of abject misery powerfully induces him to have more command over himself, and to conduct himself with more discretion, thus facilitating his cure; thus it is now an avowed fact that the majority of those cured bless the day of their admission to the asylum and the advantages there secured, of which isolation is the chief.

All specialists on questions of insanity agree upon the necessity of isolation, all have allowed to this branch of treatment the importance which it deserves and their writings are so many testimonials which we might bring forward to support our remarks. Two quotations will be sufficient to show the views held by the different authors on this subject.

We take first from Marcé who, in his treaty on diseases of the mind, (page 177), says :

“ The isolation of an insane patient, and by this we mean his detention in an establishment specially intended for the purpose, apart from his family, is an absolutely necessary condition, without which, in the great majority of cases, no treatment can be undertaken with any chance of success.

“ An insane patient who lives with his family very soon take an aversion to those who surround him, every circumstance of private life becomes a source of anxiety and excitement to him; the sight of his home, of his children and of his nearest relations, excite his delirious notions and becomes a constant cause of their increase. If his extraordinary notions are opposed, and if he is compelled to submit to treatment, he rebels against these orders and restraints; and knowing that he is master in his own house, his anger is increased and he violently resists the curbes of those who oppose his desires. On the contrary, if this patient is sent to a strange place, amongst strange faces; the sight of new objects, the change and the surprise direct favorably his attention and break the chain of delirious ideas, his business and domestic concerns are removed and obliterated from his mind; before strangers the patient endeavours to restrain himself and accepts though unwillingly the advice and orders which, had they been given by his relations, would have given rise to serious disturbance.

“ Experience, every day, shows that relief immediately is offered to patients on their isolation; they themselves some times admit it, being themselves conscious of the mischief they accomplish and the painful impression caused by the sight of their near and dear relatives; this impression is no doubt soon obliterated and is replaced by ennui, but ennui awakens softening emotions, and induces patients to reflect on their condition, and to regard it with more composure, and makes them pay more attention to the advice given them; and those who, when with their family were the most ungovernable, being thus deprived of their former companionship and removed from the external world soon become docile and tractable.

“ A sejour among other patients, which prejudiced individuals regard as

hurtful and injurious, on the contrary greatly contributes to this salutary influence of isolation. If the insane are not conscious of their own condition, the majority however easily become cognizant of the mental condition of those who surround them, and the similarity of these delirious ideas with those of their companions in misfortune leads them to think on their own condition. Let us add that the general rule is, that habits which are common to any people necessarily compel new comers uncounciously to follow the general current, and submit gradually their diseased will to that of the attending physician. Finally, in an assemblage of such persons, the convalescents encourage the others, and the sight of those who have become cured and returned home gives confidence to all, especially when an intelligent system of moral treatment demonstrates, to the most obstinate, facts having a tendency to raise their courage and change the current of their ideas.

“Isolation and living together in common are two conditions which have a most powerful influence on the moral condition of the insane, and which alone render purely therapeutic means of any avail. Let us add that the security of the patient and the safety of society imperatively demand, in many cases, the prompt isolation of the insane in an establishment specially adapted for the purpose.

“A patient has suicidal ideas. Whatever may be the devotion of his relatives, it is impossible that sufficient care be taken of him, if he lives at home, in the almost free enjoyment of his personal liberty, to prevent him from escaping the watchfulness of those who surround him. An asylum built with all the necessary requisites, having experienced keepers, with constant watchfulness, can alone afford any security. One bears malice against some members of his family, threatens them, has homicidal ideas, and endeavors to set fire to the premises. Another is a violently excited lunatic, who shouts out, vociferates, breaks everything within reach, and nothing can stay his rage. Common safety, the safety even of the patients themselves, imperatively demands that they be removed from society which, while affording them every care and comfort, has a right to protect itself. The same may be said of prodigals who in a few days would spend even their children's fortune, if they were not arrested in their mad prodigality.

“A physician generally meets with very strong opposition on the part of the family when he advises isolation. He is obliged to prominently bring forward the impossibility of the patients recovering if kept at home and the accidents which may arise; they hesitate, they temporize, are afraid of irritating the patient, and of being afterwards blamed and hated by him, and in face of the painful idea of separation they allow themselves to be governed by an affection, natural no doubt, but very ill-considered. Families in good circumstances and whose relations are wide spread have in horror the scandal of sending one of their members to an asylum, as if the extravagancies of an insane patient when at home, when enjoying a quasi-liberty would not very soon draw public notice and give public notoriety to a fact whose existence they in vain endeavor to conceal. The physician should earnestly combat every objection, in urgent cases should give his decision with authority, which too often is given too late after long discussion and ineffectual attempts to treat the patient's insanity, during which time his mental condition becomes worse and, which is more serious, he loses frequently chances of eventual cure.” (1)

(1) Marcé, *Treatise on Mental Diseases*, page 177.

The second extract is from the celebrated Guislain, professor at the University of Gand, who in one of his oral lectures thus speaks of the influence of isolation :

“ I do not think that I err in saying that out of 100 cures that take place, there are at least 88, which, nature and other means assisting, may be attributed to the influence of isolation, or, to speak more plainly, the influence of confinement, of imprisonment.

“ The deprivation of liberty is the most efficient means of overcoming insanity.

“ No medical agent equals it in power.

“ It is entirely a moral agent, a medicine that has neither color, taste, weight or magnitude, which is neither applied inwardly and outwardly, which is felt but not by the senses of relation.

“ This action makes the individual reflect on his own condition.

“ He is under the influence of a restraint which is felt by him.

“ He labors under a deep and painful impression which acts on the prisoner and moves him deeply.

“ It reacts on his will, the return of which to its former power it seems to favor.

“ Under the influence of isolation, a patient loses his activity, his petulance, his expansion.

“ This action operates on his reason, provokes reflection and develops his sagacity.

“ Its effects may be manifested either rapidly or slowly, but what specially appertains to it, is that it is permanent, and acts both by night and by day. It is a therapeutic measure which increases in strength through lapse of time.

“ It is nourished by a series of painful sensations, &c.” (1)

The Province will, no doubt, in proportion to its great resources, favor a system of treatment which is so advantageous to the insane and the practical application of which is left to its immediate action.

Manual labor.—Manual labor methodically prescribed, is one of the necessary and almost indispensable conditions for the efficient treatment in a large majority of cases. It fortifies the physical organisation of the patient and largely contributes to the maintenance of order and the preservation of the morals of the patient.

(1) Oral lectures on Phrenopathy, page 95, Vol. III.

This question of labor has been discussed at great length ; but experience has overcome the objections received and to-day it is no longer an open question. Its advantages are in our days highly exalted and every asylum seeks to increase its field of labor.

In fact nothing is better adapted to entertain the wanderings of the mind, the effervescence of the imagination, to increase the conceptions of delirious ideas and cause physical debility of the constitution than a life passed in idleness. On the contrary constant activity necessitates the constant movement of the body which tends to preserve the physical strength enjoyed by him, and this labor more over, increases the natural appetite and when at the end of the day the patient returns to his cell he enjoys calm and refreshing sleep. His moral being constantly occupied by his work is withdrawn from all nervous tendencies.

“ Work, says Perchappe, is, in lunatic asylums as in all communities, a condition essential to the maintenance of order and the preservation of morals. The welfare of the patients is no less than of other individuals, consequent upon the duty of work, considered either as a hygienic means for the preservation of health or as a moral means for appeasing the passions by banishing sorrow and ennui.” ⁽¹⁾

Work, however, to be salutary to the patient, must only be imposed according to the sex, taste, dispositions, education, strength of the patient, the temperature of the weather, and it is for the physician to judge what kind of work is best adapted to each patient.

We have devoted all our attention into this study so as to determine the reasonable limits which should be observed in the apportionment of labor to each. These labors should be numerous and various, and it is only in a well organized asylum that such variety can be had.

In our establishment every patient deemed capable of working, is compelled to take a share of the work, most adapted to him. Some of the men are employed in the various workshops of the institution ; others, and the greater majority, work in the fields, and this latter work is suitable for those who are favorably influenced by the aspect of nature.

This daily and continued out door exercise interests all and conducts to their liking their works, which they perform while apparently enjoying their freedom. As to the women, their habits are more sedentary. A great many are employed in the halls and terraces sewing and knitting ; some do the working and mangling for the establishment ; whilst others attend to the house work. Many attend to the garden ; but all under the strict guardianship of keepers whose orders they obey.

So as to provide this variety of employments it is necessary that an institution of the kind should be provided with a large farm. The importance of a farm being attached to an asylum is not only an admitted fact, but it is practically carried out in a large number of establishments for the relief of the insane,

⁽¹⁾ Medico psychological annals, 1848, page 396.

both in Europe and in Canada. It would take too much space to enumerate all the establishments having farms attached; however, we may mention the Clermont Asylum in France as a model of this kind.

Our institution owns a farm of 250 acres, and the advantages every day afforded by it, as a necessary means of treatment, induces us more and more to appreciate its value.

The following table gives an approximate idea of the patients employed in the various kinds of labor just mentioned.

OCCUPATION.

AVERAGE WORK OF THE PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1872-73.			
Occupation.	M	W	Total.
Furniture.....	66	59	125
Gardening and farming.....	56	5	61
Sewing and knitting.....		58	58
Workshops.....	14		14
Wash house and laundry.....	2	15	17
Cooking.....	6	5	11
Totals	144	142	286

All our patients, as shown by this table, are not obliged to assist in manual labor; work is not suited to all patients, especially to maniacs. It is rarely efficacious at the commencement of the disease and it is even not always suited to the ascensional phase of the disease, for it would incur a risk of increasing the agitation. Violent exertion must at all events be altogether avoided, and would occasion more harm than good, and we use it only when the disease has passed its acute stage and threatens to become chronic and result in dementia.

People have asked if this treatment has not for its object speculative views. To this unfounded charge we answer, that speculation cannot be the motive unless the profits of the labor would cause a marked decrease in the cost of the maintenance of the patients. For it is barely possible to organize an asylum of labor, adapted to make the work performed by the insane remunerative and those who are inclined to favor these views will find arguments sufficient to answer them of the contrary by reading the observations made on this head.

when alluding to the maintainance of special institutions for so called incurables. (See Summary, page 58.)

Amusements.—Amusements occupy an important place in the treatment and are considered as indispensable. In the midst of distractions and pleasure, the mind amuses itself and the patient forgets his gloomy and melancholy thoughts.

All patients, however, cannot indiscriminately be allowed to take part in play and recreation. And those even who are allowed ought to have amusements suitable to their condition. It is the duty of the attending physician to study their character and to decide on the recreation suitable for each. Some require great amusements, such as walking, reading, looking at pictures, others require noisy amusements,—such as music and dancing;—whilst others, having enjoyed during the day the quietness of rural life to prefer, rather than to amuse themselves, to sleep quietly in their silent cells.

Our patients have also their holidays, as well as their days for labor. They have a ball room in which they meet weekly, a theatre to which they go to see dramatic representations suitable to their condition, and the display of *tableaux vivants* provided by their keepers, to which some times some of them give their assistance. We are happy to recognize here the continued exertions of Mr. and Mrs. Vincelette, who evince great taste in the variety and suitableness of these selections in this matter, which is under their management. At other times our patients meet together to listen to familiar speeches, oftentimes accompanied with illustrations, well designed to amuse them, and they are often entitled to strangers for this amusement. We cannot close our remarks on this subject without specially specify two of these gentlemen; first the Rev. Father Levasseur, missionary of China, and whose name is well known in Canada. The Chinese curiosities exhibited by him to our patients and the amusing stories related by him, amused very much. Second the Rev. Abbé St. Onge, missionary, who greatly delighted the patients by numerous feats of prestidigitation.

We with pleasure take this opportunity of renewing our sincere thanks to all these charitable persons.

These sources of amusements are not the only ones enjoyed by our patients; they have also ten pins and bagatelle, dominos, cards and drafts to amuse them. In winter they take long drives, wrapped in comfortable vehicles, and in summer they promenade on the different terraces in the shade of large trees, and breathe the pure and invigorating air. They have a fine band of music, and often in the evenings they surround their keepers and take delight in listening to the sweet tones of these watchmen transformed into musicians for the time being under the skillful direction of Mr. Vezina, director of the Band of 9th volunteer battalion of Canada.

A box open for all visitors receives the contributions to this fund of amusement.

We give here the names of those who left more than a dollar.—Mrs. Richard Walsh, New-Liverpool; Miss Jones; Mr. Charles Joncas, Quebec; John Giblin,

Esq., Quebec ; Miss Hedwidge Lacerte, Somerset ; Mr. V. Châteauvert, Quebec ; Mr. Ovide Dufresne, Jr., Montreal ; John O'Farrel, Esq., Quebec ; Mr. John Emond, Buckingham ; Mr. Starrs, Ottawa.

Such are the principal sources of recreation which we thought necessary to use to fill up their leasure and make their hours of rest as conducive as possible to their proper treatment, and we are happy to say that the effects produced are most satisfactory.

Before concluding these few remarks, we are happy to repeat our sincere thanks to all the persons who have in one way or another contributed to the amusement of our patients. We mention with pleasure R. Hamilton, Esq., for his sending regularly the *Canadian* and *London Illustrated News*, and the proprietors of the *Quebec Gazette*, of the *Journal de Quebec* and of the *Morning Chronicle* for sending their papers. We also return thanks to Mrs. Wm. Murphy for having sent to our patients illustrated papers.

INSTRUCTION.

The science of medicine has in general kept pace with the material progress of each nation; it has developed itself along with it. The study of nervous diseases and mental alienation has not, however, received from the beginning, that attention which has been given to other branches of the science, and the results of this omission have been most disastrous.

We have already stated that the science of medicine is a series of correlative studies of which etiology is the base. In this science all etiological questions are of the first importance. It is barely possible, in fact, to acquire a good knowledge of any disease whatever, even theoretically, without knowing for each special fact the causes that produced the disease and the manner of its attack; if, therefore, a knowledge of these causes is so important and even absolutely necessary, the study of these causes themselves is consequently indispensable. Not only should a physician understand this science, but the legislator, advocate, and even the theologian should have knowledge of mental alienation; this knowledge is especially necessary for legislators who are entrusted by the State with the protection of the insane, and who have to accord this protection by laws as equitable as just—to the advocate, who is sometimes called upon to treat this very difficult question in addressing a jury when he invokes insanity in favor of his client;—to the theologian to whose discretion is confided the extent of the responsibility of all the faithful entrusted to his care. But this knowledge is above everything else necessary to the medical practitioner; for it is the family physician who is first called upon to attend the sick, and he is responsible for the treatment followed. On his testimony also, often depends the solution of medico-legal questions, which are sometimes brought before the courts.

The physician who attends country people, has especial need to be well versed in psychiatria, for he is nearly if not always alone in his treatment of a patient and he should from his previous medical studies be able to find facts which will permit an analysis of the symptoms which he cannot take into account in his present difficulty.

It is especially in face of the continually increasing number of the insane that we are convinced of the importance of the study of nervous diseases. Awakened by the thousands of persons both in Europe and in America, who have been attacked by mental alienation, scientific men have been moved and, full of creditable zeal, have united together and by serious, constant and honest labor have, by study, found in medical science a means to arrest the ravages of this terrible scourge. Any way, Dr. Bonnet in speaking of this awakening, thus eulogises these men:

"At this moment are coming forward men of independent views, truly philanthropical and of unshaken purpose. Reason was reason with them, and all individuality disappeared completely by common consent; they had only

one object in view, doing good, and one faith, that of truth.—Profound thinkers, faithful to their principles, error could not find a place among them, of which they were the most bitter enemies. Pinel gave rise to Esquirol; and Esquirol to that galaxy of illustrious men who there to contribute to the completion of their master's work, and add a posthumous crown of glory to his fame. Grouped at the feet of the wise, they imbibed a knowledge which was springing into life, and only demanded to live, understanding the hospitable union which was just reappearing, learning to combat the old vices of humanity, profiting by lessons of rare experience, they had the spirit and good sense to become convinced that to realize the true and necessary progress there should be unity of idea and feeling; they became therefore united by the bonds of science, as well as, through esteem and friendship, and they succeeded, for truth is of no party. We see them spread over France, practicing the doctrine and spreading the views of their teacher, and little by little demolishing the foundations of the old ideas. Then was offered a science of fine spectacle: the same ideas arising from all quarters, of the same appreciative sense, tending to the same practical end."

In France, we find worthy disciples of this great school who in their turn became masters of this science, such as the Talret, the Marcé, the Bernard, the Billod and the Laseque to whom may be added Messrs Berthier, Lunier, Delasiauve, Morel, Legrand, Du Saulle, Brière de Boismont, Bonnet, Baillarge, Perchappe, Voisin, Chatelain and many others.

In Germany, there are Griesinger and the Jacobi, &c. in England, Devon, Blandford, Connelley, &c.

In the United States of America, Kirkbride, Ray, Hammon, Gray, Seguin, Echeverria, &c.

All Pupils of great masters, they have followed the examples given them and work to-day with ardor and together in the search after new truths, they correct old prejudices and errors and propagate real science.

This generous enthousiam was the spring time which in certain parts produced fruit, but all did not answer to this impulse and it is to these institutions, unfortunately backward on this point, that Dr. Bonnet afterwards addresses the following words:

"The study of insanity was in schools and is still left, in the back ground What shall I say? It is not taught or exacted. If, in addition to the Faculty there were not hospital physicians to give special instruction in this point, the whole would be a nullity. And however since 1813, Fodéré insisted on a chair of mental diseases in the Faculties of Medicine. The importance of establishing this chair would be enormous, from a scientific light and social point of view. In fact physicians of asylums are the sole depositaries of the doctrines of the masters; alone, they keep up with current progress; alone, they educate pupils whose number is insufficient to supply the necessities of the people, to assist in searching out the depths of science and give all necessary information.....

What would happen, if in schools there were official professors? There would then be examinations and by force, one would learn. It would also hap-

men that, to repeat what I formerly said, the study of mental diseases would be cleared of hyperbole of philosophisms and would no longer have the boundaries of nervous diseases; that these diseases having a link of connection with the object of internal pathology would no longer be separated from the latter. It is toward this connection, this fusion that men of science should direct their zeal and efforts. By persisting in following old errors, we would accordingly not abandon the progress already made; insanity would be thoroughly understood, psychic symptomology would be well defined, and the asylum physician would entrust with certainty both the government and the courts, but the science of mental aberration has not this for its object; we would but imperfectly understand the true motive powers of the morbid expressions of the brain, we would be very uncertain concerning the fundamental organic disturbances whence issue the true beginnings of the various psychological morbidities." (1)

It is also, in a great measure to this want of knowledge, that we may, that we ought even, attribute the increase in the number of the insane in this province. The statistics given in the last census show the result of this want of knowledge. Patients are kept at home too long, where are wanting the first attention that their condition requires. The attention due to them is however of the highest importance as their successful cure mainly depends on the first treatment received. However, we consider that it is imprudent on the part of any physician to treat separately a case of mental alienation. The commencement of a treatment is not the whole of it, it must be continued in order to obtain a practical result. Alas! too often, as we have already said, this difficult work is blindly entered upon by some people and when the seriousness of the disease has dispelled all the confidence reposed in their own resources then confinement is thought of and the transfer of the patient is advised. For this reason, we cannot too much insist upon this point, in our country especially where psychiatry is not at all taught and is every where completely ignored. We do not wish to blame our institutions whose duty it should have been however to pay special attention to this branch of teaching, but we are compelled to notice one fact, one omission, the consequence of which we are every day compelled to recognize. It is painful to say that many otherwise distinguished physicians, with whom we sometimes come into contact, are not capable even of filling up, in a proper manner the medical certificate necessary for the admission of a patient confided to their care.

The fact is there and the conclusion, which shows almost total want of knowledge in this matter, is not difficult to be drawn. We ought, on the other hand, as a matter of justice, to state that the fault is not entirely theirs. They received medical instruction and they follow it just as it is; they were obliged to submit to its defects and omissions, as well as to accept the true principle which it contained. They understand what they have learned, but they were not taught everything that was necessary for the future; thus, when called to attend a patient, they cannot sometimes analyse, at once, the symptoms of mental alienation or of a nervous disease, where it exists; they direct all their attention to the patient, and try correctly to see their way through the doubts which they entertain, but notwithstanding their watchfulness and good intentions, the disease becomes more serious; the latest period, being the precursor of delirium is passed, unnoticed by them, frenzy suddenly and most unexpectedly supervenes, then all is clear.....but it is too late.

(1) Report on the treatment of lunatics of Roche-Gaudon, 1873, page 60.

This knowledge is therefore necessary to the physician to allow his discovery of the nature and degree of the disease from its commencement, and to suggest the patients' removal to an asylum. Winslow, in his work on the brain and spirit, page 23, in citing the words of Sir William Ellis and Blandford at page 17 of his work: *Insanity and its Treatment*, points out the importance of the first attentions to be given by the family physician, and the absolute necessity of his possession of the knowledge necessary in such cases. Here follow these remarks:

"It is a melancholy fact, on a most careful personal examination of each of the 588 cases now in the house, there do not appear more than 50 patients which, under the most favorable point of view, can be considered curable. This is to be attributed almost entirely to the neglect of proper remedies in the early stages of the disease. To become acquainted with the symptoms first indicating insanity not only requires much care and attention, but much experience; for a diseased action of the brain or some part of the nervous system may be gradually undermining the health, and still be scarcely expected by common observers to exist, from the insidious manner in which it steals upon the constitution at first; it manifests itself by some trifling aberration of intellect, and that generally upon one point only; such aberration, unaccompanied by bodily pain is not only neglected by the sufferers, but disregarded by those around them. This however, is precisely the time when medical aid is [the most capable of being] beneficial, and could the patients but be placed under proper care then, certainly three-fourths of them would be cured. But unfortunately, the golden opportunity is too often neglected. Diseased action is allowed to proceed unchecked until diseased organization has taken place, and [the patient has become incurable, and it is only in consequence of the commission of some violent outrage that he is at last sent to an asylum. Until something serious has occurred, the friends hope in a few days the mind will recover its tone.

"Unfortunately, this unwillingness to consider the patient sufficiently insane to be sent to an asylum, is not confined to the friends of the patient. There have been instances of the magistrates themselves, from the kindest motives refusing to grant warrants for the admission of a patient, even after he has been examined by a medical gentleman, who has given a certificate of his insanity, because when brought before them he has been able to answer certain questions correctly. The consequence is that from this delay, instead of returning to his friends in few weeks, which, in all probability, would have been the case if proper medical and moral remedies had at once been applied, he becomes incurable, and remains in the asylum for life, a burden to the parish. In some instances similar delay has been attended with fatal consequences.

Blandford, addressing the students attending his lectures speaks thus:

"There are diseases described in the lectures you here attend which I have never seen before you; you may never see a patient die of a fever in a locality that you may never see or ague. And other ailments due to locality or to climate never attend. But fortunate indeed you will be, if you are called upon to treat or to propose a case of unsoundness of mind. Your female patients are often attacked with insanity; their boys and girls as they

come to the age of puberty will show symptoms of it ; at the critical phase of life, men and women will break down ; and in an old age, insanity will merge into stupidity and dotage in the general decay of mind and body. From the cradle to the grave the mental no less than the bodily health of your patients must be taken care of. And not only will you have to treat them, you will have to send them away from home under legal restraint, to plead their irresponsibility in courts of law, if in their frenzy or folly they commit crime ; and when they are dead, you will be called on to testify to their competency or incompetency to make the will they have left behind.

“ Now, if your attention has been drawn to insanity chiefly by notices of the grave disputes that arise in courts of law both upon the subject in general and also upon the sanity or insanity of individuals, you may shrink from the prospect I have set forth, and may determine to have nothing to do with such cases. You may resolve, like others I have known, never to sign a certificate.

“ You may possibly carry out your resolution in London, but in the country you can no more escape from this duty than from other branches of our profession, which here we may hand over to specialists ; and an opinion you may have to give on the state of mind of any of your patients, therefore it is indispensable for you to have some notions of what you may have to say on the subject, as well as of the treatment of the various kinds of insane patients.”

These facts go more and more to show the important place that should be given to the study of nervous diseases and mental alienation in the programme of medical instruction by the establishing of chairs and special clinical lectures in Universities.

Let us again quote a few authorities.

Dr. Dumesnil, in analysing an address of Dr. O. Shankey at the meeting of the medico-psychological association in August 1868, says :

“ Dr. Shankey impugns the arguments of those unfavorable to the introduction of the study of psychological medicine in the programme of lectures and regret that I cannot here reproduce the excellent arguments given by him. Anyway, our learned confrère, who is known amongst other works, for his labors and for his splendid microscopic researches on the alterations in the brain during insanity and especially in general paralysis, has by his example, for a long time, manifested his views. He is an able professor at the University of London, and his lectures on mental diseases were published five years ago.”

Dr. Jarvis, in an article addressed to the *American Journal of Insanity*, in 1868, on this important subject and on the course of nervous and mental diseases, recalls the opinions of Drs. Gray, of Utica, Hutchison, of Brooklyn, Porter, of Albany, etc., on the same subject. On this occasion he cites the discussions that had taken place on the clinical teaching of insanity at the meeting of the psychological association of England held in 1869 at Edinburgh. President Haycock, who addressed the meeting, demonstrated the urgency of quick treatment in cases of insanity, to effect a cure. In support of this proposition, he gave the testimony of his old friend Thurnam, physician of the Wilts

Counties Asylum, who had been convinced from experience that out of 20 cases of insanity, unaccompanied by any other disease, 19 were cured when the attack had been a recent one. Thurnam adds if diseases were treated within three months from the first attack, four fifths would recover, whilst if 12 months elapse before treatment four fifths on the contrary would become incurable. Drs. Sibbald, Lowe, Thurnam, Clouston, Ramsay, took a very active part in this discussion. Not to be too lengthy, we will only quote what Dr. Skae says on the subject, as it appears in the *Journal of Insanity*, 1869-70, page 461.

“As Dr. Thurnam stated, the earlier a case is sent to an asylum, the greater is the probability of a cure : if treated at home, the probability was that the chances of cure were much diminished. I would cordially concur in any proposal for a memorial to the general council, to the effect, that it was very desirable that the teaching of the subject of insanity to medical students should be imperative. Perhaps the medical council would not be inclined to concede this, as the feeling seemed to be general that the medical student was at the present overburdened by the classes he had to attend. Still, he would not be debarred by this from presenting such a memorial. He did not think anything could be more important to medical students, than the study of mental diseases.

“I cannot understand why students should be called upon to attend a six months course which could easily be given in three. A great [portion of the term is spent in amusing the students with stories.

“A great many diseases of the body were taught two or three different times over, in two or three different classes and these are often diseases scarcely met in practice, whilst there is not a word said about mental diseases, so common in our time.

Lastly, as further support of the arguments on the necessity of this instruction we will cite another extract from the same journal, which it seems to us, resumes the whole of this question in treating it in a manner as just as concise. This work is remarkable for the breadth of the views and depth of the thoughts developed in it. On the other hand we are not very astonished in reading its pages so full of truth and wisdom when we see them signed by Dr. Gray of Utica. ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Dr. Gray is one of the men who has the most contributed to the movement now commenced in favor of the science of nervous diseases. His asylum is at once a refuge and a school. A refuge for the poor insane who receive the greatest care and attention ;—A school for those who have the inestimable advantage of being students with the master who is the highest authority on alienation. It is thus that the Utica Asylum is properly regarded as a model from the medico-administration point of view. It is in this institution and under the direction of this learned professor that the great majority of the physicians who are now at the head of the various American Asylums have been educated.

Dr. Gray spared no pains to fulfill his arduous tasks, and we are aware of the success attained by him. His words as well as his thoughts have a practical tendency. Unceasingly he battles against prejudices and popular errors, works energetically for the good cause, as his writings testify. He is, all heart and soul to help the young physicians who come to his school to learn true lessons in the science to which they devote themselves. He instructs them by his counsels, directs them by his precepts, communicates to them from his great store of knowledge and animates them to a spirit of emulation, for, with him it is not enough to work for the present alone, he also thinks and works for the future, and being laborious as well as learned, he sends forth able men, and, then, capable in their turn of undertaking and performing great actions.

We quote :

" At the present time when the profession is earnestly discussing the question of more thorough and systematic medical education, would it not be well to extend it so as to embrace the whole field of medicine? What is there more difficult in the medical investigation of insanity, than in epilepsy, and the various forms of paralysis? If these and other nervous diseases receive attention in the office of the preceptor, and the lecture room, why should the most grave, and yet curable of all diseases of the brain be excluded, and assigned to the study of a few medical men? There are really no more obstacles to successful study here, than in the other diseases mentioned; and if there were, it could be no reason for the neglect, but, on the contrary, an additional reason why it should be studied. It is not characteristic of medicine not to shun difficulties. Again, all the insane before transfer to hospitals must come under the observation of the ordinary practitioner, and he must sign a certificate of the existence of the disease. Should he not then be able to recognize it and understand its treatment? Because the majority of the insane are, and probably always must be cared for in hospitals, it is no reason why the minority who remains outside should not receive treatment or if treated, be so, ignorantly, if even only a small proportion can be managed successfully at their homes it is the duty of every Physician to prepare for their proper treatment. Further, if the early symptoms were better understood by physicians generally, how many cases would be checked, or modified in their early stages, and how much human suffering thus prevented? The knowledge of the premonitory symptoms of paralysis is surely more available for good, than the knowledge of the symptoms and treatment after the disease has fully manifested itself.

And we have acquired that knowledge not by observing paralysis, but by patient investigation of preceeding symptoms. So it is equally true of insanity. If the early symptoms of melancholia were as well understood by general practitioners as the premonitory symptoms of phthisis how many suicides would be prevented, and how many advancing to that sad form of cerebral disease, might be restored before its full invasion.

" It has happened when I have advised persons to apply to their family physician, stating that their case is only one of general loss of tone and may be successfully managed out of an asylum, that the persons have returned with the answer that the physician was unwilling to undertake the case.

" To attempt even to analyse the study and treatment of insanity here, would be an endeavor to embrace the ordinary routine of medical practice. Causation alone indeed embraces the most careful study of general medicine, as the disorder of any one organ may directly or indirectly affect the brain, and induce the mental disturbance. And the therapeutical treatment is but the application of well recognized principles. If insanity is caused by the vital depression, following overwork, this state must be corrected. If it originates in the defective nutrition often associated with tuberculosis, then the remedies for tuberculosis are mainly to be relied upon. If in consequence of the functional impairment called dyspepsia, then that condition must be met. It is to medicine proper, therefore, that we are to look for relief, and the moral appliances of isolation, amusements, etc., must receive only secondary attention. Without the former, the latter would effect but little. It is however important to study psychical

symptoms to be able to distinguish insanity from other forms of cerebral or nervous disorders. In a medico-legal view it is also important. But, I repeat, treatment is mainly concerned with the diagnosis of the physical lesions. There are cases where a knowledge of the delusions may lead to the diagnosis of the true pathological state. I recall the case of a man who insisted that he was not sick, yet complained that he had been frequently stabbed in the back by unseen assassins, and examination revealed spinal tenderness and disease of the kidneys. Do we not then come down after all to the simple practice of medicine, and the ordinary methods of study? There is no specific or peculiar lesion of the brain or nervous system, and no structural form which may be said to be the ultimate cause of insanity."

Dr. Gray continues his lecture and further on shows that his views are in conformity with the opinion of him who at one time was the eminent professor of the German school.

Professor Griesinger in a recent letter says: "I remain firmly in the opinion that it is an absolute necessity to provide in every medical school for a clinical instruction in this branch of science, equally important for the welfare of the patients and their families as for the forensic duties of the profession. I remain also in the opinion that mental diseases are only a part of cerebral and nervous diseases, and that it is most important to connect intimately the study of mental science with the study of the pathology of nervous diseases

"Clinical teaching in psychiatrie is not merely a future possibility, but an existing fact in several medical schools in Germany: the difficulties are by no means so great as many people think; nay, the carrying on work of this teaching is very easy, if only men of good will and experience are entrusted with the execution." (1)

To sum up we may state:

We have pointed out a deplorable want in the present system of teaching by the almost total absence of any instruction of diseases of the mind; we have shown the disastrous results that this want may have and unfortunately has too often given in the practice of medicine; and as a means of preventing these serious results, we have advocated the introduction of clinical lectures in the study of insanity and the establishing of special chairs for insanity.

The quotations which we have given show the importance of this clinical study, of the necessity of providing competent professors in the medical schools.

The solid reasoning of these learned writers has been listened to and understood to such a degree, that now there are to be found in a great many foreign schools, medicine chairs for the study of mental disease and clinical lectures on the same subject.

(1) Journal of Insanity, for 1868, page 158.

"It is in answer to the call of the illustrious Griesinger, says the same journal in another article, *on the necessity of clinical teaching*, that the Westphal, the Meyer, the Sander, Mundy, Loch, Simon and several other men no less distinguished, are to be found first and foremost in the German Schools.—England as well as America, to the example of France and Germany, respond also to the earnest call of the associations, and on every side we see the teaching institutions establishing special chairs on mental diseases, and making the courses compulsory for the students."

And moreover within the past two years, many physicians have responded—and to their praise be it said—to the pressing invitations given by the American Association by these Resolutions in 1871-72. These resolutions are combined in most generous terms, and are the result of experience united to scientific acquirements. They are moreover the condensed opinions of all on this subject, and their importance justifies their insertion here.

RESOLUTIONS

«Resolved:—That in view of the frequency of mental disorders among all classes and description of people, and in recognition of the fact that the first care of nearly all these cases necessarily devolves upon physician engaged in general practice, and this at a period when sound views of the disease and judicious modes of treatment are specially important,—it is the unanimous opinion of this association that in every school conferring medical degrees, there should be delivered, by competent professors, a complete course of lectures on insanity and on medical jurisprudence, as connected with disorders of the mind.

«Resolved:—That these courses of lectures should be delivered before all the students attending these schools, and that no one should be allowed to graduate without as thorough an examination on these subjects as on the other branches taught in the schools.

«Resolved:—That in connection with these lectures, whenever practicable, there should be clinical instruction, so arranged that while giving the student practical illustrations of the different forms of insanity and the effects of treatment, it should in no way be detrimental to the patients.

«Resolved:—That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the Secretary to the American Medical Association, to the Medical Association of Canada, to each State Medical Society, and each Medical College in the United States and British Provinces.”

In presence of all these learned authorities, we have every reason to hope that the medical institutions of Canada, always well disposed to undertake anything that tends to promote the welfare of the people who stands in need of their attentions, will respond to this just demand of science, which seems to be altered into a bitter reproach through the entreaties of those who by this want of knowledge on the part of their physician, have become the victims of this want of instruction.

How can they hesitate in face of the great want which is felt now more than ever. The interests, of humanity, the dictates of honor, in the interest of health as those of economy, public and private interest the interest of the family and of society, of social order and even of the state, all seem to necessitate and demand mean of preventing insanity by obtaining for it, from its commencement, the cares and attention of men competent to understand and treat it.

Such are, Honorable Sir, the different questions we have thought proper to treat in our medical report.

F. E. Roy, M. D.

REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

The chapel for Roman Catholic worship in the Lunatic Asylum, is nearly as old as the establishment.

In 1852, seeing that the number of insane was daily increasing, I requested the then proprietors, Doctors G. Douglas, Frémont and Morrin, to place at my disposal one of the largest rooms in the institution, to erect an altar therein. These gentlemen not only granted me this favor, but kindly undertook to defray the expenses of an altar and ornaments.

Later on, a more spacious chapel was opened for worship and Dr. Douglas when in Europe, purchased the picture which is now above the altar, two white marble medallions and the stations of the Cross *in relief* at a cost of \$175. In 1864, the number of patients having still further increased, the number of attendants was nearly doubled; it was then decided by his Grace the Archbishop, that divine service should be solemnized both in the forenoon and afternoon on every Sunday and feasts of obligation. His Grace also authorized the keeping of the Blessed Sacrament in the Chapel, as well for the purpose of giving the Holy Viaticum to the patients when in a fit state to receive the same as of assisting the devotional exercises of the officers and domestics of the institution.

About this time, Mr. Vinçelette having become warden of the Asylum, on certain fixed days, prayers were recited in the Chapel, and the stations of the Cross were held. This pious exercise has been faithfully carried on up to the present time. For many years past mass has been celebrated three times a week. On Sundays and Holidays there is a solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament; singing of hymns and canticles is always accompanied by the harmonium.

Towards the end of Lent, in each year, there is a *retreat* of a few days,—the Blessed Sacrament being exposed—called the 40 hours adoration. Sermons in French and English are preached every Sunday.

Nothing more touching than to witness these infortunates attending the holy offices and prayers. The solemnity of the Chapel, the singing of canticles, the Holy Mass above all, awaken in them religious sentiments; they are generally silent, and seldom speak or laugh.

Those who have lucid intervals go to confession and receive communion. Every Sunday, some among them approach the Holy Table with surprising devotion and may be seen receiving Holy Communion, suffused with tears of joy and repentance.

It is more particularly at the end of the annual retreat that their countenances may be seen to beam with joy and happiness. Not a year passes that this season is not for some of them a time of special divine favor. I have seen some of them thank Providence for having afflicted them and brought them to the Asylum, for the eternal benefit of their souls.

Last year the necessity of enlarging the chapel was felt, as it could accommodate only a part of those in a fit state to attend the services. Drs. Landry and Roy, who spare no trouble for the benefit of those entrusted to their care, have made this necessary improvement and doubled the size of the chapel.

Persons, who have relatives and friends here, will be pleased to learn that their spiritual wants are not neglected. They are visited thrice a week by the chaplain, including special visits to patients *in articulo mortis*. The bodies of those who die in the institution are interred in the cemetery, attached thereto, unless the relatives claim them.

I can not close this report without saying a word of the great care taken by Mr. and Mrs. Vincelette of the patients with regard to their spiritual welfare either by inducing them to attend the sacraments when recovering their health, and by bringing them to evening prayer, the stations of the Cross and the exercises of the months of Mary and St. Joseph.

The good and vertuous keepers, who are selected with great discernment, do not a little contribute by seconding them in their praiseworthy intentions.

Dr. Belanger, the present house physician of the institution, does not lack any of the activity of his predecessors in seeking spiritual aid for those in a fit state to receive it when in the hour and article of death.

J. B. Z. BOLDOC, Pt.,
Chaplain.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

Some people have said: "What is the use of holding religious services and visiting people pastorally in a mad house?" In reply to this I should say:—Evidently the idea of such enquiries about the inmates of a retreat for those afflicted in their mental powers is not a correct one. They have jumped to the conclusion that they are all "as mad as can be." They have not learned that there are stages of mental alienation very different the one from the other. One person may be growing worse, another getting better, while a third is on the eve of recovery. To these last, as the light of reason gradually dawns upon them and shines clearer and yet more clearly week by week, what more cheering thought than that they have at hand a man whose very office constitutes him their friend. It is something to them to feel, just when they can value it, the moral support so very valuable to one in distress and weakness of another who is strong and not in similar trouble, whose sympathies are sure to be with them. Such a feeling must be soothing and sustaining, and therefore by so much it must be curative.

And as the discharge of a convalescent patient is wisely delayed for some time to justify his discharge, and protect society from the results of any injudicious loosening of the bonds of necessary restraint where the mind grows impatient and the heart grows sick with hope deferred, where threats of escape by breaking parole are entertained; who so much relied on, so implicitly trusted as he urges patience as the minister of the most High God? It has not seldom been my lot to soothe the chafed spirit under such circumstances as there.

While the human treatment of the patients in this Institution is such that they are always secure of what I can not call by any other name than christian consideration at the hands of the medical superintendants, estimable managers of the place, still, it is again a most comforting feeling to our poor afflicted sisters and brothers, confined here, to have some one, as it were from outside, to carry their troubles to. If it be comforting feeling, therefore it is a soothing one to minds in so unnaturally ruffled a condition. If it be soothing, then it is curative in effect in some cases, and preventive of aggravating symptoms in others.

But with regard to the public services it is necessary that I should say something.

Thus much for the *personal* influence of a chaplain.

Out of a certain number of the patients there is always a proportion who are glad to attend these services and who do so of their own free will. For we must understand that when a man is mentally afflicted, his mind is not by any means always gone. There are some who are as clear as any sane person on such subjects. On this subject they are sane, while on some others they are altogether at fault. Now, unless a man is thoroughly insane, unless his whole mental powers are diseased in the one case, or in the other when his madness takes

the shape of religious mono-mania, he can and does enjoy religious services. He can offer to God his time, his attention, his humility, his reverence, his adoration as well as any thoroughly sane person, and does so. He can understand the reproach, the encouragement, the exhortation, and feel the sympathy of the preacher as well as any healthy man, and does so. For years I have seen the same face attending the ministry of the Word, and I feel gratified that the behaviour of those present will bear comparison with the same number of worshippers anywhere.

There is one reverend old man who is fond of tobacco, who chews as well as smokes, but who "never chews on Sunday because he will not spit during the service," an act of self-denial which shows, I think, a very active feeling of reverence.

In sickness, I find, for the most part that clerical ministrations are very acceptable, and though they are not much understood, still there is a dim perception of being drawn nearer to God and we may hope that as he pities the moral frailties of one nature, he will certainly make up for these poor demented creatures, the lack of their understanding and "raise and support" what in them is "loose" and weak.

I have the honour to be,
Honorable Sir,
Your obed. servant,
W. S. VIAL,
Prot. Chaplain.

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STATEMENT

Shewing the details of certain services for which a vote of the
Legislature is required for the financial year ending 30th
June, 1875.

STATEMENT

Shewing the details of certain services for which a vote of the Legislature is required for the financial year ending 30th June, 1875.

SERVICE.			TOTAL.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Civil Government Salaries.			
Lieutenant Governor's Office :			
1	Aide de-Camp	1,200 00	
2	Messengers.....at \$475 00	950 00	
			2,150 00
Executive Council Department.			
1	Clerk of the Council.....	2,000 00	
1	Clerk.....	1,000 00	
2	Messengers.....at \$475 00	950 00	
			3,950 00
Provincial Secretary's Department.			
1	Provincial Secretary.....	3,750 00	
1	Assistant do	2,000 00	
2	Clerks.....at \$1,200 00	2,400 00	
1	Accountant of Contingencies.....	1,000 00	
2	Clerks.....at \$800 00	1,600 00	
1	Clerk.....	600 00	
1	Messenger	475 00	
1	do	100 00	
			11,925 00
Provincial Registrar's Department.			
1	Deputy Registrar.....	1,600 00	
1	Clerk.....	1,260 00	
1	do and messenger.....	600 00	
			3,460 00
Carried over.....			21,485 00

STATEMENT shewing the details of certain services for which a vote of the Legislature is required, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1875.—Continued.

—	SERVICE.	—	TOTAL.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		21,435 00
	<i>Crown Law Department.</i>		
1	Attorney General.....	3,750 00	
1	Solicitor General.....	3,800 00	
1	Law Officer's Assistant.....	2,000 00	
2	Clerks..... at \$1,000 00	2,000 00	
1	Messenger.....	475 00	
			11,025 00
	<i>Treasury Department.</i>		
1	.....	3,750 00	
	Suror.....	3,000 00	
	itor.....	3,000 00	
	..... at \$1,400 00	3,800 00	
	-keeper and check clerk.....	1,200 00	
	..... at \$1,000 00	5,000 00	
	.....	600 00	
	house-keeper.....	575 00	
	.....	475 00	
			19,400 00
	<i>Crown Lands Department.</i>		
	of Crown Lands.....	3,750 00	
	do	3,000 00	
	or General.....	2,400 00	
	d Cashier.....	1,600 00	
	Carried over.....	9,750 00	50,510 00

STATEMENT shewing the details of certain services for which a vote of the Legislature is required, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1875.—Continued.

	SERVICE.		TOTAL.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	9,750 00	50,910 00
	<i>Crown Lands Department—Continued.</i>		
2	Surveyors and draughtsmen.....at \$1,400 00	2,800 00	
1	Clerk	1,800 00	
1	Superintendent of Woods and Forests.....	1,500 00	
1	Clerk	1,400 00	
1	do	1,340 00	
1	do	1,240 00	
1	do	1,200 00	
2	Clerks at \$1,100 00	2,200 00	
3	do .....at \$1,060 00	3,180 00	
1	Clerk	1,000 00	
4	Clerks.....at \$800 00	3,200 00	
3	Messengers... ..at \$525 00	1,575 00	
			32,185 00
	<i>Agriculture and Public Works Department.</i>		
1	Commissioner.....	3,750 00	
1	Assistant Commissioner.....	2,000 00	
1	Secretary and director of colonization roads.....	1,400 00	
1	Engineer and director of works	1,800 00	
1	Assistant do	1,300 00	
1	Book-keeper	1,300 00	
1	Asst. do	1,200 00	
1	do director of colonization roads	1,200 00	
1	Registrar	1,000 00	
2	Messengers .....at \$475 00	950 00	
			15,900 00
	Carried over.....		98,995 00

STATEMENT shewing the details of certain services for which a vote of the Legislature is required, for the financial year ending 30th June, 1875.—Continued.

SERVICE.			TOTAL.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		98,995 00
	Public Instruction Department.		
1	Minister of Public Instruction.....	1,000 00	
1	Secretary	2,200 00	
1	Assistant Secretary.....	1,600 00	
2	Clerks.....at \$1,200 00	2,400 00	
2	do .....at \$1,000 00	2,000 00	
1	Clerk.....	900 00	
1	do	660 00	
1	do	600 00	
1	Messenger.....	475 00	
1	do	365 00	12,200 00
	Total Salaries.....		111,195 00
	Contingencies of Public Departments		32,100 00
	Total Civil Government.....		143,295 00

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
Sheriffs' Salaries, Old Districts, Law Fee Fund.....		17,460 00
Prothonotaries and Clerks of Circuit Court, Crown and Peace, Law-Fee Fund.....		94,000 00
Court of Appeals, Law Fee Fund.....		6,700 00
Building and Jury Fund.....		2,000 00
Criminal Prosecutions.....		5,000 00
Sheriffs' Contingent Expenses		144,000 00
Prothonotaries do		1,300 00
Coroners' Salaries and Contingencies.....		21,000 00
Salaries of the Clerks of Crown and Peace, New Districts		1,440 00
Interpreters to Courts.....		1,000 00
High Constables		300 00
Physicians to Gaols		2,640 00
District Magistrates		30,000 00
Miscellaneous		6,000 00
Total		332,840 00

ESTIMATES

Of the Province of Quebec, for the Financial year ending 30th June, 1875.

	SERVICE.	Vote required.	Previously voted.	Total Estimates.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	I. LEGISLATION.			
	Legislative Council :			
	Indemnity to Members and Mileage		15,065 00	
1	Salaries and Contingent Expenses including Print- ing, Binding, &c.....	26,442 00		
	Total Legislative Council.....			41,507 00
	Legislative Assembly :			
	Speaker's Salary.....		2,400 00	
	Indemnity to Members and Mileage		41,000 00	
2	Salaries and Contingent Expenses, including Print- ing, Binding, &c.....	53,600 00		
	Total Legislative Assembly.....			97,000 00
3	Expenses of Elections	2,500 00		
4	Parliamentary Library.....	5,000 00		
	Clerk of Crown in Chancery :			
5	Salary covering ordinary contingencies.....	800 00		
6	Printing, binding and distributing the Laws	5,000 00		
	Law Clerk :			
7	Salaries of Office \$2,800 00			
8	Contingencies, comprising Sessional Clerk and Messenger..... 1,000 00			
		3,800 00		17,100 00
	Legislation.....	97,142 00	58,465 00	155,607 00
	II. CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			
9	Public Departments :			
	Salaries and Contingencies	143,295 00		143,295 00
	III. ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, &c.			
10	Administration of Justice	308,840 00	24,000 00	332,840 00
	Carried over.....	308,840 00	24,000 00	332,840 00

ESTIMATES of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.—Continued.

SERVICE.		Vote required.	Previously voted.	Total Estimates.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		308,840 00	24,000 00	332,840 00
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—Continued.				
11	Police	21,050 00	38,750 00	59,800 00
12	Reformatories	38,000 00		38,000 00
13	Prison Inspection.....	3,400 00		3,400 00
Total Justice, Police, Reformatories and Inspection.....		371,290 00	62,750 00	434,040 00
IV. EDUCATION, &c.				
14	Superior Education	71,000 00		
15	Common Schools.....	145,000 00		
16	Schools in poor municipalities.....	8,000 00		
17	Normal Schools.....	42,500 00		
18	Salaries of School Inspectors.....	26,810 00		
19	Books for Prizes.....	2,500 00		
20	Journals of Education	2,400 00		
21	Superannuated Teachers	6,000 00		
22	High Schools, Quebec and Montreal	2,470 00		
23	Compensation to Roman Catholic Institutions, for grant to High Schools	4,940 00		311,620 00
Literary and Scientific Institutions.				
24	Medical Faculty, McGill College, Montreal.....	750 00		
25	School of Medicine, do	750 00		
26	Natural History Society, do	750 00		
27	Montreal Historical Society, do	400 00		
28	Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, do	100 00		
29	Literary and Historical Society, Quebec.....	750 00		
30	Aid towards publication of "Le Naturaliste Canadien"	400 00		
31	Académie de Musique, Quebec.....	100 00		
32	Aid to Advocates Library burnt in Quebec Court House	5,000 00		9,000 00
Arts and Manufactures.				
33	Board of Arts and Manufactures	3,000 00	706 40	3,706 40
		323,620 00	706 40	324,326 40

ESTIMATES of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.—Continued.

	SERVICE.	Vote required.	Previously voted.	Total Estimates.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	V. AGRICULTURE, IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.			
	Agriculture.			
	Agricultural Societies.....		50,000 00	
34	Board of Agriculture.....	4,000 00		
35	do to assist in establishing a stud for the Province.....	5,000 00		
36	Stone breaking machines	10,000 00		
37	Agricultural Schools, (two).....	1,600 00		70,600 00
38	Immigration.....	20,000 00		20,000 00 -
	Colonization.			
	Colonization Societies.....		12,500 00	
39	Colonization Roads, 1st class	60,000 00		
40	do 2nd do	13,000 00		
41	do 3rd do	7,000 00		92,500 00
		120,600 00	62,500 00	183,100 00
	VI. PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.			
42	Rents, Insur., Repairs, &c., of Pub. Build'gs. generally..	38,234 00,		
43	Inspections and Surveys.....	4,000 00		
44	Public Departments, to repair and fit up the Jesuits Barracks.....	35,000 00		
45	Bridge across the Ottawa River to Calumet Island, pro- vided the township in which such bridge is situated furnish an amount sufficient to complete the bridge..	3,000 00		80,234 00
	Chargeable to the Building and Jury Fund.			
46	Rents of Court Houses and Gaols	587 00		
47	Insurances of do	3,300 00		
48	Repairs of do	30,145 00		
49	Montreal Court House; for the construction of out- buildings, lodging for the keeper and a new galva- nized sheet iron roof.....	12,000 00		
50	Montreal Gaol; for a guard house, a drain, work shops and outbuildings.....	4,000 00		
	Carried over.....	50,032 00		80,234 00

ESTIMATES of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.		Vote required.	Previously voted.	Total Estimates.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		50,032 00	.....	80,234 00
VI. PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.— <i>Continued.</i>				
51 Gaol for females Montreal ; provided the City of Montreal pays a quarter of the cost.....		50,000 00		
52 Court Houses and Gaols New Districts.....		6,000 00	.....	106,032 00
				186,266 00
VII. CHARITIES.				
53 Beauport Lunatic Asylum.....		130,000 00		
54 St. John's do		20,000 00		
55 Lunatic Asylum under the charge of the Sisters of Providence, Montreal.....		10,000 00		
56 Lunatic Asylum St. Ferdinand d'Halifax.....		3,000 00		
57 Belmont Retreat Inebriate Asylum, Quebec.....		700 00		
58 Marine and Emigrant Hospital, do		4,000 00		167,700 00
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
59 Corporation of the General Hospital, Montreal.		4,000 00		
60 Deaf and Dumb Institution, Catholic, do		3,000 00		
61 do Protestant, do		1,000 00		
62 Indigent Sick, do		3,200 00		
63 St. Patrick's Hospital, do		1,600 00		
64 Sœurs de la Providence, do		1,120 00		
65 St. Vincent de Paul Asylum, do		600 00		
66 Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, do		800 00		
67 St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, do		640 00		
68 University Lying in Hospital, do		480 00		
69 Magdalen Asylum (Bon Pasteur), do		720 00		
70 Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, do		320 00		
71 Sœurs de la Charité, do		800 00		
72 do for their foundling hospital (as long as there is none in Quebec), do		400 00		
73 Protestant Orphan Asylum, do		640 00		
Carried over.....		19,320 00	.....	167,700 00

ESTIMATES of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.—Continued.

—	SERVICE.	Vote	Previously	Total
		required.	voted.	Estimates.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward	19,320 00	.....	167,700 00
74	Lying-in Hospital, care Sœurs de la Miséricorde, Montreal	480 00		
75	Bonaventure Street Asylum, do	430 00		
76	Nazareth Asylum for the blind and for destitute children, do	830 00		
77	Dispensary, do	320 00		
78	Ladies' Benevolent Society for widows and orphans (including late House of Refuge), do	850 00		
79	Home and School of Industry, do	320 00		
89	St. Bridget Asylum, do	500 00		
81	Frères de la Charité de St. Vincent de Paul, do	500 00		
82	Hospice de Bethléem, do	500 00		
83	Hospice de St. Joseph du Bon Pasteur, do	200 00		
84	Protestant Infants' Home, do	400 00		
85	Women's Hospital, do	500 00		
86	Charitable Ladies' Association of the R. C. Orphan Asylum, Quebec.	800 00		
87	Indigent Sick, do	3,200 00		
88	Asylum of the Good Shepherd, do	800 00		
89	Hospice de la Maternité, do	680 00		
90	Ladies' Protestant Home, do	500 00		
91	Male Orphan Asylum, do	420 00		
92	Finlay Asylum, do	420 00		
93	Protestant Female Orphan Asylum, do	420 00		
94	St. Bridget Asylum, do	500 00		
95	Dispensary, do	200 00		
96	Sisters of Charity, for old and infirm persons, do	200 00		
97	Hôpital du Sacré Cœur de Jésus, do	1,000 00		
98	Indigent Sick, Three Rivers..	2,500 00		
99	Sœurs de la Charité, for foundling hospital, do	200 00		
100	General Hospital, Sorel.....	500 00		
101	St. Hyacinthe Hospital, St. Hyacinthe.	500 00		
	Carried over	37,990 00	.....	167,700 00

ESTIMATES of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.—Continued.

—		SERVICE.	Vote required.	Previously voted.	Total Estimates.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	37,990 00	.....	167,700 00
102	Ouvroir de St. Hyacinthe,	St. Hyacinthe.....	200 00		
103	Filles de la Charité,	do	200 00		
104	Hospice Youville,	St. Benoit	200 00		
105	Asile de la Providence,	Côteau du Lac.....	200 00		
106	Hospice St. Joseph,	Beauharnois	200 00		
107	Hospice Ste. Marie,	Ste. Marie de Monnoir.	200 00		
108	Asile de la Providence,	Mascouche.....	200 00		
109	Hôpital St. Jean,	St. Jean.....	200 00		
110	Sisters of Charity,	do	200 00		
111	Hospice La Jemmerais,	Varennas.....	200 00		
112	Hospice des Sœurs de la Provi- dence,	St. Vincent de Paul.....	200 00		
113	Hôpital de la Providence,	Joliette.....	200 00		
114	Hospice de Laprairie,	Laprairie.....	200 00		
115	Hôpital de St. Joseph,	Chambly.....	200 00		
116	Asile de la Providence,	Ste. Elizabeth.....	200 00		
117	Sœurs de la Providence de N. D. de l'Assomption.....		200 00		
118	Asile de la Providence,	Ste. Ursule.....	200 00		
119	Hôpital Ste. Anne Lapocatière.....		200 00		
120	Sœurs de la Charité,	Rimouski.....	200 00		
121	Hôpital St. Ferdinand d'Halifax.....		200 00		
122	Hospice Yamachiche.....		200 00		
123	Reformatory Schools.....		5,940 00		42,190 00
124	Industrial Schools.....		6,000 00		11,940 00
		Total Charities.....	.....	.....	221,830 00
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.					
125	Quebec Official Gazette		10,300 00		
126	Arbitration under Constitutional Act.....		2,500 00		
127	Miscellaneous		20,000 00		32,800 00

ESTIMATES of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.—Continued.

SERVICE.	Vote required.	Previously voted.	Total Estimates.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
IX. COLLECTION, MANAGEMENT AND OTHER CHARGES ON REVENUE.			
128 Municipalities Fund, C. S. L. C. cap. 110, sect. 7.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
129 Registration Service.....	30,000 00		
130 Surveys.....	24,000 00		
131 General Expenditure by Crown Lands Department, in- cluding Jesuits' Estates, Clergy Lands, Crown Domain, Seigniori of Lauzon, Woods and Forests, &c.....	48,670 00	.....	102,670 00
132 Stamps Licenses, &c.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
			111,670 00
Recapitulation.			
Legislation	97,142 00	58,465 00	155,607 00
Civil Government.....	143,295 00	.....	143,295 00
Administration of Justice.....	308,840 00	24,000 00	332,840 00
Police.....	21,050 00	38,750 00	59,800 00
Reformatories	38,000 00	.....	38,000 00
Prison Inspection.....	3,400 00	.....	3,400 00
Education.....	311,620 00	.....	311,620 00
Literary and Scientific Institutions.....	9,000 00	.....	9,000 00
Arts and Manufactures	3,000 00	706 40	3,706 40
Agriculture	20,600 00	50,000 00	70,600 00
Immigration.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
Colonization	80,000 00	12,500 00	92,500 00
Public Works and Buildings	186,266 00	.....	186,266 00
Charities	221,830 00	.....	221,830 00
Official Gazette.....	10,300 00	.....	10,300 00
Arbitration.....	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00
Miscellaneous	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
Charges on Revenue :			
Municipalities Fund, (Clergy Lands)	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Carried over.....	1,501,843 00	184,421 40	1,686,264 40

ESTIMATES of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c.—Continued.

SERVICE.	Vote required.	Previously voted.	Total Estimates.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	1,501,843 00	184,421 40	1,686,264 40
RECAPITULATION.—Continued.			
Registration Service.....	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00
Surveys.....	24,000 00	.....	24,000 00
Miscellaneous Crown Lands Expenditure.....	48,670 00	.....	48,670 00
Licenses, &c.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
	1,608,513 00	184,421 40	1,792,934 40
To cover Special Warrants for expenditure, already made belonging to Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1873, see Public Accounts, 1873, page 155.....	126,674 11		

ESTIMATES

Of the Province of Quebec, to cover expenditure during current fiscal year for which the amounts already voted per 36 Vic., Cap. 1, are not sufficient.

SERVICE.		Vote required.	
I. LEGISLATION.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1 Legislative Council	3,600 00		
2 Legislative Assembly	36,600 00		
3 Expenses of Elections	10,000 00	50,200 00	
II. CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			
4 Contingencies of Public Departments		2,800 00	
III. JUSTICE, &c.			
5 Administration of Justice	30,000 00		
6 Police	12,000 00	42,000 00	
V. IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.			
7 Immigration	12,000 00		
8 Colonization Roads, 1st class	4 000 00	16,000 00	
VI. PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.			
9 Rents, Insurances, Repairs, &c., of Public Buildings generally	32,550 00		
10 Quebec Temporary Court House	25,000 00		
11 Sherbrooke Court House; to build a wing for the vaults	2,500 09	60,050 00	
VII. CHARITIES.			
12 Lunatic Asylum, Beauport	29,500 00		
13 do Montreal	2,500 00		
14 do St. Ferdinand d'Halifax	500 00	32,500 00	
15 Boundary Line, Quebec and Ontario		14,000 00	
16 Purchase of the Gaspé Fishery and Coal Mining Com- pany's Lands		15,000 00	
		232,550 00	

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

For the financial year ending 30th June, 1875.

	SERVICE.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
IV. EDUCATION, &c.							
15½	Common Schools.....			10,000	00		
	<i>Literary and Scientific Institutions.</i>						
29½	Medical School, Bishop's College, Lennoxville.....			500	00		
	<i>Arts and Manufactures.</i>						
33½	Board of Arts and Manufactures			2,000	00		
						12,500	00
V. COLONIZATION.							
41½	To assist with seed-grain poor settlers on Crown Lands					8,000	00
VII. CHARITIES.							
56½	Fitting up Buildings for Lunatics.....			20,000	00		
60½	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Catholic, Montreal			500	00		
80½	St. Bridget Asylum, do			300	00		
90½	Ladies' Protestant Home, Quebec.....			250	00		
94½	St. Bridget Asylum, do			250	00		
116½	Hôpital St. Paulin			200	00		
						21,500	00
						\$42,000	00

No. 5.

Special Report of the Directors of the Reformatory School at Montreal for the Province of Quebec.

[Printed for the use of members.]

No. 6.

Report and Statement of the Litterary and Charitable Institutions and Hospitals.

[Not printed.]

No. 7.

Statement of the affairs of the Richelieu Company.

[Not printed.]

No. 8.

Municipal Reports of the Province of Quebec, for the year 1872.

[Not printed.]

No. 9.

RETURN

To an Address transmitting the Correspondence between the Federal and Local Governments relating to the transfer of the lands and buildings of the old Jesuits Convent at Quebec, known under the name of the « Jesuits Barracks. »

[Printed for the use of members.]

No. 10.

RETURN

To an Address praying for Copies of all letters addressed to the Government by the Director of the Catholic Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Montreal.

[Printed for the use of members.]

No. 11.

RETURN

To an Address of the 26th January 1874, praying for a statement of the actual Salaries of the employees of the Crown Lands Department, the amount of the salaries of the said employees at the time of the Confederation of the Provinces.

[Not printed.]

No. 12.

RETURN

To an Address of the 10th December 1873, praying for Copies of all Reports or

Correspondence between the Government of this Province or any members of the Government of this Province and Federal Government or any of the members thereof, respecting the organization or constitution of the Court of Appeals.

[Printed for the use of members.]

No. 13.

RETURN

To an Address of the 17th December 1873, praying the Lieutenant Governor to lay before this House, copies of the correspondence between A. Gagy Esq. and the Executive Council of this Province relating to his claims for indemnity for losses incurred by him through the burning of the Quebec Court House.

[Not printed.]

No. 14.

RETURN

To an Address of the 10th December 1873, praying for a statement of the sums appropriated since last session to the present for the several Electoral Divisions of the Province for Colonization roads and bridges.

[Not printed.]

No. 15.

RETURN

To an Address of the 12th December 1873, praying copies of all correspondence between the Federal and the Local Governments relating to the transfer of the Barracks of St. John and Chambly, for the installation of the Provincial Hospital for Lunatics actually established at St. John.

[Not printed.]

No. 16.

RETURN

To an Address of the 19th. December 1873, praying for a copy of the last report made by Surveyor Casgrain, on the exploration of the territory through which was traced the line of the projected Railway from Quebec to Lake St. John.

[Not printed.]

No. 18.**RETURN**

To an Address of the 12th January 1874, praying for a copy of the correspondence exchanged between the government and the Honorable Judge E. Tasche-reau, during the year 1872, regarding the holding of the Courts in the Districts of Chicoutimi and Saguenay.

(Not printed.)

No. 19.**RETURN**

For copy of a Report of Mr. Legge, Engineer of the Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company respecting the route between Ste. Thérèse and Grenville, in answer to the order of the Legislative Assembly of the 12th January 1874.

(Not Printed.)

No. 20.**RETURN**

To an Address of the 11th December 1873, praying for a statement indicating the name, the date of the nomination of each of the District Magistrates, the number of cases adjudged by each of them, also a statement indicating the salary, and the detailed amount claimed by each one of them for their costs and travelling expenses in their respective Districts up to the 1st December last, also a statement of all the penalties, confiscations and fines imposed by them in each case, mentioning the date, the place, who paid to, or in what other way disposed of.

[Not printed.]

No. 21.**RETURN**

To an Address of the 12th December 1873, praying for copies of all papers relating to the enquiry into the conduct of C. E. Belle, Esq., Immigration Agent at Montreal, including the commission and instructions addressed to C. A. Le-Blanc, Esq., the report of the Commission with the accompanying evidence and all communications to or from M. Belle.

[Printed for the use of members.]

No. 22.**RETURN**

To an Address of the 19th December 1873, praying for a copy of the correspondence between the Department of Crown Lands and the Corporation of the Town of Levis, with respect to a certain beach lot granted by letters patent, dated the 17th March last, to Mr. C. W. Carrier, together with copies of the requisitions addressed at various times by the said Corporation to the Government, for the granting of the said beach lot to the said Corporation for public purposes, before the issuing of the said letters patent; as also, copy of the patent granted by the Government to Mr. C. W. Carrier for the said lot, and a statement of the payments made up to date by him on account of the purchase price of the said lot.

[Not printed.]

No. 23.**RETURN.**

To an Address of the 8th January 1874, praying, for copies of all papers, documents and enquiries relating to the charge brought against Mr. Edmond Blagdon, gaoler of the prison of Kamouraska, and the correspondence between the Government of the Province of Quebec and the Federal Government, respecting the appointment of the said Mr. Edmond Blagdon as guardian of a Light-House.

(Not printed.)

No. 24.**RETURN**

To an Address of the 26th January 1874, praying :

10. Copy of the application of R. Thibaudeau for a limit of 575 square miles, situate on the River Gatineau.
20. Copy of the order in Council granting the said limit to the said R. Thibaudeau.
30. Copy of the license sent in virtue of the said Order in Council.
40. Copy of the letter informing the said R. Thibaudeau of the grant of the said limit.
50. Copy of the Correspondence between the government and certain persons who pretend to have a right to the said limit.
60. Copy of the entry made in the books, Department of Crown Lands, showing the amount and date of the Deposit made by the said R. Thibaudeau before obtaining the said license.

[Printed for the use of members.]

LIST
OF
SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME VII SESSION 1873-74.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

A.	BELLÉ, C. E. IMMIGRATION AGENT :—Copy of correspondence respecting conduct of (No. 21.)
AGRICULTURE & PUBLIC WORKS.—Report of the Commissioner of (No. 4.)	BLAGDON EDMD. KADOURASKA PRISON :—Copy of correspondence respecting conduct of. (No. 23.)
B.	C.
BARRACKS, JESUITS.—Copy of correspondence between Federal and Local Government respecting. (No. 9.)	CASGRAIN MR. SURVEYOR :—Report made by—respecting the Railroad from Quebec to lake St. John. (No. 16.)
BARRACKS, ST. JOHN & CHAMBLÉ :—Copy of correspondence respecting transfer of (No. 15.)	COLONIZATION WORKS :—Statement of sums appropriated for. (No. 14.)
BEACH LOT, LEVIS :—Copy of correspondence respecting. (No. 22.)	

COURT OF APPEAL :—Copy of correspondence relative to.

(No. 12.)

CROWN LANDS :—Report of Commissioner of.

(No. 2.)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT :—Statement of Salaries of employees since 1867 in.

(No. 11.)

D.

DEAF & DUMB :—Roman Catholic Asylum for Montreal—copy of correspondence respecting.

(No. 10.)

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES :—Copy of correspondence respecting

(No. 20.)

E.

ESTIMATES & STATEMENT.

(No. 17.)

G.

GUY A. :—Copy of correspondence between Government &—for claim resulting from burning of Court House Quebec.

(No. 13.)

L.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, HOSPITALS & CHARITIES :—Report and Statement from.

(No. 6.)

LEGER MR. ENGINEER :—Report of respecting merits of Routes between Ste. Thérèse & Grenville.

(No. 19.)

M.

MUNICIPAL RETURNS :—For 1872.

(No. 8.)

P.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION :—Report of Commissioner of.

(No. 3.)

PRISONS & ASYLUMS :—Sixth Report of Inspectors of—for 1873.

(No. 5.)

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS :

(No. 1.)

Q.

QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM :—Special Report of the.

(No. 5.)

R.

REFORM SCHOOL, MONTREAL :—Special Report concerning the

(No. 5.)

RICHILIEU COMPANY :—Statement of affairs of the.

(No. 7.)

T.

TASCHEREAU, HON. JUDGE :—Correspondence relating to the holding of Courts in the District of Chicoutimi & Saguenay.

(No. 18.)

TRIBAudeau R. :—Timber limits granted to

(No. 24.)

LIST
OF
SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY.

No. 1	PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—Of the Province of Quebec, for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1873.	
No. 2	CROWN LANDS.—Report of the Commissioner of—of the Province of Quebec for 1873.	
No. 3	PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.— Report of the minister of—for 1872 and 73.	
No. 4	AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.—Report of the Commissioner of—	
No. 5	REFORM SCHOOLS, MONTREAL.—Special Report concerning the—	
No. 5	INSPECTOR OF PRISONS.—Sixth Report of—for 1873,	
No. 5	QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM.—Report of the—	
No. 6	LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.—Reports and Statements from—	(Not printed.)
No. 7	RICHELIEU COMPANY.—Statement of affairs of the—	(Not printed.)
No. 8	MUNICIPAL RETURNS.—Of the Province of Quebec for the year 1872.	(Not printed.)

- | | |
|--------|--|
| No. 9 | JESUITS BARRACKS.—Copy of Correspondence between Federal and Provincial Government respecting—

(Printed for the use of members.) |
| No. 10 | DEAF AND DUMB.—Roman Catholic Asylum Montreal for—Return to Address for Copies of Correspondence respecting—

(Printed for the use of members.) |
| No. 11 | CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—Return to Address for statement of Salaries of Employees since 1867 in—

(Not printed.) |
| No. 12 | COURT OF APPEAL.—Return to Address for Copies of Correspondence in relation to—

[Printed for the use of members.] |
| No. 13 | GUGY A.—Return to Address for Copies of Correspondence between Government for claim resulting from burning of Court House. Quebec.

[Not printed.] |
| No. 14 | COLONIZATION WORKS.—Return to Address showing Statement of sums appropriated for—

(Not printed.) |
| No. 15 | BARRACKS.—St. John & Chambly: Return to Address for Correspondence respecting transfer of—at—

[Not printed.] |
| No. 16 | CASGRAIN M. SURVEYOR.—Copy of last Report made by—on the exploration of the projected Railroad from Quebec to lake St. John.

[Not printed.] |
| No. 17 | ESTIMATES & STATEMENT |
| No. 18 | TASCHEREAU JUDGE.—Return to Address for correspondence relating to the holding of the Courts in the District of Chicoutimi & Saguenay.

[Not printed.] |
| No. 19 | LEGG M. ENGINEER.—Report of—respecting the merits of Routes between Ste. Thérèse & Greenville—

[Not printed.] |

No. 20	DISTRICT MAGISTRATES:—Return to Address respecting— [Not printed.]
No. 21	BELLE C. E.—Return to Address respecting conduct of—Immigration Agent.— [Printed for the use of members]
No. 22	BRACH LOT, LEVIS: — Return to Address for Correspondence respecting— [Not printed.]
No. 23	BLAEDON EDMD:—For Correspondence to enquire into the conduct of—Kamouraska Prison.— [Not printed.]
No. 24	THIBAudeau R.—Timber limits granted to— [Printed for the use of members.]



